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KISS ME, KATIE.

Katie, Katie, little Katie!
Mouth of rose and eyes of blue—
(Eyes that look one frankly through!)
When I'm absent don't you miss me?
Now I'm near you, come and kiss me!
Katie, little Katie, kiss me!
Katie, do!

Katie, Katie, pretty Katie!
Prettier far than Jane or Lu,
Madge or Margaret, Maud or Prue
Graceful as some spring-born fairy,
Tuneful as your pet canary—
Katie, pretty Katie, kiss me!
Katie, do!

Katie, sly, deceptive Katie!
If you fly me I'll pursue,
(What though corns or gout should rue?)
Then, if I cannot overmatch you,
Running fast can clasp and catch you,
Captured Katie, won't you kiss me?
Katie, do!

Katie, mute, day-dreaming Katie,
If I tell your thoughts to you,
Guess your dreams and make them true,
Won't you cease your coy defiance,
Vanquished by such wondrous science—
Won't you kiss me, Katie, darling?
Katie, do!

Katie, captious little Katie!
Why that quickly tapping shoe,
Ready sneer and scornful moue?
Can it be you mean to scout me?
Just because I'm grayish, flout me?
Are you muttering: "Kiss him? never!
No, I can't, and no, I won't!"
O, you petulant, changeful Katie!
Katie, don't!

HIS NATURAL LIFE.

BY MARCUS CLARKE.

Frere jerked his head impatiently. "Bless me!" he said. "I don't want his blessings. Let him swing. Who cares?"

Still she persisted, with tears streaming from her eyes, with white arms upraised, on her knees even, catching at his coat, and beseeching him in broken accents. In her wild, fierce beauty and passionate abandonment she might have been a deserted Ariadne—a suppliant Medea. Any thing rather than what she was—a dissolute, half-maddened woman, praying for the pardon of her convict husband.

"Maurice Frere flung her off with an oath. "Get up," he cried, brutally, "and stop that nonsense! I tell you the man's as good as dead, for all I shall do to save him."

At this repulse, her pent-up passion broke forth. She sprung to her feet, and, pushing back the hair that in her frenzied pleading had fallen about her face, poured out upon him a torrent of abuse. "You! Who are you, that you dare to speak to me like that? His little finger is worth your whole body. He is a man, a brave man, not a coward, like you. A coward! Yes, a coward! a coward! a coward! You are very brave with defenseless men and weak women. You have beaten me until I was bruised black, you cur! but who ever saw you attack a man unless he were chained or bound? Do not I know you? I have seen you taunt a man at the triangles until I wished the screaming wretch could get loose and murder you, as you deserve. You will be murdered one of these days, Maurice Frere—take my word for it. Men are flesh and blood, and flesh and blood won't endure the torments you lay on it."

"There, that'll do," says Frere, growing paler. "Don't excite yourself."

"I know you, you brutal coward! I have not been your mistress—God forgive me!—without learning you by heart. I've seen your ignorance and your conceit. I've seen the men who eat your food and drank your wine laugh at you. I've heard what your friends say; I've heard the comparisons they make. One of your dogs has more brains than you, and twice as much heart. And these are the men they send to rule us! Oh, Heaven! And such an animal as this has life and death in his hands! He may hang, may he? I'll hang with him, then, and God will forgive me for murder, for I will kill you!"

Frere had cowered before this frightful torrent of rage, but, at the scream which accompanied the last words, he stepped forward as though to seize her. In her desperate courage, she flung herself before him. "Strike me! You daren't! I defy you! Bring up the wretched creatures who learn the way to hell in this cursed house, and let them see you do it. Call them! They are old friends of yours. They all know Captain Maurice Frere."

"Sarah!"

"You remember Lucy Barnes—poor little Lucy Barnes that stole sixpennyworth of calico. She is down stairs now. Would you know her if you saw her? She isn't the bright-faced baby she was when they sent her here to reform, and when Lieutenant Frere wanted a new house-maid from the factory! Call for her!—call! do you hear? Ask any one of those beasts whom you lash and chain for Lucy Barnes. He'll tell you all about her—ay, and about many more—many more poor souls that are at the bidding of any drunken brute that has stolen a pound-note to fee the devil with! Oh, you good God in heaven! will you not judge this man?"

Frere trembled. He had often witnessed this creature's whirlwinds of passion, but never had he seen her so violent as this. Her frenzy frightened him. "For Heaven's sake, Sarah, be quiet! What is it you want? What would you do?"

"I'll go to this girl you want to marry, and tell her all I know of you. I have seen her in the streets—have seen her look the other way when I passed her—have seen her gather up her muslin skirts when my silks touched her—I that nursed her, that heard her say her baby-prayers—O Jesus, pity me!—and I know what she thinks of women like me. She is good—and virtuous—and cold. She would shudder at you if you she knew what I know. Shudder! She would hate you! And I will tell her! Ay, I will! You will be respectable, will you? A model husband! Wait till I tell her my story—till I send some of these poor women to tell theirs. You kill my love; I'll blight and ruin yours!"

Frere caught her by both wrists, and with all his strength forced her to her knees. "Don't speak her name," he said, in a hoarse voice, "or I'll do you a mischief. I know all you mean to do. I'm not such a fool as not to see that. Be quiet! Men have murdered women like you, and now I know how they came to do it."

For a few minutes a silence fell upon the pair, and at last, Frere, releasing her hands, fell back from her.

"I'll do what you want, on one condition."

"What?"

"That you leave this place."

"Where for?"

"Anywhere—the farther, the better. I'll pay your passage to Sydney and you go or stay there as you please."

She had grown calmer, hearing him thus relenting. "But this house, Maurice?"

"You are not in debt?"

"No."

"Well, leave it. It's your own affair, not mine. If I help, you must go."

"May I see him?"

"No."

"Ah, Maurice!"

"You can see him in the dock if you like," says Frere, with a laugh, cut short by a flash of her eyes. "There, I didn't mean to offend you."

"Offend me! Go on."

"Listen here," said he, doggedly. "If you will go away, and promise never to interfere with me or mine by word or deed, I'll do what you want."

"What will you do?" she asked, unable to suppress a smile at the victory she had won.

"I will not say all I know about this man. I will say he befriended me. I will do my best to save his life."

"You can save it if you like."

"Well, I will try. On my honor, I will try"

"I must believe you, I suppose!" said she, doubtfully; and then, with a sudden pitiful pleading, in strange contrast to her former violence. "You are not deceiving me, Maurice?"

"No. Why should I? You keep your promise, and I'll keep mine. Is it a bargain?"

"Yes."

He eyed her steadfastly for some seconds, and then turned on his heel. As he reached the door she called him back. Knowing him as she did, she felt that he would keep his word, and her feminine nature could not resist a parting sneer.

"There is nothing in the bargain to prevent me helping him to escape?" she said, with a smile.

"Escape! He won't escape again, I'll go bail. Once get him in double-irons at Port Arthur, and he's safe enough."

The smile on her face seemed infectious, for his own sullen features relaxed. "Good-night, Sarah," he said.

She put out her hand, as if nothing had happened. "Good-night, Captain Frere. It's a bargain, then?"

"A bargain."

"You have a long walk home. Will you have some brandy?"

"I don't care if I do," he said, advancing to the table, and filling his glass. "Here's a good voyage to you!"

Sarah Purfoy, watching him, burst into a laugh. "Human beings are queer creatures," she said. "Who would have thought that we had been calling each other names just now? I say, I'm a vixen when I'm roused, ain't I, Maurice?"

"Remember what you've promised," said he, with a threat in his voice, as he moved to the door. "You must be out of this by the next ship that leaves."

"Never fear. "I'll go."

Getting into the cool street directly, and seeing the calm stars shining, and the placid water sleeping with a peace in which he had no share, he strove to cast off the nervous fear that was on him. The interview had frightened him, for it had made him think. It was hard that, just as he had turned over a new leaf, this old blot should come through to the clean page. It was cruel that, having comfortably forgotten the past, he should be thus rudely reminded of it.

CHAPTER III.

THE STORY OF TWO BIRDS OF PREY.

The reader of the foregoing pages has doubtless asked himself, "What is the link which binds together John Rex and Sarah Purfoy?"

In the year 1825 there lived, at St. Heliers, *Jersey*, a watch-maker, named Urban Purfoy. He was a hard-working man, and had amassed a little money—sufficient to give his granddaughter an education above the common in those days. At sixteen, Sarah Purfoy was an empty-headed, strong-willed, precocious girl, with big brown eyes. She had a bad opinion of her own sex, and an immense admiration for the young and handsome members of the other. The neighbors said that she was too high and mighty for her rank in life. Her grandfather said she was a beauty, and like her poor dear mother. She herself thought rather meanly of her personal attractions, and rather highly of her mental ones. She was brimful of vitality, with strong passions, and little religious sentiment. She had not much respect for moral courage, for she did not understand it; but she was a profound admirer of personal prowess. Her distaste for the humdrum life she was leading found expression in a rebellion against social usages. She courted notoriety by eccentricities of dress, and was never so happy as when she was misunderstood. She was the sort of girl of whom women say, "It is a pity she has no mother;" and men, "It is a pity she does not get a husband;" and who say to themselves, "When shall I have a lover?"

There was no lack of beings of this latter class among the officers quartered in Fort Royal and Fort Henry; but the female population of the island was free and numerous, and, in the embarrassment of riches, Sarah was overlooked. Though she adored the soldiery, her first lover was a civilian. Walking one day on the cliff, she met a young man. He was tall, well looking, and well dressed. His name was Lemoine; he was the son of a somewhat wealthy resident of the island, and had come down from London to recruit his health and to see his friends. Sarah was struck by his appearance, and looked back at him. He had been struck by hers, and looked back also. He followed her and spoke to her—some remark about the wind or the weather—and she thought his voice divine. They got into conversation—about scenery, lonely walks, and the dullness of St. Heliers. "Did she often walk there?" "Some times." "Would she be there to-morrow?" "She might." Mr. Lemoine lifted his hat, and went back to dinner, rather pleased with himself.

They met the next day, and the day after that. Lemoine was not a gentleman, but he had lived among gentlemen, and had caught something of their manner. He said that, after all, virtue was a mere name, and that when people were powerful and rich, the world respected them more than if they had been honest and poor. Sarah agreed with this sentiment. Her grandfather was honest and poor, and yet nobody respected him—at least, not with such respect as she cared to acknowledge. In addition to this talent for argument, Lemoine was handsome and had money—he showed her quite a handful of bank-notes one day. He told her of London and the great ladies there, and hinting that they were not always virtuous, drew himself up with a moody air, as though he had been unhappily the cause of their fatal lapse into wickedness. Sarah did not wonder at this in the least. Had she been a great lady, she would have done the same. She began to coquet with this seductive fellow, and to hint to him that she had too much knowledge of the world to set a fictitious value upon virtue. He mistook her artfulness for innocence, and thought he had made a conquest. Moreover, the girl was pretty, and, when dressed properly, would look well. Only one obstacle stood in the way of their loves—the dashing profligate was poor. He had been living in London above his means, and his father was not inclined to increase his allowance.

Sarah liked him better than any body else she had seen; but there are two sides to every bargain. Sarah Purfoy must go to London. In vain her lover sighed and swore. Unless he would promise to take her away with him, Dianna was not more chaste. The more virtuous she grew, the more vicious did Lemoine feel. His desire to possess her increased in proportionate ratio to her resistance, and at last he borrowed two hundred pounds from his father's confidential clerk (the Lemoines were merchants by profession), and acceded to her wishes. There was no love on either side; vanity was the mainspring of the whole transaction. Lemoine did not like to be beaten; Sarah sold herself for a passage to England, and an introduction into the great world.

We need not describe her career at this epoch. Suffice it to say that she discovered that vice is not always conducive to happiness, and is not, even in this world, so well rewarded as its earnest practice might merit. Sated and disappointed, she soon grew tired of her life, and longed to escape from its wearying dissipations. At this juncture she fell in love.

The object of her affections was one Mr. Lionel Crofton. Crofton was tall, well made, and with an insinuating address. His features were too strongly marked for beauty. His eyes were the best part of his face, and, like his hair, they were jet-black. He had broad shoulders, sinewy limbs, and small hands and feet. His head was round and well shaped, but it bulged a little over the ears, which were singularly small, but lay close to his head. With this man, barely four years older than herself, Sarah, at seventeen, fell violently in love. This was the more strange, as, though fond of her, he would tolerate no caprices, and possessed an ungovernable temper, which found vent in curses, and even blows. He seemed to have no profession or business, and though he owned a good address, he was even less of a gentleman than Lemoine. Yet, Sarah, attracted by one of the strange sympathies which constitute the romance of such women's lives, was devoted to him. Touched by her affection, and rating her intelligence and unscrupulousness at their true value, he told her who he was. He was a swindler, a forger, and a thief, and his name was John Rex. When she heard this she experienced a sinister delight. He told her of his plots, his tricks, his escapes, his villainies; and seeing how for years this young man had preyed upon the world, which had deceived and disowned her, her heart went out to him. "I am glad you found me," she said. "Two heads are better than one. We will work together."

John Rex, known among his intimate associates as Dandy Jack, was the putative son of a man who had been for many years valet to Lord Bellasis, and who retired from the service of that profligate nobleman with a sum of money and a wife. John Rex was sent to as good a school as could be procured for him, and at sixteen was given, by the interest of his mother with his father's former master, a clerkship in an old established banking house. Rex, senior, was accustomed to talk largely of gentlemen, and high society. Mrs. Rex was intensely fond of her son, and imbued him with a desire to shine in aristocratic circles. He was a clever lad, without any principle; he would lie unblushingly, and steal deliberately, if he thought he could do so with impunity. He was cautious, acquisitive, imaginative, self-conceited, and destructive. He had strong perceptive faculties, and much invention and versatility, but his moral sense was almost entirely wanting. He found that his fellow clerks were not of that gentlemanly stamp which his mother thought so admirable, and therefore he despised them. He thought he should like to go into the army, for he was athletic, and rejoiced in feats of muscular strength. To be tied all day to a desk was beyond endurance. But John Rex, senior, told him to wait and see what came of it. He did so, and in the mean time kept late hours, got into bad company, and forged the name of a customer of the bank to a check for twenty pounds. The fraud was a clumsy one, and was detected in twenty-four hours. Forgeries by clerks, however easily detected are, unfortunately, not considered to add to the attractions of a banking house, and the old established firm decided not to prosecute, but dismissed Mr. John Rex from their service. The ex-valet, who never liked his legalized son, was at first for turning him out of doors, but, by the entreaties of his wife, was at last induced to place the promising boy in a draper's shop, in the City Road.

This employment was not a congenial one, and John Rex planned to leave it. He lived at home, and had his salary—about thirty shillings a week—for pocket-money. Though he displayed considerable skill with the cue, and not unfrequently won considerable sums for one in his position, his expenses averaged more than his income; and having borrowed all he could, he found himself again in difficulties. His narrow escape, however, had taught him a lesson, and he resolved to confess all to his indulgent mother, and be more economical for the future. Just then one of those lucky chances which blight so many lives occurred. The shop-walker died, and Messrs. Baffaty & Co. made the gentlemanly Rex act as his substitute for a few days. Shop-walkers have opportunities not accorded to other folks, and on the evening of the third day Mr. Rex went home with a bundle of lace in his pocket. Unfortunately, he owed more than the worth of this petty theft, and was compelled to steal again. This time he was detected. One of his fellow shop-men caught him in the very act of concealing a roll of silk, ready for future abstraction, and, to his astonishment, cried "Halves!" Rex pretended to be virtuously indignant, but soon saw that such pretense was useless; his companion was too wily to be fooled with such affectation of innocence. "I saw you take it," said he, "and if you won't share, I'll tell old Baffaty." This argument was irresistible, and they shared. Having become good friends, the self-made partner lent Rex a helping hand in the disposal of the booty, and introduced him to a purchaser. The purchaser violated all rules of romance by being—not a Jew, but a very orthodox Christian. He kept a second hand clothes warehouse in the City Road, and was supposed to have branch establishments all over London.

Mr. Blicks purchased the stolen goods for about a third of their value, and seemed struck by Mr. Rex's appearance. "I thort you was a swell mobsman," said he. This, from one so experienced, was a high compliment. Encouraged by success, Rex and his companion took more articles of value. John Rex paid off his debts, and began to feel himself quite a gentleman again. Just as Rex had arrived at this pleasing state of mind, Baffaty discovered the robbery. Not having heard about the bank business, he did not suspect Rex—he was such a gentlemanly young man—but having had his eye for some time upon Rex's partner, who was vulgar, and squinted, he sent for him. Rex's partner stoutly denied the accusation, and old Baffaty, who was a man of merciful tendencies, and could well afford to lose fifty pounds, gave him until the next morning to confess, and state where the goods had gone, hinting at the persuasive powers of a constable at the end of that time. The shopman, with tears in his eyes, came in a hurry to Rex, and informed him that all was lost. He did not want to confess, because he must implicate his friend Rex; but if he did not confess, he would be given in charge. Flight was impossible, for neither had money. In this dilemma John Rex remembered Blicks' compliment, and burned to deserve it. If he must retreat, he would lay waste the enemies' country. His exodus should be like that of the Israelites—he would spoil the Egyptians. The shop-walker was allowed half an hour in the middle of the day for lunch. John Rex rapidly unfolded his plan of operations. The warehouse door fastened with a spring. He would remain behind after they were locked, and open them at a given signal. A light cart or cab could be stationed in the lane at the back; three men could fill it with valuables in as many hours. Did Blicks know of three such men? Blicks's one eye glistened. He thought he did know. At half past eleven they should be there. Was that all? No. Mr. John Rex was not going to put up such a splendid thing for nothing. The booty was worth at least five thousand pounds if it was worth a shilling; he must have one hundred pounds cash when the cart stopped at Blick's door. Blicks at first refused point blank. Let there be a division, but he would not buy a pig in a poke. Rex was firm, however; it was his only chance, and at last he got a promise of eighty pounds. That night the glorious achievement, known in the annals of Bow Street as "The Great Silk Robbery," took place; and two days afterward, John Rex and his partner, dining comfortably at Birmingham, read an account of the transaction—not in the least like it—in a London paper.

John Rex, who had now fairly broken with dull respectability, bid adieu to his home, and began to realize his mother's wishes. He was, after his fashion, a gentleman. As long as the eighty pounds lasted, he lived in luxury, and by the time it was spent, he had established himself in his profession. This profession was a lucrative one. It was that of a swindler. Gifted with a handsome person, facile manner, and ready wit, he had added to these natural advantages some skill at billiards, some knowledge of gambler's legerdemain, and the useful consciousness that he must prey or be preyed on. John Rex was no common swindler; his natural as [well] as his acquired abilities saved him from [vulgar] errors. He saw that, to successfully swindle mankind, one must not aim at comparative, but superlative, ingenuity. He who is contented with being only cleverer than the majority must infallibly be outwitted at last; and to be once outwitted is—for a swindler—to be ruined. Examining, moreover, into the history of detected crime, John Rex discovered one thing. At the bottom of all these robberies, deceptions, and swindles, was some lucky fellow who profited by the folly of his confederates. This gave him an idea. Suppose he could not only make use of his own talents to rob mankind, but utilize those of others also? Crime runs through infinite grades. He proposed to himself to be at the top; but why should he despise those good fellows beneath him? His specialty was swindling, billiard-playing, card-playing, borrowing money, obtaining goods, never risking more than two or three coups in a year. But others plundered houses, stole bracelets, watches, diamonds—made as much in a night as he did in six months—only their occupation was more dangerous. Now came the question—why more dangerous? Because these men were mere clods, bold enough and clever enough in their own rude way, but no match for the law, with its Argus eyes and its Briarian hands. They did the rougher business well enough; they broke locks, and burst doors, and bedded constables; but in the finer arts of plan, attack, and escape they were sadly deficient. Good. These men should be the hands; he would be the head. He would plan the robberies; they should execute them.

Working through many channels, and never omitting to assist a fellow-worker when in distress, John Rex, in a few years, and in a most prosaic business way, became the head of a society of ruffians. Mixing with fast clerks and unsuspecting middle-class profligates, he found out particulars of houses ill-guarded, and shops insecurely fastened, and put up black-ready ruffians to the more dangerous work. In his various disguises, and under his many names, he found his way into those upper circles of fast society where animals turn into birds, where a wolf becomes a rook, and a lamb a pigeon. Rich spendthrifts who affected male society asked him to their houses, and Mr. Anthony Croftobury, Captain James Craven, and Mr. Lionel Crofton were names remembered, sometimes with pleasure, oftener with regret, by many a broken man of fortune. He had one quality which, to a man of his profession, was invaluable; he was cautious, and master of himself. Having made a success, wrung a sum from Blicks, rooked a gambling ninny like Lemoine, or secured an assortment of jewelry sent down to his wife in Gloucestershire, he would disappear for a time. He liked comfort, and reveled in the sense of security and respectability. Thus he had lived for three years when he met Sarah Purfoy, and then he purposed to live for many more. With this woman as a coadjutor, he thought he could defy the law. She was the net spread to catch his pigeons; she was the well-dressed lady who ordered goods in London for her husband at Canterbury, and paid half the price down," which was all this letter authorized her to do," and where a less beautiful or clever woman might have failed, she succeeded. Her husband saw fortune before him, and believed that, with common prudence, he might carry on his lucrative employment of gentleman until he choose to relinquish it. Alas for human weakness! He one day did a foolish thing, and the law he had so successfully defied got him in the simplest way imaginable.

Under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, John Rex and Sarah Purfoy were living in quiet lodgings in the neighborhood of Bloomsbury. Their landlady was a respectable, poor woman, and had a son who was a constable. This son was given to talking, and, coming in to supper one night, he told his mother that on the following evening an attack was to be made on a gang of coiners in the Old Street Road. The mother, dreaming all sorts of horrors during the night, came the next day to Mrs. Skinner, in the parlor, and, under a pledge of profound secrecy, told her of the dreadful expedition in which her son was engaged. John Rex was out at a pigeon-match with Lord Bellasis, and when he returned, at nine o'clock, Sarah told him what she had heard.

Now, 4 Bank Place, Old Street Road, was the residence of a man named Green, who had for some time carried on the lucrative but dangerous trade of counterfeiting. This man was one of the most daring of that army of ruffians whose treasure chest and master of the mint was Blincks, and his liberty was valuable. John Rex, eating his dinner more nervously than usual, ruminated on the intelligence, and thought it would be but wise to warn Green of his danger. Not that he cared much for Green personally; but it was bad policy to miss doing a good turn to a comrade, and, moreover, Green, if captured, might wag his tongue too freely. But how to do it? If he went to Blicks, it might be too late; he would go himself. He went out—and was captured. When Sarah heard of the calamity, she set to work to help him. She collected all her money and jewels, paid Mrs. Skinner's rent, went to see Rex, and arranged his defense. Blicks was hopeful; but Green—who came very near hanging—admitted that the man was an associate of his, and the recorder, being in a severe mood, transported him for seven years.

Sarah Purfoy vowed that she would follow him. She was going as passenger, as emigrant, any thing, when she saw Mrs. Vickers advertisement for a lady's maid, and answered it. It chanced that Rex was shipped in the Malabar, and Sarah, discovering this before the vessel had been a week at sea, conceived the bold project of inciting a mutiny for the rescue of her lover. We know the result of that scheme, and the story of the scoundrel's subsequent escape from Macquarie Harbor.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NOTORIOUS DAWES.

The mutineers of the Osprey had been long since given up as dead, and the story of their desperate escape had become indistinct to the general public mind. Now that they had been recaptured in a remarkable manner, popular belief invested them with all sorts of strange surroundings. They had been—according to report—kings over savage islanders, chiefs of lawless and ferocious pirates, respectable married men in Java, merchants in Singapore, and swindlers in Hong Kong. Their adventures had been dramatized at a London theatre, and the popular novelist of that day was engaged in a work descriptive of their wondrous fortunes.

John Rex, the ringleader, was related, it was said, to a noble family, and a special message had come out to Sir John Franklin concerning him. He had every prospect of being satisfactorily hanged, however, for even the most outspoken admirers of his skill and courage could not but admit that he had committed an offense which was death by the law. The crown would leave nothing undone to convict him, and the already crowded prison was recrammed with half a dozen life-sentence men, brought up from Port Arthur to identify the prisoners. Among this number was stated to be the notorious Dawes.

This statement gave fresh food for recollection and invention. It was remembered that the notorious Dawes was the absconder who had been brought away by Captain Frere, and who owed such fettered life as he possessed to the fact that he had assisted Captain Frere to make the wonderful boat in which the marooned party escaped. It was remembered, also, how sullen and morose he had been on his trial five years before, and how he had laughed when the commutation of his death sentence was announced to him. The *Hobart Town Gazette* published a short biography of this horrible villain—a biography setting forth how he had been engaged in a mutiny on board the convict-ship, how he had twice escaped from the Macquarie Harbor, how he had been repeatedly flogged for violence and insubordination, and how he was now double-ironed at Port Arthur, after two more ineffectual attempts to regain his freedom. Indeed, the *Gazette*, discovering that the wretch had been originally transported for highway robbery, argued very ably it would be far better to hang such wild beasts in the first instance than suffer them to cumber the ground, and grow confirmed in villainy. "Of what use to society," asked the *Gazette*, quite pathetically, "has this scoundrel been during the last eleven years?" And every body agreed that he had been of no use whatever.

Miss Sylvia Vickers also received an additional share of public attention. Her romantic rescue by the heroic Frere, who was shortly to reap the reward of his devotion in the good old fashion, made her almost as famous as the villain Dawes, or his confederate monster, John Rex. It was reported that she was to give evidence on the trial, together with her affianced husband, they being the only two living witnesses who could speak to the facts of the mutiny. It was reported, also, that her lover was naturally most anxious that she should not give evidence, as she was—an additional point of romantic interest—affected deeply by the illness consequent on the suffering she had undergone, and in a state of pitiable mental confusion as to the whole business. These reports caused the court, on the day of the trial, to be crowded with spectators; and as the various particulars of the marvelous history of this double escape were detailed, the excitement grew more intense. The aspect of the four heavily ironed prisoners caused a sensation which, in that city of the ironed, was quite novel, and bets were offered and taken as to the line of defence which they would adopt. At first it was thought that they would throw themselves on the mercy of the crown, seeking, in the very extravagance of their story, to excite public sympathy; but a little study of the demeanor of the chief prisoner, John Rex, dispelled that conjecture. Calm, placid, and defiant, he seemed prepared to accept his fate, or to meet his accusers with some plea which should be sufficient to secure his acquittal on the capital charge. Only when he heard the indictment, setting forth that he had "feloniously pirated the brig Osprey," he smiled a little.

Mr. Meekin, sitting in the body of the court, felt his religious prejudices sadly shocked by that smile. "A perfect wild beast, my dear Miss Vickers," he said, returning, in a pause during the examination of the convicts who had been brought to identify the prisoner, to the little room where Sylvia and her father were waiting. "He has quite a tigerish look about him."

"Poor man!" said Sylvia, with a shudder.

"Poor! My dear young lady, you do not pity him?"

"I do," said Sylvia, twisting her hands together as if in pain. "I pity them all, poor creatures!"

"Charming sensibility!" says Meekin, with a glance at Vickers. "The true woman's heart, my dear major."

The major tapped his fingers impatiently at this ill-timed twaddle. Sylvia was too nervous just then for sentiment. "Come here, Poppet," he said, "and look through this door. You can see them from here, and if you do not recognize any of them, I can't see what is the use of putting you in the box; though, of course, if it is necessary, you must go."

The railed dock was just opposite to the door of the room in which they were sitting, and the four manacled men, each with an armed warder behind him, were visible above the heads of the crowd. The girl had never before seen the ceremony of trying a man for his life, and the silent and antique solemnities of the business affected her, as it affects all who see it for the first time. The atmosphere was heavy and distressing. The chains of the prisoners clanked ominously. The crushing force of judge, jailers, warders, and constables assembled to punish the four men, appeared cruel. The familiar faces that, in her momentary glance, she recognized, seemed to her evilly transfigured. Even the countenance of her promised husband, bent eagerly forward toward the witness-box, showed tyrannous and blood-thirsty. Her eyes hastily followed the pointing finger of her father, and sought the men in the dock. Two of them lounged, sullen and inattentive; one of them nervously chewed a straw, or piece of twig, pawing the dock with restless hand; the fourth scowled across the court at the witness-box, which she could not see. The four faces were all strange to her.

"No, papa," she said, with a sigh of relief; "I can't recognize them at all."

As she was turning from the door, a voice from the witness-box behind her made her suddenly pale, and pause to look again. The court itself appeared, at that moment, affected, for a murmur ran through it, and some official cried, "Silence!"

The notorious criminal, Rufus Dawes, the desperado of Port Arthur, the wild beast whom the *Gazette* had judged not fit to live, had just entered the witness-box. He was a man of thirty, in the prime of life, with a torse whose muscular grandeur not even the ill-fitting yellow jacket could altogether conceal, with strong, embrowned, and nervous hands, an upright carriage, and a pair of fierce black eyes that roamed over the court hungrily.

Not all the weight of the double irons swaying from the leathern thong around his massive loins, could mar that elegance of attitude which comes only from perfect muscular development. Not all the frowning faces bent upon him could frown an accent of respect into the contemptuous tones in which he answered to his name, "Rufus Dawes, prisoner of the crown."

"Come away, my darling," said Vickers, alarmed at his daughter's blanched face and eager eyes.

"Wait," she aid, impatiently, listening for the voice whose owner she could not see. "Rufus Dawes! Oh, I have heard that name before."

"You are a prisoner of the crown at the penal settlement of Port Arthur?"

"Yes."

"For life?"

"For life."

Sylvia turned to her father with breathless inquiry in her eyes. "Oh, papa! who is that speaking? I know the name! I know the voice!"

"That is the man who was with you in the boat, dear," says Vickers, gravely. "The prisoner."

The eager light died out of her eyes, and in its place came a look of disappointment and pain. "I thought it was a good man," she said, holding by the edge of the door-way. "It sounded like a good voice."

And then she pressed her hands over her eyes and shuddered. "There, there," says Vickers, soothingly, "don't be afraid, Poppet; he can't hurt you now."

"No, ha! ha!" says Meekin, with great display of off-hand courage, "the villain's safe enough now."

The colloquy in the court went on. "Do you know the prisoners in the dock?"

"Yes."

"Who are they?"

"John Rex, Henry Shiers, James Lesly, and,—I'm not sure about the last man."

"You are not sure about the last man. Will you swear to the three others?"

"Yes."

"You remember them well?"

"I was in the chain-gang at Macquarie Harbor with them for three years." Sylvia, hearing this hideous reason for acquaintance, gave a low cry, and fell into her father's arms.

"Oh, papa, take me away! I feel as if I was going to remember something terrible!"

Amidst the deep silence that prevailed, the cry of the poor girl was distinctly audible in the court, and all heads turned to the door. In the general wonder no one noticed the change that passed over Rufus Dawes. His face flushed scarlet, great drops of sweat stood on his forehead, and his black eyes glared in the direction from whence the sound came, as though they would pierce the envious wood that separated him from the woman whose voice he had heard. Maurice Frere sprung up and pushed his way through the crowd under the bench. "What's this?" he said to Vickers, almost brutally. "What did you bring her here for? She is not wanted. I told you that."

"I considered it my duty, sir," says Vickers, with stately rebuke.

"What has frightened her? What has she heard? What has she seen?" asked Frere, with a strangely white face. "Sylvia, Sylvia!"

She opened her eyes at the sound of his voice "Take me home, papa; I'm ill. Oh, what thoughts!"

"What does she mean?" cried Frere, looking in alarm from one to the other.

"That ruffian Dawes frightened her," said Meekin. "A gush of recollection, poor child. There, there, calm yourself, Miss Vickers. He is quite safe."

"Frightened her, eh?"

"Yes," said Sylvia, faintly, "he frightened me, Maurice. I needn't stop any longer, dear, need I?"

"No," says Frere, the cloud passing from his face. "Major, I beg your pardon, but I was hasty. Take her home at once. This sort of thing is too much for her." And so he went back again to his place, wiping his brow, and breathing hard, as one who had just escaped from some near peril.

Rufus Dawes had remained in the same attitude until the figure of Frere, passing through the door-way, roused him. "Who is she?" he said, in a low, hoarse voice, to the constable behind him.

"Miss Vickers," said the man, shortly, flinging the information at him as one might fling a bone to a dangerous dog.

"Miss Vickers!" repeated the convict, still staring in a sort of bewildered agony. "They told me she was dead."

The constable sniffed contemptuously at this preposterous conclusion, as who should say, "If you know all about it, animal, why did you ask?" and then feeling that the fixed gaze of his interrogator demanded some reply, added, "You thort she was, I've no doubt. You did your best to make her so, I've heard."

The convict raised both his hands with sudden action of wrathful despair, as though he would seize the other, despite the loaded muskets; but checking himself with sudden impulse, wheeled round to the court. "Your honor!—gentlemen! I want to speak."

The change in the tone of his voice, no less than the sudden loudness of the exclamation, made the faces, hitherto bent upon the door through which Mr. Frere had passed, turn round again. To many there it seemed that the notorious Dawes was no longer in the box, for, in place of the upright and defiant villain who stood there an instant back, was a white-faced, nervous, agitated creature, bending forward in an attitude almost of supplication, one hand grasping the rail, as though to save himself from falling, the other outstretched toward the bench. "Your honor, there has been some dreadful mistake made. I want to explain about myself. I explained before, when first I was sent to Port Arthur, but the letters were never forwarded by the commandant; of course that's the rule, and I can't complain. I've been sent there unjustly, your honor. I made that boat, your honor. I saved the major's wife and daughter. I was the man; I did it all myself, and my liberty was sworn away by a villain who hated me. I thought until now, that no one knew the truth, for they told me that she was dead." His rapid utterance took the court so much by surprise that no one interrupted him. "I was sentenced to death for bolting, sir, and they reprieved me because I helped them in the boat. Helped them! Why, I made it! She will tell you so. I nursed her. I carried her in my arms! I starved myself for her! She was fond of me, sir. She was indeed. She called me 'Good Mr. Dawes.'"

At this, a coarse laugh broke out, which was instantly checked. The judge bent over to ask. "Does he mean Miss Vickers?" and in this interval, Rufus Dawes, looking down into the court, saw Maurice Frere staring up at him with terror in his eyes.

"I see you, Captain Frere, coward and liar! Put him in the box, gentlemen, and make him tell his story. She'll contradict him, never fear. Oh, and I thought she was dead all this while!"

The judge had got his answer from the clerk by this time. "Miss Vickers had been seriously ill, had fainted just now in the court. Her only memories of the convict who had been with her in the boat were those of terror and disgust. The sight of him just now had most seriously affected her. The convict himself was an inveterate liar and schemer, and his story had been already disproved by Captain Frere."

The judge, a man inclining by nature to humanity, but forced by experience to receive all statements of prisoners with caution, said all he could say, and the tragedy of five years was disposed of in the following dialogue:

JUDGE. "This is not the place for an accusation against Captain Frere, nor the place to argue upon your alleged wrongs. If you have suffered injustice, the authorities will hear your complaint, and redress it."

RUFUS DAWES. "I have complained, your honor. I wrote letter after letter to the Government, but they were never sent. Then I heard she was dead, and they sent me to the coal-mines after that, and we never hear any thing there."

JUDGE. "I can't listen to you. Mr. Mangles, have you any more questions to ask the witness?"

But Mr. Mangles not having any more, some one called "Matthew Gabbett," and Rufus Dawes, still endeavoring to speak, was clanked away with, amidst a buzz of remark and surmise.

The trial progressed without further incident. Sylvia was not called, and, to the astonishment of many of his enemies, Captain Frere went into the witness-box and generously spoke in favor of John Rex. "He might have left us to starve," Frere said—"he might have murdered us; we were completely in his power. The stock of provisions on board the brig was not a large one, and I consider that, in dividing it with us, he showed great generosity for one in his situation." This piece of evidence told strongly in favor of the prisoners, for Captain Frere was known to be such an uncompromising foe to all rebellious convicts, that it was understood that only the sternest sense of justice and truth could lead him to speak in such terms. The defense set up by Rex, moreover, was most ingenious. He was guilty of absconding, but his moderation might plead an excuse for that. His only object was his freedom, and, having gained it, he had lived honestly for nearly three years, as he could prove. He was charged with piratically seizing the brig Osprey, and he urged that the brig Osprey, having been built by convicts at Macquarie Harbor, and never entered in any shipping-list, could not be said to be "piratically seized," in the strict meaning of the term. The court admitted the force of this objection, and, influenced doubtless by Captain Frere's evidence, the fact that five years had passed since the mutiny, and that the two men most guilty (Cheshire and Barker) had been executed in England, sentenced Rex and his three companions to transportation for life to the penal settlements of the colony.

CHAPTER V.

MAURICE FRERE'S GOOD ANGEL.

At this happy conclusion to his labors, Frere went down to comfort the girl for whose sake he had suffered Rex to escape the gallows. On his way he was met by a man who touched his hat, and asked to speak with him an instant. This man was past middle age, owned a red brandy-beaten face, and had in his gait and manner that nameless something that denotes the seamen.

"Well, Blunt," says Frere, pausing with the impatient air of a man who expects to hear bad news, "what is it now?"

"Only to tell you that it is all right, sir," says Blunt. "She's come aboard again this morning."

"Come aboard again!" ejaculated Frere. "Why, I didn't know that she had been ashore. Where did she go?" He spoke with an air of confident authority, and Blunt—no longer the bluff tyrant of old—seemed to quail before him. The trial of the mutineers of the Malabar had ruined Phineas Blunt. Make what excuses he might, there was no concealing the fact that Pine found him drunk in his cabin when he ought to have been attending to his duties on deck, and the authorities could not, or would not, pass over such a heinous breach of discipline. Captain Blunt—who, of course, had his own version of the story—thus deprived of the honor of bringing his Majesty's prisoners to his Majesty's colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, went on a whaling-cruise to the South Seas. The influence which Sarah Purfoy had acquired over him had, however, irretrievably injured him. It was as though she had poisoned his moral nature by the influence of a clever and wicked woman over a sensual and dull-witted man. Blunt gradually sunk lower and lower. He became a drunkard, and was known as a man with a grievance against the Government. Captain Frere, having had occasion for him in some capacity, had become in a manner his patron, and had got him the command of a schooner trading from Sydney. On getting this command—not without some wry faces on the part of the owner resident in Hobart Town—Blunt had taken the temperance pledge for the space of twelve months, and was a miserable dog in consequence. He was, however, a faithful henchman, for he hoped by Frere's means to get some Government billet—the grand object of all colonial sea-captains of that epoch.

"Well, sir, she went ashore to see a friend," says Blunt, looking at the sky and then at the earth.

"What friend?"

"The—prisoner, sir."

"And she saw him, I suppose?"

"Yes; but I thought I'd better tell you, sir," says Blunt.

"Of course; quite right," returned the other; "you had better start at once. It's no use waiting."

"As you wish, sir. I can sail to-morrow morning—or this evening, if you like."

"This evening," says Frere, turning away; "as soon as possible."

"There's a situation in Sydney I've been looking after," said the other, uneasily, "if you could help me do it."

"What is it?"

"The command of one of the Government vessels, sir."

"Well, keep sober, then," says Frere, "and I'll see what I can do. And keep that woman's tongue still if you can."

The pair looked at each other, and Blunt grinned savagely.

"I'll do my best."

"Take care you do," returned his patron, leaving him without further ceremony.

Frere found Vickers in the garden, and at once begged him not to talk about the business to his daughter.

"You saw how bad she was to-day, Vickers. For goodness sake, don't make her ill again!"

"My dear sir," says poor Vickers, "I won't refer to the subject. She's been very unwell ever since. Nervous and unstrung. Go in and see her."

So Frere went in, and soothed the excited girl, with real sorrow at her suffering. "It's all right, now, Poppet," he said to her. "Don't think of it any more. Put it out of your mind, dear."

"It was foolish of me, Maurice, I know, but I could not help it. The sound of—of—that man's voice seemed to bring back to me some great pity for something or some one. I don't explain what I mean, I know; but I felt that I was just on the verge of remembering a story of some great wrong, just about to hear some dreadful revelation that should make me turn from all the people whom I ought most to love. Do you understand?"

"I think I know what you mean," says Frere, with averted face. "But that's all nonsense, you know."

"Of course," returned she, with a touch of her old childish manner of disposing of questions out of hand. "Every body knows it's all nonsense. But then we do think such things. It seems to me that I am double; that I have lived somewhere before, and have had another life—a dream-life."

"What a romantic girl you are!" said the other, dimly comprehending her meaning. "How could you have a dream-life?"

"Of course, not really, stupid. But in thought, you know. I dream such strange things now and then. I am always falling down precipices and into cataracts, and being pushed into great caverns in enormous rocks. Horrible dreams!"

"Indigestion," returned Frere. "You don't take exercise enough. You shouldn't read so much. Have a good five-mile walk."

"And in these dreams," continued Sylvia, not heeding his interruption, "there is one strange thing. You are always there, Maurice."

"Come, that's all right," says Maurice.

"Ah, but not kind and good as you are, Captain Bruin, but scowling and threatening and angry, so that I am afraid of you."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WORLD WIDE NEWS.

—London *Truth* gravely asserts that smoking in moderation, even by boys, never hurts any one.

—London *World* says that genius, like water always finds its own level; and that, like murder, it is sure to be out.

—An English financial writer thinks that bankruptcy should be more disagreeable to the bankrupt than it is.

—It is contended in England that cremation would prevent inquests, make poisoning easy and facilitate cases of false personation.

—London *World* believes that there never was a time when the spirit of caricature in aping ancestors was so frivolous and contemptible as it is now.

—In regions where red wine is used there is less drunkenness than there is in countries where white wine and cider are used. The red wine contains tannin, an astringent, which prevents the alcohol from going immediately to the brain.

—London *Spectator* believes it to be far less desirable that woman should directly vote upon political questions than that she should retain those delicate considerations in the minds and manners of men which she now requires.

—Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, in his narrative of travel in "The Heart of the Continent," tells of the eccentric genius who improved on the old yarn, to the effect that "the weather would have been colder if the thermometer had been longer," by saying he had been where "It was so cold that the thermometer got down off the nail."

—In a breach of promise lawsuit, in Marshalltown Iowa, the plaintiff swore that he broke the engagement because, when he slipped and fell on the ice, she laughed unfeelingly. She swore that she laughed because he would not have fallen if he had not bowed with superfluous politeness to a young woman.

—Dr. Hume maintains that an English dialect is now in use in Ireland of which the basis is the current English of the time of Elizabeth—the language of the emigrants of 1607 having been handed unimpared, or very little altered, to the present time. He asserts also, that when an Englishman requires a glossary of 2,000 words, now obsolete, to understand Shakespeare, an Irish peasant would not need a glossary of more than 200.

—The sirloin of beef is said to owe its name to Charles II., who, dining upon a loin of beef, and being particularly pleased with it, asked the name of the joint. On being told, he said: "For its merit, then, I will knight it, and henceforth it shall be called Sir Loin." In a ballad of "The New Sir John Barleycorn" this circumstance is thus mentioned:

Our Second Charles of fame facete,
On loin of beef did dine;
He held his sword, pleas'd, o'er the meat—
"Arise, thou famed Sir Loin."

—A correspondent of the London *Spectator* tells a dog story. It is to the effect that a young fox terrier took a fancy to a brush and was in the habit of hiding it. On one occasion its master inquired of it, "Have you been a good little dog while you have been left alone?" The dog at once began to act queerly and soon after produced the brush from a hiding-place. On being questioned similarly on another occasion, he led his master to where he had torn up a letter. Now comes the question, Did the dog have a conscience?

—A writer in *Pall Mall Budget* on the plague in Russia says: In many a distant village, in the midst of "dreaming" forests or dreary swamps, the rustics will resort, to the strange rites by which their heathen ancestors believed that they could drive away the demons of pestilence. Bonfires will be kindled at midnight, and lightly clad women with loosely flowing hair will dance round the flames and fling into them some kind of sacrifice. It may even be that in some very remote spot a human victim will be immolated, with the idea of propitiating the demon to whose malice or hunger the pestilence is due.

—The Englishman who drops his "Hs" does not often lead a person into a more amusing mistake than one just reported from Manchester. An American having business at a certain place, inquired of a hotel porter the number and street where it was situated, and was directed to 32 Haymarket-st. The best part of an hour was spent by the American in a vain search for the place, until at last by chance he came suddenly before the very door he was in search of. After he had finished his business there, he told the manager of the difficulty he had in finding him, and added that the porter had directed him to "32 A," Market st.

—The word "bulldozing" originated at Washington and "on this wise:" Dr. Nicols, the Superintendent of the National Asylum, who took pride in importing fine cattle for the Government farm, purchased among others a fine Alderney bull for $1,500, and he became so vicious that the Doctor ordered a ring to be put in his nose; but he resisted, and showed so much fight, that the Doctor appointed a day when several gentlemen were invited to witness the effect of science over brute force. When they had congregated, the Doctor, having saturated a handkerchief with chloroform, approached the animal, which gradually wilted, and was ringed in fine style, but he never kicked again. The word "bulldozing" originated from this affair.

—During the past few years, Dr. Oscar Schmidt, Professor of Zoology at the University of Gratz, and a well-known authority on sponges, has employed several weeks of the early summer in artificially producing and rearing the bath sponge. His labors have met with such success that his system has been adopted by the Austrian Government, and is now carried out on the coast of Dalmatia. It has for some time been a well-known fact that several families of zoophytes have such great powers of reproduction, that a portion of one will grow and form on an entire new body. Dr. Schmidt has taken advantage of this property, his process being to cut the sponge into pieces, fasten each portion to a pile, and immerse it in the sea. The pieces then grow, and eventually from each one a spherical sponge is obtained.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

Carlyle is thus described by a London correspondent: "His recent portraits convey a not very just idea of him. Aged as he is he is younger than most men at 80; and, in his visage, 'soul's travail' rather than age has worn deep channels. The bumps of his massive, oblong head are in nowise hid by its covering of white hair, which lies close and without appearance of arrangement. The 'cliff-like brow' projects into shaggy prominence over the eyes, which are deepset and heavy-lidded in repose, but at times very wide open indeed. the nose is short, thick, repugnant. There is no infirmity of purpose about that nose. There is neither droop of submission nor advance as of compromise to be discerned at the point of it. It is a nose which less the mark as I stroke there. The cheekbones are high and very visible, and the close-clipped crop of strong, gray hair which covers the under half of the face does not conceal the squareness of the jaw nor the quiet tenacity to the under. In short, it is a face in which there is nothing round, or smooth, or trim."

—Yes, the winter is here, ha, ha! ha, ha!
And we've laid in a big jar of butter;
And while you slip on the icy walks,
We'll sail swiftly by in a cutter.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

And its winter down here; ha, ha! ha, ha!
So just call 'round with your cutter;
Our Sally is muffled all up to her chin,
And her lips are sweeter than butter.

A MANIAC'S FREAK.

A Terrible Siege of a Day and Night.

He is Finally Captured by Sprinkling Him With Chloroform and Throwing Red-pepper in His Eyes.

FLINT, Feb. 26.—At about 8 o'clock Sunday evening a man some 35 or 40 years of age called at the residence of Charles Smith, a prominent business man, and a resident of the Third Ward, in this city, and was instantly recognized by Mr. Smith who had met him some years since in Shiawassee county. His name is Shelton M. Thompson, whose father is a farmer and resides about one mile from the village of Corunna. After a greater part of the evening had been spent in conversation (which on the part of the stranger was of a rambling nature) Mr. Smith showed him to a room and bade him good night. After a few moments had elapsed the stranger again made his appearance and calling Mr. Smith aside, began to narrate his troubles, which were of a domestic nature, claiming that he was an outcast and was deprived of the blessings of a home and friends. During his conversation.

HE BECAME BOISTEROUS,

And claimed that he would soon put an end to himself. All attempts on the part of Smith to console and quiet him proved futile, and he saw something must be done to save himself and family from the injuries they might receive from the hands of one who was seemingly unaccountable for what he might do. At this juncture Mr. Hall, a gentleman who was stopping at the house, was called in, and an attempt was made to persuade the maniac to leave the premises, but he stubbornly refused to do so, and taking a large jack-knife from his pocket he opened the blade, then opened his clothing, and

VOWED HE WOULD TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

He was persuaded to put up the weapon, and soon Sheriff Phillips, with Deputy Miller, arrived, and at once set about the task of removing him from the premises. Finding that coaxing and talking would do no good, they determined on bringing main force to bear, and being strong, able-bodied men, they seized hold of him, but he was seemingly endowed with superhuman strength, and hurled them to the floor, at the same time kicking Mr. Phillips severely in the pit of the stomach. Here Miller rallied and, making a desperate plunge, with one arm encircled Thompson's neck, but was as suddenly threw from him, receiving severe injuries.

A REVOLVER

Was here pointed at Thompson, which he paid but little attention to, but set to work to place himself in a better attitude for defence, at which juncture the parties withdrew for a few minutes to lay some plan to capture him. He at once left the room and passing upstairs entered the garret, and seizing boxes, trunks, etc., proceeded to

ENTRENCH HIMSELF.

Another attempt was made to capture him, while he defended himself with a large cane, which he wrested from one of the officers. He broke the windows in this appartment in fragments, after which he took down a clothes line in the room, fastened it to the door knob, tied it to something securely and then replaced the boxes, trunks etc., and awaited another attempt at an entrance. An attempt was made to fill the room with chloroform in order to stupefy him, but owing to the window being open, no effect was produced. After half a day's reconnoitering the insane man was captured by being partially stupefied from the effects of chloroform and ammonia thrown on his person, from syringes, and blinded from pulverized red pepper thrown in his eyes. Several persons barely escaped h's violence with their lives. He is now confined in a close cell having broken his handcuffs.

GOOD MILKING COWS.

The *Rural World* well says that "the cows of many farmers 'go dry' in winter—that is, cease to give milk. Farmers say the fault is with the cows, but the fault is really their own. The trouble is the cows are not well fed and comfortably sheltered. They can not give much milk without an abundance of food to make it. Their own natural wants require a certain amount of food to keep life and strength. If they get only enough food to secure these ends, how can they give milk? It would be like asking a man to give you money when he had none. Good hay and straw and corn fodder answer well for the coarse feed, and corn meal can't be beaten for nutritious food. It is a little too concentrated, but one part of corn meal and two to three parts of wheat bran make an excellent food for milch cows, and a pound or two of ground oil-cake mixed with this feed makes a splendid diet for milk. The fact is that half the battle with any cow on the milk question is the feeding. People often have cows that they feed judiciously, and hence have milk far beyond what the neighbors get from their animals, and thus others are led to believe there is something in the breed more than there is in their own. In this way breeds or races of cattle often come to repute. But when they or their offspring change owners, they soon go back and are of no more account than an ordinary cow. Judicious feeding for milk purposes is yet in its infancy with the majority of cattle feeders, though well known to the observing few.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

One of the most prominent grain firms in Liverpool writes to a leading house of Chicago about the Russian plague and the condition of English business as follows:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Referring to the telegrams that have passed between us, the Russian plague seems to be spreading, and there is a quarantine now in the Mediterranean on all cargoes coming from the Baltic Sea, and we may see the same thing here as in former times. It may interfere with trade slightly, but it is not likely to stop it.

We have just had a conversation with one of our leading merchants who was for years in Central Russia. He says the plague never dies out of Russia, and seldom out of Asia Minor and Constantinople; that it attacks principally the dirty and sensual, who, from atmospheric changes and bad food, are at times more liable to it than at others, and that having carried off the worst the remainder are quite safe. Our informant adds that the people of Europe, Constantinople excepted, are too clean and well fed in the present day to fear the plague. It could not live here.

The most important thing in the trade here is the strike of the dock laborers, and the complete stoppage of the discharge of ships. Thus millers have to go on short supplies, and the stocks here are accumulating rapidly.

Millers complain sadly of not being able to get their money in, and small failures among bankers, dealers and small millers will always have a depressing effect on the trade.

SCOTLAND.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow reported three weeks ago that 25,000 persons in that city were destitute.

Sir W. Cunningham, M. P., at a recent meeting at Ayr, said at present trade was perhaps worse than it had ever been in the memory of man.

The first annual dinner of the butchers engaged in the American meat trade, was held recently in Glasgow. It was shown that during 1878 nearly $4,000,000 worth of meat was imported from America.

William Scott, aged 66, blacksmith, residing at Castlehaugh, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, slipped his foot on the ice in front of his door, and fell violently on his face. In less than two hours afterwards he died from concussion of the brain.

The Glasgow Conservative Association held their annual meeting recently. Col. Campbell, of Blythswood, who occupied the chair, expressed a hope that Lord Beaconsfield might be able to carry out his great work for the extension of liberty, religion and truth over the world.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather over the country generally, the temperature in Rothesay and Bute has been comparatively mild, and out of the thousands of sheep that were sent to Bute to winter there have been no deaths, while sheep have been dying in thousands elsewhere.

THE OLD TIMES.—Our grandfathers, read in the light of old books and obsolete newspapers, seem to have been singularly social and unselfish. Nihilism was unknown to them, and that popular method of treating life as a kind of lease and pleasure, as on the whole a dreamy business, would have been regarded a century ago as sheer lunacy. We can not bring back those old days, and we can hardly even realize them. The company all met pleasantly, and all knowing one another would be seated around the supper table, when wit and song and repartee and speechmaking would follow one another in rapid succession. We are so busy in these days that we have not time for such pleasures.

—Careful housewife (lifting a shoe from the soup-tureen)—"La! who'd a thought baby's shoe would turn up in the soup? But I know it wasn't lost. I never lose anything!"

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS.
Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,
OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m

G. D. RAWN,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c. TWEED, - ONTARIO.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARies, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc.
OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville, Ontario. Money to lend on easy terms, both private and Company funds.
GEO. DENMARK. W. B. NORTHRUP, M.A.

S. L. NASH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Graduate of the University of Michigan, U. S., and University of Victoria College, Canada. BRIDGEWATER, ONT.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

HENRY BLEECKER,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office,—Bridge Street, Belleville, over Custom House.
Mr. Titus, from Mr. Bleecker's office, will attend at each Division Court held at Madoc.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

DR. W. A. DAFOE,
GRADUATE of Toronto University, and of the University of Trinity College; Fellow of Trinity Medical School, (by examination); Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office in Victoria Block, Madoc.

EVANS & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L. S. | T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S., C. E. & A.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Cheap Bread!

8cts. PER LOAF,
AT
JNO. HARPER'S.

WHITE FISH,
FRESH WATER HERRING,
SALT WATER HERRING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Family Groceries,
FLOUR, FEED,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
J. HARPER.
Madoc, Jan. 21st, 1878. 65

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.

To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 5, 1879.

The Convention on Saturday Last.

The Convention of Delegates which was held in this village on Saturday last, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest this Riding in the Conservative interest at the ensuing election for the Local Legislature, was largely attended, principally from the front townships.

The chair was taken by John R. Ketcheson, Esq., President of the North Hastings Liberal Conservative Association, and J. B. Morton, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The Chairman made a few remarks in reference to the calling of the meeting, which he said had been done without his knowledge, and also considered that it was not necessary to hold a convention unless an opposing candidate was being brought into the field.

The Warden of the County, T. P. Pearce, Esq., then explained how it was that the meeting had been called; that it was similar to the proceedings taken before the last Dominion election. The meeting was held at the Dominion Hotel, Belleville, and was largely attended, some thirty or forty being present. He had considered the meeting a representative one, as there were prominent gentlemen present from nearly every municipality. Mr. Emo had been appointed Chairman, and himself Secretary, and the meeting authorized him to get notices printed, calling the meetings to select delegates, and also for the Convention. He was not aware at that time that there was a County Association and proper officers for calling such Convention, or he would not have taken such action.

Mr. Emo said that the Warden expressed his views as to the way in which the meeting had been called. He had only desired to do what was right in the matter.

Mr. Cook said he was at the meeting in Belleville. He had heard that Mr. Wood was canvassing in Madoc, and he thought that it was necessary to know who was to be the candidate, whether Mr. Wood, Mr. Boulter, Mr. Emo, or Mr. Haggerty. He then referred to the action taken at the meeting in Belleville, and also at the meeting in Rawdon, appointing delegates, and that the delegates chosen in any municipality were not to be appointed in the interest of any man.

Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., next addressed the meeting, and said that the object of it was to select a man to represent the Conservative party. The country was governed by party, although all the questions which came before the House were not decided on a party vote. The head of the Conservative party was the U. E. Club, and they laid it down as a rule that Conventions should be called and one man selected, and that to this thorough organization might be ascribed the victory of the 17th September last. He said he had refrained from saying that he was a candidate until he knew the decision of this meeting, and that he would gladly support whoever would be the choice of this Convention. He did not wish to oppose any Conservative. He thought it would be better to adjourn this meeting, to meet again on the call of the President, in order to save hard feeling, as there appeared to be some objections to the manner in which it had been called, and that it was somewhat irregular. Another day could be fixed, when legally appointed delegates could meet and select a candidate. It was advisable to have the meeting early, as the county was large, and the elections would probably be on in June, and not later than August, at any rate. He then referred to the progress made in the back country, the amount of money which had been spent there, and the amount which was appropriated for colonization roads this year. He was not satisfied with the way in which some of the money had been spent, and instanced the fact that flour was bought at a high price in Toronto, (in addition to paying the freight from there) in place of from farmers in this county, for the use of the contractor and others. He then explained the manner in which the indemnity to members had been increased, and that it was not a party question. Mr. Boulter then referred to the Hastings Mutual Insurance Company, but for want of time was unable to go fully into the matter. He admitted that there were many cases of individual hardship, but he had never done one dishonourable act in reference to it, nor which he would not do again. In reply to a question by Mr. A. B. Ross he said that he did not know that one dollar had been misappropriated.

Mr. W. H. Tumelty corroborated Mr. Boulter's statements in reference to the Insurance Company, and said that not one dollar had been taken out of any man illegally.

Mr. James Haggerty referred to the manner in which the meeting at Belleville had been got up, and said that it was through an oversight the President had not been consulted. He had not asked any delegate for his support, but when asked if he would be a candidate said he would run if selected, and would support the nominee of the Convention. After some further remarks he moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Cook, a resolution to the following effect:—

That whereas meetings were called in the several municipalities throughout North Hastings, to appoint delegates to meet in convention in the village of Madoc, to select a Conservative candidate to represent North Hastings in the Legislative Assembly, and whereas certain objections are raised to such convention as to its legality, be it therefore resolved by this meeting of delegates, that John R. Ketcheson, Esq., President of the North Hastings Conservative Association, be and is hereby requested to call a meeting of the Conservative electors in each municipality for the purpose of appointing a delegate in each municipality for every fifty electors, who shall meet in convention in Madoc village not later than the 20th March, inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent Conservative interests in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

After some remarks by Messrs. J. N. Moore, John Robertson, A. B. Ross, and others, the above resolution was carried, appointing Saturday, 15th inst., as the day on which the delegates were to be selected, they to meet in Convention on Thursday, March 20th, in the Town Hall, village of Madoc, at 2 o'clock, p.m. After cheers for the Queen, Sir John A. Macdonald and Dr. Boulter, the meeting dispersed.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Convention on Saturday terminated very much as we expected. Irregularly called, it was almost unanimously repudiated by those who attended at the Town Hall. As will be seen by our advertising columns, another one is to be held on the 20th inst. Conventions are American institutions, with only this difference—there they are called Caucuses. The fight is not made on the other side so much to get the consent of voters as to get the nomination of the caucus, and it has become proverbial that the necessary qualification of a Yankee politician is to be a good "wire-puller." As yet the Reform party have no candidate in the field, and there is a general expression there will be none at this election. Viewing it simply in a philosophic sense it would seem to be a simple matter of prudence on their part, after the defeats sustained during the last few years, to lay quietly by and wait for something that always does sooner or later arise on which they can rally their party strongly before the country. In such a case the coming election in North Hastings can fairly be looked upon as a contest among Conservative candidates, and the Convention as seeking to elect in the Convention what fairly devolves on the electors themselves. This, if seriously entertained, can easily be predicted a failure. There are three or four Conservative gentlemen in the Riding aspirants, and each with a fair following in the Conservative ranks, and we are of the opinion that no Convention is likely to bind many Conservatives to any one man who does not carry with him a weight independent of it. We can quite understand a party rally, but we are arguing where such is not necessary—but it is only a question among candidates—which for the time being this seems to be. That there will be more than the Convention nominee seems certain, for Mr. Wood is before the people for the last month, and no doubt intends to "fight it out." So far as our knowledge goes he is a favorite in many quarters, and has many friends throughout the Riding, and his opponent will require more than an ordinary amount of influence and work to defeat him. This really seems to be the work of the Convention, to find him an opponent—not the opposite party—and their efforts will be weakened in consequence from the start. After all the old British rule of letting the electors decide seems the most like fair play.

THE RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

In the *Intelligencer* of Saturday last we find the following:—

"A deputation from Madoc had an interview with Mr. Bickford yesterday, the result of which was that it was agreed that the Council of that Township shall at once issue and place in the hands of the Trustees debentures to the amount of $37,200, representing the $30,000 bonus and $7,200 interest accrued during the four years previous to the 1st of October last. This arrangement is to be given effect to by a clause to be added to the Bill now before the Legislature. The contractors agree to open the road and operate it at the earliest possible time, but it is impossible to do so as yet. An attempt to do so was, our readers are aware, made recently; but, owing to the great depth of the drifts and the density and hardness of the snow, four engines with a first class snow plough proved unequal to the task. After having run off the rails fifty-two times, the track was cleared to the Junction, where the plough was stuck and still remains, it having had to be abandoned. As mild weather may now be expected, the opening of the line may be expected to be accomplished at an early date, when, we are given to understand, trains will be run regularly between Belleville and Madoc."

The above statement from the *Intelligencer* is correct so far as it goes, but there is an additional and very important feature in the case, namely:—The Debentures are to date from last October and to run twenty years, not from October, 1874. This gives a material advantage, and in reality by putting it off four years, leaves the increased value of property some years hence to pay the interest. Again, Mr. Bickford pays his own costs. Altogether the settlement is a very good one, under all the circumstances, after the fight. We can't help thinking, indeed feel sure, that better terms could have been made last summer when we strongly advised it.

Mr. John White's majority in East Hastings was 74, the largest he ever got in the riding. The following are the majorities:—Thurlow, White, 13; Hungerford, White, 128; Tyendinaga, Farley 66; Mill Point, Farley 1. Mr. White's friends in the latter place intend to entertain him at a supper in that place in celebration of the victory gained.

THE Mayoralty election contest in Montreal came off on Saturday last. The contestants were Mayor Beaubry and Alderman Rivard, the latter of whom was returned by the handsome majority of 290.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

A woman named Wait, residing near Castleton, was found dead in her bed one morning last week.

The total majority for the repeal of the Dunkin Act in Northumberland and Durham was 1,052.

An employee in a saw mill at Campbellford slipped and fell on a circular saw last week. One arm was nearly sawn through.

A young man lately chopped his fore finger off at the first joint, while making a wedge with an axe, at Campbellford a few days ago.

A Picton hotel keeper was last week committed to gaol for 30 days and to pay a fine of $20, for selling liquor to an Indian named Cornelius Brant.

No less than twelve tramps put up at the "free hotel" in Belleville one night last week. From whence do these fellows come, and whither do they go.

The Courier man says, "A young dog with a rope round his neck has taken up his quarters around our dwelling. We will be obliged to the owner if he will take him home." Hang the dog, man.

The Picton *Gazette* says that present appearances justifies the belief that Mr. Alex. Manning will have the iron horse running through Prince Edward County at the time appointed, July 1st.

Mr. White, in his late election contest in East Hastings, was assisted by Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of Customs, Dr. Bergin, M. P. for Cornwall, Mr. Costigan, M. P. for Victoria, B. C., and Mr. Gray, of Prescott.

The Peterboro Review says: We hear that several of our shopkeepers are prevented from attending church on the Sabbath, owing to the lateness of the hour at which they close their places of business on Saturday night.

Judge Lazier gave judgment on Friday last in the Thurlow 2nd Deputy Reeve election case, his decision being that Mr. McIlvadie retains his seat and that each party pay their own costs. Mr. Ashley's case is set down for trial to-day.

At Port Hope, on Monday of last week, the remains of a young married couple were deposited in one grave, both having died of that dread disease, consumption, the wife dying first, and the husband, Mr. Treweeke, following her inside of 35 hours.

The *Ontario* is of the opinion that John White's election in East Hastings will be protested, and believes there is good reason for such action. We should think the "free and independent" of that Riding would be getting a little tired of protests and elections by this time.

Mr. J. W. Youmans, the veteran music teacher, announces a grand costume concert, introducing the "Songs of Nations," in the Opera House, Belleville, on Friday evening next. From what we have heard of this "Nations" concert, we believe those who attend are in for a rich treat.

It will be joyful news for fruit growers and farmers that experts prognosticate that the present will be a great fruit year. Full crops, they say, invariably follow an "old fashioned winter." Plenty of frost and snow at this season prevents the buds from expanding too early in the spring, thus avoiding the serious consequences of late frosts. Thus there is consolation even when we are enduring the tortures of frost-bites.

A correspondent informs us that on the 20th inst., an Indian was frozen to death on Kippewa Lake. When found he was frozen stiff, and standing upright, in his snow-shoes. It is supposed that the snow being slushy when he started, his progress was so much impeded that he became weary, and as his pace became slower and the cold increased, his snow-shoes became frozen in, and he was held captive till he died.—The Pembroke *Standard* has a report to a similar effect from Temiscamingue.—*Renfrew Mercury.*

New life, apparently, is permeating the operations of the Grand Junction Railway, and we have another assurance, in addition to the many flights of imagination to which we have heretofore been aroused, that little will occur this time to stem the tide of its construction. A telegram from the officials reached here a few days ago, instructing Mr. McKeel to proceed at once with the work of getting in readiness the piers for the bridge across the Trent. These piers were imperfectly put together, and a portion of them are to be torn down and rebuilt preparatory to the completion of the bridge. The work is now proceeding; and from the authority of J. M. Ferris, Esq., we are able to state that building will commence on to Hastings as soon as the weather permits of it being done. We have the report, too, that a daily train will run between Belleville and Campbellford early next summer.—*Campbellford Herald.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until mail time on the 15th of March inst., for the furnishing of material and the erection of a block of stores in Madoc Village.
Plans and specifications can be seen at Madoc after the 10th inst.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
E. D. O'FLYNN.
Madoc, March 5th, 1879.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION
—OF—
North Hastings.

THE Vice-Presidents of the several townships will call meetings for the 15th of March, inst., to appoint Delegates to meet in
THE VILLAGE OF MADOC,
at the Town Hall, on
Thursday, March 20th, instant
to select a candidate to represent them in the Local Legislature of Ontario.
JOHN R. KETCHESON, President.
S. D. ROSS, Secretary.
Madoc, March 1st, 1879. 101-2t

THE
Insolvent Act of 1875,
AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of FRANCIS JAMES DRAKE of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, Lumber Merchant, an Insolvent.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has been issued in this Cause, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office in Robertson Block, Front Street, in the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings,
On Thursday the Thirteenth day of March next,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit, and also for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.
Dated at Belleville, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1879.
(Signed) J. PARKER THOMAS,
Official Assignee.

NOTWITHSTANDING
THE
ANTICIPATED RISE
IN THE PRICE OF
DRY GOODS,
AND
BOOTS AND SHOES,
(caused by the extra Duty)
WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER OUR
Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints, Cottons, Steamlooms, Tweeds, Shirts and Drawers, Flannels, Tickings, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Shoepacks, etc.
(an examination of the goods and prices proves this fact.)
CHEAP JOHN.
☞ WE ARE BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen.

A brown Spaniel Dog, medium size, with certain marks, and answering to the name of "Grouse." Any person found harbouring said dog after the date of this notice will be prosecuted according to law.
H. H. SUTTON, M.D.
Madoc, Feb. 25th, 1879. 100-4.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the undersigned are requested to pay the same to Mr. Allen Moon, Madoc, or to Mr. A. McWilliams, Exchange Hotel, Stirling, before the 1st day of March next, and save costs.
W. C. REID.
98-4t.

HIDES, FURS AND SHINGLES.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any of the above, and will be in Madoc village every Wednesday and Saturday to attend to the same. Apply at Sydner Ross & Co's.
S. SARGENT.
Madoc, Feb. 12th, 1879. 98-2m.

CHEESE BOXES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE ANY quantity of CHEESE BOXES at the low rate of
NINE CENTS EACH,
And will guarantee them first-class or ask no pay.
Will deliver them on the shortest notice.
JOHN KELLS,
100-3m. Queensboro.

Note Lost.

LOST, OR STOLEN, a note for $100, made by John Power, in favor of Stuart Cook or order, dated on or about the 23rd June, 1876, payable one year after date, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same in any way.
CHAS. COOK,
ISAAC A. BLAKELY,
Executors of the estate of the late Stuart Cook.
Madoc, 10th Feb. 1879. 98-4t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, will, at their general meeting on the first Monday of the month of April next, take into consideration the passing of a By-law for opening up Elgin street in the said Village of Madoc, from the street in the plan of the said Village named Church street to the east side of a street in the same plan named Vic street, and also that part of said Vic street lying east of Horace Seymour's Reserve, numbered Fifty in said plan, to the street also in said plan named St. Lawrence street, of which all parties interested are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
CHARLES GREAM,
Village Clerk.
Madoc, February 19th, 1879. 99-4.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd con., township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in the vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage House, Stables, and all necessary outbuildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd con. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned.
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877.

C. G. WILSON,
DURHAM STREET, - MADOC,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
Fancy & Toilet Articles
Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.
Farmers and physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Agents, Read This.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address,
SHERMAN & CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

TO THE
ELECTORS!
—OF—
North Hastings.

Having been urged by many old and influential friends in the Riding to become a candidate at the next election for the Ontario Legislature, and having received assurances from all parts of the Riding of a hearty support, I have decided to announce myself as a candidate.

An experience of nineteen years in the County Council, ten of which I filled the Warden's chair, has given me an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of the Constituency, and should be of value to me in trying to serve the Riding if returned as a member to the Legislature.

If elected I shall seek as a Conservative to work with the Conservative Party—for the general interests of the Province and for North Hastings particularly, while at the same time I will not be a party hack or yield up my judgment at the beck of a party leader, for the purpose of a factious party policy.

I shall consider it my bounden duty to do all in my power to develope the vast resources of the northern part of this County, consisting as they do of large agricultural districts, forests of timber, and extensive beds of minerals, and to aid generally in such legislation as will advance the best interests of the Province.

Your obedient servant,
A. F. WOOD.
MADOC, Feb'y 8th, 1879.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker
AND
Jeweler,
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, and
JEWELRY,
ALWAYS ON HAND,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

Dried Apples.

We offer Canadian Dried Apples, all grafted fruit, at $1.25 a bushel, or 6 cts. by the pound.
SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Boots and Shoes.

We have just received 30 cases of Boots and Shoes, for the Spring trade, purchased from Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co., Montreal, one of the best wholesale houses in the Dominion.

Our stock consists of all the latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' wear, and will be sold at prices which defy competition.

Remember, our goods are all made from first-class stock, and that we offer no rubbish to our customers.

We will also receive in a few days our stock of Dress Goods, Prints, etc., in all the newest styles and patterns, to which we would invite your special attention.
O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

John Robertson's
New advertisement
will appear next week.

New Partnership.

ON entering into partnership with my son, George Caverly, I feel it my duty to return my grateful thanks to the public, for their unvarying patronage and support for a period of twenty-two years. The new firm will carry on the business on the same premises, and upon the same principles of good work, good materials, and fair prices.
JOSEPH CAVERLY & SON,
Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers,
Beg to notify their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description on the cheapest terms of the Trade.
HORSESHOEING will form a special branch of their business.
The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to order, and the ready repair of all kinds of machines now getting into general use on our well cultivated farms, and in the various Mills in North Hastings, can be depended on for quickness and thoroughness.
OUR CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
WE HAVE ON HAND
Lumber Sleighs, Bob-Sleighs, Handsome Family Sleighs, and Cutters,
of the most modern and fancy styles. Also,
LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS & BUGGIES,
in style, workmanship and finish, to suit customers.
GEORGE H. CAVERLY, JOSEPH CAVERLY.
MADOC, January 17th, 1879.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

Gray & McGregor

OFFER FOR SALE A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GROCERIES

For the Holiday Season, including

NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
" TABLE RAISINS,
" SEEDLESS RAISINS,
" CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
SYRUPS,
PEELS, FIGS, AND ALMONDS,
S. W. SALMON,
LABRADOR HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,

THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC.

Dec. 5th, 1878.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD FARM, situated at Norman's Corners, Millbridge, 15 miles north of Madoc, on the County Road. 90 acres well cleared and fenced. For particulars apply to R. M. Norman, of same place, or to

GREAM & HENDERSON,
84 Solicitors, Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.

Thurlow, March 15th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate.)

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COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT GEO. CHOWN'S,

Division Street, Reed's Block,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavestroughs, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

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JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

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DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY
LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

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Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style, and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT!

WM. MOORE.

Madoc, November 28th, 1877.

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ORANGE LODGES.

NUGENTVILLE LODGE, No. 1094, Meets on the first Saturday in each month. DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thanet P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624, Meets every Friday on or before full moon. HENRY BENTLEY, Sec'y, York River P.O.

DOWNEY'S L. O. LODGE, No. 425, Held on the first Tuesday in each month. FRANK H. GAUEN, Sec'y, Ivanhoe P. O.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437, Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon. W. J. WIGGINS, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285. Meets on the first Monday in each month. J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

MADOC LODGE, No. 321. Meets the first Wednesday in each month. W. BRISTOL, Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253. Meets every second Monday in each month. JOHN MCCOY, Jr., Sec'y, Remington P.O.

HAZZARD'S CORNERS LODGE, No. 1133. Meets first Friday in each month. R. KEENE, Secretary, Madoc P. O.

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1387, Meets every first Monday in each month. T. SOLMES, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT No. 4.
J. F. MORGILL, D. M., Millbridge,
C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

NORTH HASTINGS CO. ORANGE LODGE.
R. J. CRAIGE, Co. Master, Stirling P. O.
JAS. A. ORR, Co. Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

Hearts of Oak Lodge,

No. 139, O. Y. B.

A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, March 6th,** at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance requested.

A. GUFFIN, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on

Monday Evening, March 17th

At 8 o'clock.

N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48

A. F. & A. M.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall,

On Tuesday, April 1st,

at the hour of 7.30 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Village Council was held on Friday evening last, at which the time for the return of the Collector's Roll was enlarged to the first of April.

Soiree.

The annual Soiree in connection with the M. E. Church, O'Hara neighborhood, will be held, D. V., on Wednesday evening, March 12th, in the School House, commencing at 7 o'clock. There will be music, speeches, etc. Fee 25 cents. A success is expected.

Personal.

Mr. Arthur Coe, who has spent the winter months in England, combining business with pleasure, returned home last week. He looks as though his sojourn in the "old sod" had agreed with him, and from his enthusiastic description of some of the sights witnessed we would infer that he was quite in love with it.

Small Pox.

We are informed that there are at present several cases of small pox in Marmora, two deaths from which terrible disease have already occurred, that of Mr. Mason and Mrs. Airhart. If this is the case, the mere fact of it being known should be sufficient warning to all to exercise the greatest care to prevent the spread of this very contagious and malignant disease.

Extensive Auction Sale.

On Wednesday, March 19th, inst., will be sold by public auction, the farm stock, implements, household furniture, etc., etc., belonging to Mr. Henry Elliot, lot 27, 4th concession, Madoc. Terms of sale:—$10 and under, cash; over that amount six months' credit by furnishing approved joint notes, with interest at 8 per cent. Sale to commence at 11.30 a. m.

The Shaughraun Company.

We understand that Rev. T. Davis has made arrangements with the famous McDowell Shaughraun Company to return to Belleville after Easter and give two performances in the Opera House for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church in Marmora. The plays selected are the favorite Irish drama "The Colleen Bawn" and "Arrah na Pogue." Other particulars will be given at a future time.

Public Meetings.

We are requested to state that the meeting of the electors of the township of Madoc, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Conservative Convention in this village, on the 20th inst., will be held at Frank Conlin's Hall, Eldorado, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

On account of Saturday being a busy day in the village, the meeting of electors for appointing delegates from the village of Madoc will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, 17th inst., at 7.30 o'clock.

County Chapter.

The following is a list of the officers of the Hastings County Grand Black Chapter for the ensuing year: F. M. Clarke, 153, C. G. M.; John Robertson, 232, D. M.; John B. Fox, 167, Chap.; R. Robertson, 232, D. Chap.; Wm. Wray, 232, Reg.; M. Bristol, 167, D. Reg.; James Finley, 232, G. T.; T. Good, 167, D. G. T.; Jason H. Post, 153, G. L.; Wm. Moore, 167, D. G. L.; Robert Morton, 232, S. B.; James Moore, 169, S. B.; W. Bristol, 167, G. C.; J. G. Wessels, 153, G. C.; L. S. Griffin, 167, G. P.; Wm. S. Howell, 153, D. G. P. Committee—J. G. Moore, 153; John Alle, 157; Peter Post, 153; Thos. Graham, 232; E. Elliot, 232; R. A. West, 167; Wm. McCreary, 153.

Spring Work is coming on.

And many most useful suggestions on what to do, and the when and how, are given in the *American Agriculturist* for March 1st, an advance copy of which is just at hand. This number has a full hundred of practical articles and items, illustrated with 77 engravings of labor-helping contrivances, of plants, animals, etc., etc. Peter Henderson tells which are the best varieties of thirty different things to be grown in the garden—a most useful guide. The details of farm experiments with fertilizers are very instructive. Sunday Humbugs are shown up.—Mr. Tilden's Iron Mines, and the interesting iron regions of the North-west, are described in Editorial Correspondence. This number is alone worth a whole subscription, which is now only $1.50 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Orange Judd Company, Publishers, New York.

Dried Apples.

Lovers of dried apples will find it to their interest to read the new advt. of Sydmire Ross & Co.

Cheap John.

The advt. of Cheap John in another column will be found worthy of notice by those in want of cheap goods.

Tenders.

E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., advertises this week for tenders for the furnishing of material and erection of a block of stores in this village. Tenders will be received until the 15th inst.

The Races.

Which are to take place on the ice to-day and to-morrow, promise to be very successful. The track is said to be in good order, the weather pleasant, and there are a large number of "fast" horses ready to start when time is called.

Model School Entertainment.

The attendance at the above entertainment last night was again well attended, the programme being of the usual attractive and varied character. Of the musical performance of Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and also the Brass Band, our praise is unnecessary, the heartiness of the applause of the audience testifying more fully than words to the excellent execution of that part of the programme. The Misses Annie and Adelia Taber and Miss Gorman sang with their usual good style and sweetness to the manifest delight of the audience, while the singing by pupils of the school, accompanied on the organ by Miss Riddell, was also well received. Readings by E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., and Mr. T. Roberts, and recitations by Mr. W. H. O'Flynn and Mast. Fred. O'Flynn were ably rendered and frequently applauded. Last but by means least were the solos on the flute, by Mr. J. G. Deans, and by Mr. E. L. Weiss on the guitar. The chairman announced that the next entertainment would be for the benefit of the band, the programmes for which will be issued in good time.

Village Council.

Our "Fathers" met for the transaction of business on Monday evening last, according to adjournment. Councillors all present.

An account from M. Maybee, for burying John Vannorman, $3.50 was received and ordered to be paid.

The Clerk presented a By-law, authorizing the issue of debentures to raise the sum of $7,200 for school purposes. In consequence of there being at present a Bill before the Legislative Assembly, giving additional power to corporations in this matter, the subject was laid over until the Bill should pass its final reading.

Jeff. Caverly's account, $21.40, for services during the past year as special constable, was brought up to be finally examined and disposed of. Constable Sills was brought forward and asked to tell what he knew about the charges, but, as might be easily surmised, he was unable to better the matter any, as it was clearly not his duty to render Caverly's accounts. He, however, expressed his opinion that the charges were rather high. Thus the Council were in the same position as when the account was first presented, and accordingly were compelled to do what might as well have been done at first.

Mr. Loomis moved, seconded by Mr. Dale, that the account be paid.—Carried.

The opening of the new streets, advertised in the REVIEW, was brought up, Messrs. F. E. and Horace Seymour being present in regard to the matter. Both these gentlemen objected to the opening of the streets in question at the present time. Mr. H. Seymour especially being vigorous in his denunciation of the attempt to put him to a heavy expense having the street opened through his property, resulting at present in no benefit or convenience to any one, but at the same time putting him to very great inconvenience. A rather tumultuous scene ensued for a few minutes, the Councillors seeming terribly anxious to all speak at once. It was found, however, that the whole discussion was somewhat irregular, the time for considering the matter, as advertised, being the first Monday in April.

On motion of Messrs. Sutton and Loomis the matter was laid over "until farther notice."

Mr. Lester O'Hara was present and heard in regard to excessive assessment of his property in the village. It appears both himself and his tenant were assessed, but the former considerably higher than the latter, and notwithstanding that he had applied at the Court of Revision to have it readjusted, the matter had not been attended to. Considerable argument was indulged in, which succeeded, for the first time, we believe, in bringing that profound legislator, Councillor William Orr, to his feet, but though he "held the floor" for a considerable period his convincing arguments and oratorial powers seemed entirely lost on his brother councillors, for the reason, we suppose, that even his powerful mind failed to grasp the correct solution of the difficulty. The conclusion was arrived at that the assessment roll could not be changed, Mr. O'Hara should pay the full amount, and then, on motion of Messrs. Loomis and Sutton, he will be remitted $2 for overcharge of taxes.

The Reeve produced a writ of Summons with which he had been served, requiring the corporation to defend a suit which had been entered in Court by Mr. James Stevens, claiming the sum of $1,000 damages for injuries sustained by his wife last summer through falling over a loose plank in the sidewalk. This fairly took Councillor Orr's breath away, leaving him only about enough to gasp—"mother steep!"

It was moved by Mr. Loomis, seconded by Mr. Dale, that the Reeve be instructed to employ a Solicitor and enter a defence in the above case.—Carried.

Mr. Sutton moved, seconded by Mr. Dale, "That the village Constable be instructed to give a quarterly tabular statement of the number of persons summoned or arrested; name of magistrate issuing summons, or ordinary arrest, or if he arrests on his own responsibility; if tried and how disposed of; amount of fine imposed, if any."—Carried.

Mr. Sutton asked if the Reeve of the township had taken any steps to make the village pay its share of the costs in the late suit in regard to issuing the debentures. Mr. O'Flynn said nothing had been done, but Mr. Vankleek had stated that his lawyers had given it as their opinion that the village would be responsible for its share of the costs.

Council adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Oliver Mowat's Deficits, &c.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—In my last I understated the salaries of the Attorney-General and his colleagues. Upon reference to the very best authorities I find that the Premier's salary was $5,500, and the sessional allowance of $600 made it $6,100, and so on with the whole Cabinet. They all had $500 more than what was stated under the head of Golden Eggs, besides the sessional $600, so that the lowest of them got $4,600 a year of the people's money. The publication of Senator MacPherson's last pamphlet and the recent debates in the House have revealed a state of corruption and extravagance unparalleled in history. It is, truly, appalling to see men who are the sworn guardians of the public weal carry on such a system of *plunder* in the face of an annually increasing debt. But those deficits were kept carefully concealed from the people; they have at length leaked out. The figures stand as follows: In 1874 the deficit, viz., expenditure over revenue was $425,144; in 1875 it was $445,029; in 1876 it was $407,403; and in 1877 it fell behind $665,325—in all four years $2,180,911. And yet, with such an appalling record, these men can turn round and talk to the people about their surplus. Surplus! How did they get it? I can tell them. When they found that their wanton and wicked expenditure had swallowed up the whole current revenue, and about half a million over, they laid hold on the Provincial Trust Fund; the Ottawa Library Fund; and other investments that had been made by their predecessors, and set them up as capital. By setting on the capital of the Province, which had been accumulated by others and entering it on the ledger as "surplus," they made up a false balance, and so throw dust in the eyes of the people. Now, who is to blame for all this? Some will say the "Grits," of course. I say not quite. The onus rests on every member of that House who took part in the *Secret Service*, and free from the impoverished and still depleting treasury that $600 which his conscience must have told him he did not earn. Men who sailed into that House under Conservative colors are just as guilty as their political opponents. To illustrate this, we have not to go very far from home. Hear Dr. Bonifer in his windy speech in defence of the "salary grab." He says "the Legislators of Ontario get no more than those of New York." Surely the Doctor did not expect us to swallow that pill; no, not if it were sugar-coated; he could not have made a more unfortunate comparison. The difference between the two stood as six to one. The Doctor, for sitting in his easy chair at Toronto, has been drawing about eighteen dollars a day. The New York Legislator at Albany gets three dollars. Six times three make eighteen. Then again the disparity between the wealth and population of the two countries is even greater. New York State has a population of about five millions, with wealth and capital untold. Ontario has not quite two millions, with poverty enough within our borders. Yet the "Empire State" does up her Legislation with 150 members, Senate and all inclusive, while we, of Ontario, send 168, (84 in each House), as we have two Parliaments to support, besides the Senate, one half of them at $20 a day, and the other half at about $14, even now, under the late trifling reduction. Thus under our dual system of Legislation it costs $34 a day for what the New Yorkers get done for about $6. There is too much importance attached to our Local Legislature. They are nothing more than a municipal body on a large scale, and all their duties are of a purely municipal character. Both the heads of departments, and the representatives differ only from an ordinary Municipal Council in having a larger field of action; and for this they are allowed a stronger force; but there is no reason why they should get so much more pay. They have been compelled to reduce the grab by $200; in the next session they must knock off $200 more, and when we have cleansed the "Augean stable" at Toronto, we shall turn our attention to the "House" at Ottawa. More anon.

PUBLICOLA.

Autobiography of a Grain of Sand.

BY REV. H. T. MILLER.

The following original article, written by Rev. H. T. Miller, was read by him recently at one of the Madoc Model School Entertainments. It will be found well worthy of perusal:—

I am not aware that any of my brethren, younger or older, larger or smaller, have aspired to the position of a humble rank" in literature; and I take up my pen full conscious of the loneliness of my situation, yet not unmindful of the reward which awaits the traveller in an untrodden path.

The thought of my insignificance has not crushed my desire to be heard, and as a friendly philosopher has assured me that "animals with organs necessary to life and motion have been discovered so small, that one million of them do not exceed the bulk of a grain of sand," I am encouraged by the fact, that I am not the smallest of the small.

Mere bulk, however, is a very insufficient guide to character and worth, for a great thinker has said, that "to look big is not to be great." If put upon the defensive I could urge some weighty reasons why I should be heard; and if I were a nervous, sensitive, selfish member of society, I might ages ago have set up my long complaint of neglect at the hands of man.

I am one of an illustrious line, of great antiquity, a family of might! Mighty in numbers, mighty to destroy, mighty also to repel the destroyer. We have kept many secrets, held many treasures, and taught many lessons. In the leaf of books we stand associated with the stars of heaven, and figuratively we rolled into the great mind of Abraham, filling him with unspeakable joy, and giving great courage to his faith.

Our weight gave patient Job a thought when he said, "Oh that my griefs were weighed, for now would it be heavier than the sand of the sea;" and Solomon says that the sand is weighty, but a fool's wrath is much heavier.

The eyes of the Great Teacher also rested upon us as He taught on the banks of a mountain torrent; dry, and white, and silvery we lay, snug and secure we seemed, for it was summer time. The distant mountain tops were clearly seen, no angry storms hung about them, no great rain clouds sailed that way, anxious to bless the earth with their freight. And the man who looked not ahead, nor made a few calculations, but chose at once our level, available, and inviting platform for the foundation of his house, was like the man who heard the Saviour's words and did them not!

When the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock they were sorely pinched; the hostile Indians gave them much anxiety, and when supplies failed from England their lot was sad indeed. Day by day they came down to the shore to look out for a friendly sail, and lean and hungry, and disappointed, they returned to their scanty boards. But still they looked to the sea for help. One day they picked up some clams on the beach, and finding them fit for food they renewed their search, and found a plentiful supply; so that when the relief-ship came, they were found, to the astonishment of all, to be in a healthy and well-found state. This fact was another fulfilment of the prophecy concerning Zebulun, "they shall suck of the abundance of the seas, and of treasures hid in the sand."—Deut. xxxiii. 19.

I must remember, however, that I am not to speak so much of my family as of myself, and I will try to put down on paper a few facts of my long, varied, and eventful life. Leaving hoary and well-attested traditions, I come to personal memory. I have never been very far from the "fair fields and homes of England," though I have been a fast and frequent traveller, impelled not so much by man, as after the fashion of the Chinaman's wheelbarrow, by the wind. Indeed, as I penetrate into the hary past, I find no earlier shipmate than the wind, fitful, faithful, full of surprising power! Thousands of times I have gambolled along the shining shore, and with my companions, made innumerable wavy curves and artistic wreaths, too quick for the eye of artist to gather up, or the pen of man to describe.

My early playmates were the waves. Old, yet young. Fair, fresh, grand, and terrible as ever. Long time I lay in

"The hidden deeps,
Where tide, the moonlaire, sleeps;
Where the wind breathes not, and the wave
Walks softly, as above a grave;
Where the islands make their roots
Far from the old mainland;
And spring like desert-fruits
Up from the bed of sand."

I am not able to estimate the influence of this cool, shady, and silent retirement. Deep and everlasting principles settle down and take up an abiding anchorage in the man in seasons of seclusion and meditation.

But the call of duty came, and with the mustering myriads I hastened to take my part in forming bands and making bars. O judge not any part of my life ye surveying gazers! Dangers and disasters stand at the head of a long dark list of losses caused or occasioned by us.

"And over the fitful gust between,
A sound came from the land;
It was the sound of the trampling surf,
On the rocks of the hard sea-sand."

Yet the mission of our mighty life has been steadily kept in view, for though on the weather side of many a bank wild storms have done their worst, on the lee side shelter and protection have been ministered to untold numbers of mariners, who, trusting to ground-tackling and to us, have weathered many a gale.

After doing service on bank and bar I came to the beach. Here I lived a simple, wild, sweet life. The waves in winter thundered on the strand, and with boisterous sport gave me many a tossing, which a stranger might have mistaken for unkindness. Anon, the winds would take me up the cliff, hard by the home of the sea bird, and scatter me once, in the white silence of the winter, I have reposed on the pure bosom of the snow.

The summer brought pleasures peculiarly its own, the waves were wavelets now, and the soft murmur of their gentle music often moved me with delight. Moreover, it was in the summer time that I enlarged my friendships, improved my position, and felt my way to place and preferment. One of the brightest spots in my history was when I first felt the touch of a little human hand; it was the time of play, and in its simplicity and beauty it made free use of my services, and little dreamed of my dread power, or the pleasure of my association with a loftier being.

After this I extended my acquaintance with men. It was a time somewhat remote, for the pendulum had not yet told out the time by the aid of nice machinery. A choice number of my fellows had long been promoted to a post of importance, and now my hour arrived. A friendly hand gave me a lift, and in company with a nicely determined number I became a time keeper. Judge, dear reader, of my joy when I found myself on the right side of the preacher of righteousness in the pulpit in the house of God!

Stirring times passed over the land, men of energy sounded out wholesome words at my side, and the word was often with power. Usually things were done in season, and though sermons then were eight times as long as they are now, I have not been a stranger to the cry of thirsty men, "Turn the glass," nor a stranger to the joy of measuring out another portion of holy time. If I am unable to estimate the advantages of retirement, how powerless am I when I try to reckon up the results of so sublime a service and relation!

I will leave to man the task of this mighty calculation, remembering my own insignificance, and not forgetting that

"The merest seeming trifle is ordered as the morning light,
And He, that rideth on the hurricane is pilot of the bubble on the breaker."

Dungannon and Faraday Council.

Council met at L'Amable, on February 5th, 1879.

Communications received from Rathbun & Co., desiring to be assessed for certain lands in Faraday; the Reeve's report of expenditure on Roads and Bridges for 1878, from I Stimears and M Doyle, relative to right of way; Auditors' Report for the year 1879.

The Reeve stated that in consequence of the way in which the County Treasurer's report was published in the Belleville papers, an idea prevailed that this municipality was considerably in arrears for County Tax. He was happy to say this was not the case, the County Tax having been all paid up with the exception of the year 1878, which was now, of course, in process of collection.

On motion, Rathbun & Co. were placed on the Assessment Roll for lots 26, 27, 32, and 33, 1st con. Faraday.

Moved by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. McCabe, that the Reeve's report of expenditure on Roads and Bridges be received and adopted.—Carried.

The subject taken up of the piece of New Hastings road from D. Kavanagh's to L'Amable. Arrangements were come to with I. Stimears, but after considerable discussion the claims of M. Doyle and others asking compensation for the road running through their lands were laid over for arbitration.

Moved by Mr. J. Jarman, seconded by Mr. Bentley, that $10 be paid J. Moore, sr., for the board of T. Sparrow.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. J. Jarman, seconded by Mr. Bentley, that Mr. J. C. George be appointed township assessor for 1879, at a salary of $25.—Carried.

By-law No. 179 brought forward and passed appointing township officers.

The Auditors' Report received and examined. The first part of the report extended to the end of December 1878, when the ex-Treasurer, A. C. Barker, held a balance in hand of $65.59, from back taxes $13.85. Total, $79.44. Expended by A. C. Barker on behalf of the corporation up to date of audit, $95.55. Balance due A. C. Barker, $16.11.

Moved by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. J. Jarman, that the Auditors' Report be received and adopted.—Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned till April 5th, 1879.

The Rev. Mr. Willoughby, while making his announcements in the Bridge Street Church on Sunday evening last, referred to the practice of Saturday evening purchases. He expressed a wish that the members of the church would endeavor to do their shopping before Saturday nights, and thus enable the stores to close earlier than usual. The system of Saturday evening purchases, he said, was the means of keeping many professing Christians from the Sunday morning service.—*Ontario.*

The Peterboro' *Daily Review* says: "A case of honesty which speaks well for the farmers' wives of the district, came under our notice to-day. A lady passing down George street observed a farmer's wife with a basket of eggs on her arm. She inquired the price. The woman did not know just then what their market value was, but she would take 20 cents for them, and if they were any less on the market she would return the difference. The party who purchased the eggs was surprised when the sum of 3 cents was returned to her this morning, as an overcharge on the dozen eggs. They were entire strangers to each other.

$20,000 TO LOAN.

AT THE LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
87 Solicitor, &c., Stirling.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East halves of Lots Nos. 25 and 26, in the Eighth concession of Madoc, will be sold cheap. Apply to the publishers of the REVIEW, Madoc, or to

H. HOLDEN,
95-6m Shannonville.

FOR SALE.

NO FAITH IN THE RAILWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED. NINE good Dwelling Houses and Lots in the flourishing village of Madoc. For particulars apply to the owner.

H. DINGMAN.

LOST.

A PROMISORY NOTE for Fifty Dollars, made in my favor by Henry Brandon, of the township of Elzivir, due in April, 1879. All persons are forbidden to negotiate the same, as no value has been received.

THOMAS KEHOE.
Bridgewater, Feb. 24th, 1879. 100-4

THE HIGHEST PRICE

PAID FOR

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER,

AT

JOHN COOK'S,

Grocer and Provision Merchant,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

A. F. WOOD,

LAND, LOAN,

—AND—

Commission Agency.

OFFICE—Second Door South from Masonic Hall.

Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK

FOR SALE,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

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☞ CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

REMOVED!!

N. D. PETERS,

Having removed to a more commodious room in

DALES' BLOCK,

(One door north of the Hardware store), will have pleasure in furnishing his customers with

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY,

Provisions, Crockery,

Stationery, &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for goods.

Madoc, Nov. 5th, 1878.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.

BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession, of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANDON,
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. on the premises. 29

OATS! OATS!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

PAID FOR

ANY QUANTITY OF OATS!

AT THE

BRIDGEWATER MILLS.

J. D. BREEZE.

Bridgewater, Jan. 18th, 1879. 95

FOR SALE!

LOT 27, 4th Concession of Madoc, 200 acres, for sale. Apply to the undersigned. Any person found trespassing on the above lot will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

DR. GEO. A. CARSON,
Proprietor.
Whitby, 5th February, 1879. 98.

ORGANS!

ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence

☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

W. T. WHITE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

BONUS BY-LAW.

RAILROAD OR NO RAILROAD,

It makes no difference to me, for I am bound to sell Furniture at the lowest prices possible for Cash or Ready Pay. No Humbug. If you don't believe it call and see.

M. MAYBEE.

THE BEST AND LARGEST!

ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical Instruments, &c.,

EVER SHOWN IN MADOC,

WILL BE FOUND AT

G. D. RAWE'S.

THE FALL STOCK IS

Complete, Varied, and Extensive,

AND AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

AGENT FOR THE

NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

Madoc, November 5th, 1878.

New Butcher Shop.

The subscriber has opened in connection with his present business a shop where he will keep all kinds of Fresh Meat, of the best quality and at lowest prices.

Give him a call.

G. M. BROOKS.

NOTICE!

Parties in need of Furniture will find it to their advantage to call on

W. T. WHITE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—First Session

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine and prayers,

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received from Vice-Chancellor Blake a copy of his judgment in the East Elgin election case, whereby the sitting member was confirmed in his seat.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition from a number of residents in the county of Oxford, praying for protection to native industries.

A number of other petitions were presented.

Mr. COLBY moved for leave to introduce on Monday next a bill relating to bankruptcy, and repealing the insolvency acts now in force. He stated that this bill contemplated the repeal of the existing insolvency act; it would also provide for the relief of insolvent debtors. The motion was carried.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD presented a message from his Excellency, containing copies of the letters patent appointing him Governor-General of the Dominion, and also his commission.

Mr. FISET inquired whether the Government had solicited and recommended the pardon of Louis Riel, and, if not, whether they proposed doing so and when.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Government had neither solicited nor recommended the pardon of Mr. Riel, nor had they any intention of doing so. If any honorable member wished to move a resolution with regard to the matter the honorable gentleman would probably have an opportunity of voting against it again.

Mr. MOUSSEAU raised a question of privilege in reference to the Charlevoix election. Mr. Perrault was duly elected by a majority of 179. There were only four days in which a re-count of votes could be demanded, and that period had expired on Monday, and Mr. Perrault, who had arrived at the Capital, had received a telegram from the returning officer stating that he had been duly declared elected, and that his certificate of election had been forwarded by mail. He hoped the House would consent to suspend the rules and allow the newly elected member to take his seat in the House.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said no one could object to the member elect taking his seat at once, but he pointed out that there was no way of identifying the sender of the telegram. Any person else might have sent the same telegram.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said there was some force in the objection taken by his hon. friend. He thought, however, that Mr. Perrault being before the door of the House, should be allowed to take his seat.

After some remarks from Messrs. Anglin and Mills, who pointed out that it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to admit a member on the strength of a telegram,

Sir JOHN suggested that it would not be well to press the question, and his suggestion was agreed to.

Mr. CHERRIER moved for an order of the House for a return showing the tender received for the construction of the Carillon dam and locks, etc.

Dr. TUPPER made some explanations, after which the motion passed.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved for an order for correspondence between the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec and the Secretary of State in 1877, in relation to a bill entitled an Act to provide for the formation of joint stock companies for the maintenance of roads and the destruction of weeds. Carried.

Mr. CHARLTON moved for an order of the House to instruct the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to prepare a return showing the number of votes polled for each candidate in the different electoral districts during the last general election, and for other information bearing on this subject.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked that the motion should include the returns of special elections which had taken place since the general election.

The motion was amended to meet this suggestion and was then passed.

Mr. BYKERT moved, seconded by Mr. BUNTING, for an address for correspondence and papers in connection with the dismissal of John B. Smith from the office of Deputy-Superintendent of the southern section of the Welland Canal, and all other information connected therewith.

The motion passed.

Mr. FISET moved for an Order of the House for correspondence in the matter for the lease or purchase by the Government of the Grand Trunk Railway between Riviere Du Loup and Point Levis.

Dr. TUPPER said that correspondence had been going on for some time, and was continuing at present. As soon as completed the correspondence would be brought down. He asked, therefore, that the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. FISET withdrew the motion.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved for an Order for the following returns: Returns of the House of the total amount expended up to the 1st of January, 1879, on the enlargement of the Welland Canal; of the total amount expended up to the 1st of January, 1879, on the Lachine Canal; of the total amount expended to the 1st of January, 1879, on the Pacific Railway and the survey thereof; of the total amount expended up to the 1st of January, 1879, on the section of the Pacific Railway extending from Thunder Bay to Selkirk; a statement of the sums further required to be expended to complete the Welland Canal; Lachine Canal, Pacific Railway and the survey thereof, and the section of the Pacific Railway extending from Thunder Bay to Selkirk, as estimated by the Department of Public Works.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he had no objections to furnish the information asked for. He thought it would be a convenience to the House, and it would be attended to as soon as possible.

The motion passed.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON moved for an Order of the House for the names of all persons appointed in the inland revenue, postoffice and custom house in the city of Toronto between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. Carried.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the House adjourned at 4.10.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3.15.

Mr. CHRISTIE presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, praying that post-offices may be closed on Sundays in the Province of Quebec. Several petitions were presented in favor of protection to Canadian fruit.

Mr. PATTERSON, (Essex) presented a petition, praying that a duty be placed on certain kinds of stone.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to select the Standing Committees.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, seconded by Hon. Dr. TUPPER, the House concurred in the report so far as it related to the Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, seconded by Hon. Dr. TUPPER, a Select Committee was appointed to assist the Speaker in the direction of the library of Parliament.

Mr. BOURASSA asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, and amending Acts.

A message was received from the Senate, accompanied by an address of condolence to her Majesty the Queen on the death of H. R. H. the Princess Alice.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, seconded by Mr. MACKENZIE, the consideration of the address was set down for to-morrow.

Mr. GIGAULT asked whether it is the intention of the Government to repeal the existing Insolvency laws, and in the case of their repeal to propose one uniform law for the whole of the Dominion, having as its object the affording of means for the liquidation of the property of insolvent traders in a more just and equitable and less expensive way than was practised before the Insolvency Act of 1864. 2nd, to compel the insolvent trader to make an assignment of his property to a public officer entrusted with the duty of making a division among the creditors.

The Minister of Justice in reply said that the subject would be considered in connection with a Bill regarding it already introduced.

Mr. BENOIT asked whether it is the intention of the Government to widen the Chambly Canal; if it is the intention so to do when do they propose to begin the work?

Dr. TUPPER said it was not the intention of the Government at present to proceed with the work referred to.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) asked whether the harbor light at Shelburne, N. S., is to be re-built this year, and if so, whether on Sand Point, the site of the former light, or at Fort Point, on the western side of the harbor.

Hon. Mr. POPE (P. E. I.) replied that the matter was under consideration.

Mr. McKAY (Colchester) moved for a return in detail respecting the fund known as "the Intercolonial Railway employees' fund." Carried.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved an address for copies of the petition addressed to the Governor-in-Council by the Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Church and Angers, praying for the dismissal of his Honor Luc Letellier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

At the suggestion of Mr. McCARTHY the motion was amended by adding the words, "all correspondence relating to the subject."

Mr. MACKENZIE said the correspondence could include only such papers as were called for.

The motion passed.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for an Order of the House for the reports of engineers and others made since the 1st of October last respecting the route or construction of any part of the Canada Pacific Railway, and for other information connected therewith. He asked that the information might be furnished as early as possible.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER could assure the hon. gentleman that no time would be lost in bringing down all the reports asked for.

Mr. DAWSON moved for an address for the reports of arbitrators appointed to enquire into the matter of the boundaries between the northerly and westerly limits of Ontario and the unorganized territories.

After some conversation the motion passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (Shelburne), moved for an Order of the House for a return of tenders received for the erection of the breakwater at Jordan Bay, county of Shelburne. He urged that the subject was a very important one and hoped the Government would give the fullest information. The motion passed.

Mr. LANDRY moved for an order of the House for a statement respecting the engineers and employees engaged in August and September last in making an exploration and survey of the basin of Montmagny and of the river St. Lawrence opposite St. Thomas, L'Islet and St. Jean Port Joli, with a view of deepening the basin of Montmagny. Carried.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved for an order of the House for a return of the receipts generally during the twenty days from the 1st to the 20th of February of the present year; for a return of imports and exports during the six months ending 1st January, 1879; and for a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures during the seven months ending on the 1st of February, 1879. Carried.

Mr. CHARLTON moved an address praying for the enforcement of quarantine and sanitary regulations in view of the existence of the plague in Russia, and its threatened progress westward, etc., etc. He referred to the plague of the black death now raging in Russia, which was causing lively apprehensions in the west of Europe. The American Government were about sending a commission to ascertain how the disease may be best overcome. He thought the matter should not be neglected by the Government of this country, and he hoped an expression of the House would have the effect of quickening the movement.

Hon. J. H. POPE said he agreed with Mr. Charlton as to the importance of the subject, but he failed to see the necessity of the motion. No vessel could leave the Sea of Azoff or Black Sea at present, and every country was taking all the precautions possible to prevent the spread of the disease. The quarantine regulations of the Dominion had been in existence a number of years.

After some remarks from Mr. CASGRAIN,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the law gave the Government the highest authority with regard to providing against contagious diseases, and a motion to strengthen their hands was not needed. Such a motion would be equivalent to telling the Government they must do their duty in the matter. The members of the Government did not think such a course was necessary. He hoped the hon. member for North Norfolk would be contented with the explanations that had been given. In fact he must be content with them. Germany had made a rigid quarantine to prevent the spread of the plague from Russia, and other European countries were using their best efforts in the same direction. He assured the House that the Government would take all necessary precautions. But he deprecated any action which would have a tendency to create a panic such as was caused in 1832 34, when the cholera was raging, as there was not the slightest occasion for it. The language of the House should be confident and encouraging. He hoped that, the member for Norfolk having the assurances of the Government that the matter would be attended to, would withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. FISET, moved for an order of the House for copies of instructions, written or verbal, given to Collingwood Schriber, C. E., on the subject of inquiries, etc., etc., made or to be given by him against certain persons employed on the northern section of the Intercolonial Railway.

Dr. TUPPER said there was no objection. No written instructions had been given to Mr. Schrieber. He had been instructed to make inquiries and report concerning certain persons. As soon as any report was received it would be brought down.

The motion passed.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved an address for copies of any Order-in-Council, passed in June, 1876, locating the line of the Canada Pacific Railway, between Thunder Bay and a point at or near Fort George, in British Columbia, and for other information. Carried.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL moved for a select committee to supervise the official reports of the debates of the House during the present session.

The motion was allowed to stand.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.

Mr. SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine and prayer,

The SPEAKER announced that the papers relating to the official reporting of the debates had been brought down.

Mr. ANGLIN asked the Speaker how the papers had come into his hands.

The SPEAKER replied that they had been handed him by the Clerk.

A number of petitions were presented.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved that the report of the Select Committee to draft the Standing Committees be received and adopted. Carried.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved, seconded by Hon. JAS. MACDONALD, (Pictou) that a message be sent to the Senate asking that honorable body to concur in the appointment of a Joint Committee on printing, the following members of the Commons to rank as members of the Committee; Messrs. Bannerman Brehard, Bowen, Bunting, Charleton Costigan, Desjardins, Langlier, McDonald, (Cape Breton), Ross, (Middlesex), Stephenson, Tasse, Thompson, (Haldimand), Trow and Wallace, (Norfolk). Carried.

On the orders of the day being called the consideration of the message from the Senate relating to the address of condolence to her Majesty was proceeded with.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he was sure the House would not fail to join in the beautiful and feeling address framed by the Senate. The people of Canada all joined in sympathy with her Majesty in the sad loss which she had experienced. It was unnecessary to make any lengthened remarks on this subject. Throughout the Dominion there was one deep feeling of love for her Most Gracious Majesty. A wave of sorrow had passed over the whole land as the news of our beloved Queen's bereavement was announced, and there were none now who would not endorse and applaud the loyal and affectionate sentiments of the address. He moved that the House concur in the address.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he he had a melancholy pleasure in seconding the motion. In any part of the British dominions it would be a duty to take action of this kind on the death of any member of the Royal Family, and it was especially so in this case. Her Majesty had lost, in the death of the Princess Alice, one of her chief domestic supports. He referred to the noble traits of character of the deceased Princess, and spoke of her as having been a pattern of her royal mother in all that was good and noble. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion for concurrence in the address to her Majesty.

Hon. Mr. MASSON was proceeding to speak in French, when he suddenly fell over in a fit and had to be removed from the Chamber.

The motion was adopted unanimously, and the address was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked it the budget speech would be delivered on Tuesday next.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said there was no reasonable probability that it would be delivered on the day mentioned.

Mr. VALLEE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to carry on vigorously the works connected with the improvement of the wall of the city of Quebec.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was the intention to carry out vigorously the work entered into by the previous Government.

Mr. BYKERT moved for an order of the House for a return of the number of days during which one James McMahon, a clerk in the paymaster's office of the Welland Canal, was absent from duty during the years 1877 and 1878, etc., etc.

The motion passed.

Mr. LANDRY moved for an Order of the House for the report prepared by a certain party of engineers on the exploratory survey made in Montmagny Basin, and in the River St. Lawrence of the parishes of St. Thomas, L'Islet and St. Jean Port Joli. Carried.

Mr. BERGERON moved for an Order of the House for a return of employees on the Beauharnois Canal and for other information. Carried.

Mr. VALLEE moved for an Order of the House for a statement of the sums of money lent or given to the several railway companies now existing in the Dominion of Canada by Dominion Government and Provincial Governments prior to Confederation.

After some discussion.

Hon. Mr. McDOUGALL asked that the motion should be amended by adding after the word "money" the words "materials and property."

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Dominion Government had no power to bring information on affairs belonging to the Provincial Governments, but so far as the Dominion was concerned there was no objection.

The motion passed.

Mr. OLIVER moved for an Order of the House for a return of all sums paid to defray the expenses of the late elections to this House. Carried.

Mr. OLIVER moved for an Order of the House for a return of the total cost of the standard weights and measures, purchased for the purpose of the Act relating to weights and measures; also the state of such purchases.

Mr. JONES (South Leeds) moved for an address for a return of Orders-in-Council for rebate of duties on merchandise, contractor's plant, or material for contractors use, from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1879, for each year respectively, etc., etc. He said there was no doubt a great deal of property had been brought in free of duty in the period mentioned, which would have supplied work to many a poor man in the country if it had been manufactured in this country.

The motion passed.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the House adjourned at 5 p. m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

After prayers and routine a number of petitions were read.

Hon. J. B. ROBINSON presented the Report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. MILLS introduced a bill to declare the rule of decisions in the Courts of the North-west Territory.

Mr. DECOSMOS introduced an Act to provide for the better collection of taxes from the Chinese in British Columbia.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said an Act for the purpose was under consideration.

Mr. FISET asked whether the Government intend to grant a pardon to Mr. Louis Riel, and when?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said an answer had already been given to the question.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) asked whether it is the intention of the Government to provide for a waterside terminus for the Intercolonial Railway nearer Halifax in order to prevent the possibility of ice interfering with winter navigation, and whether it is the intention of the Government to provide for the erection of a grain elevator at Halifax, and sufficient storage for other freights until shippers are ready to receive the same.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the matter was under consideration.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure during the present session for the amendment of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act.

Hon. JAS. MACDONALD (Pictou) said it was probable that the Government would introduce such a measure as the one referred to.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN asked whether it is the intention of the Ministry to introduce a measure amending the Acts relating to the Intercolonial Railway in so far as they have prejudicially affected the private property of citizens of Halifax.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER replied that it was not the intention, but if the hon. gentleman would move a resolution it would receive the consideration of the Government.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the granting of appeals from awards made by the full board of arbitrators in cases of compensation and otherwise arising under the Public Works Act.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the matter was under consideration, and the information would be given in a short time.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved for an order of the House for returns showing in detail the amount of money paid by the Dominion Government on account of the settlement of the boundary line between the Northwest Territories and Western Ontario, &c. Carried.

Mr. VALLEE moved for an order of the House for a statement of money expended for repairing the walls of the city of Quebec between the 1st August and the 1st October, 1878, &c. Carried.

Mr. LANDRY moved for an order of the House for copies of the last contract made between the late Government and Nazaire Bernatchez, of the village of Montmorency, in the matter of the transport of emigrants, mails, provisions, etc., between Quebec and Grosse Isle, etc. Carried.

Mr. LANDRY moved for an address for copies of all Orders-in-Council, etc., respecting the adjustment or remittance of certain statute labor "droit de corvee" in the parish of St. Fabien, St. Simon and St. Mathieu, etc. Carried.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved for an address for correspondence respecting the offer of the Government of British Columbia in 1878 to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant, etc., of the proposed Esquimalt graving dock, subject to certain conditions. Carried.

Mr. MUTTART moved for an order of the House for copies of all tenders received in connection with the construction of the breakwater at Souris, P.E.I., &c. Carried.

Mr. MUTTART moved for an order of the House for copies of all tenders received for the construction of the railway extension and wharf at Souris, &c.

Mr. BOURBEAU moved for an order of the House for a return showing the distance traversed and amount paid for carriage of mails between Drummondville, Wendover and Simpson up to 30th December last.

Mr. VALIN moved for an order of the House for copies of all contracts for provisioning the laborers in the river St. Lawrence, &c. Carried.

Mr. VALIN moved for an order of the House for copies of all contracts for public works, &c., on Grasse Isle, between 15th November, 1873, and 10th January last, &c. Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved for an order of the House for petitions and correspondence asking that Cape Sable Island, Shelburne county, be erected into a separate and distinct customs district, &c. Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved for an order of the House for correspondence since October 18th between the Department of Public Works and the representatives of various railway lines and others, with a view of obtaining such through freight rates upon grain, &c., from the West to Halifax or European ports, as will constitute Halifax the Winter shipping port of the Dominion. Carried.

Mr. BYKERT moved for an order of the House for a return of all expenses incurred in connection with the building of the Fort Francis Lock, up to the 1st January, 1879, &c. Carried.

Mr. FISET moved for an order of the House for copies of the complaint brought against Mr. Saturio, Levis, Quebec, in his capacity as postmaster and mail carrier in and for the parish of St. Donat, &c. Carried.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE asked if the hon. leader of the Government could give any information as to when the estimates would be brought down.

Sir John said it was impossible to say definitely at the present time.

On motion of Sir John the House adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine and prayers, a number of petitions were presented, among which were the following:—

By Mr. RYAN—From a number of leading merchants in Montreal, praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act; also, from the Montreal Corn Exchange, asking that no duty be placed on breadstuffs.

By Mr. Stephenson—From the residents of Chatham, asking that improvements be made in the navigation of the river Thames.

By Mr. Bunting—From the residents of the county of Welland, praying for protection to Canadian fruit.

By Mr. Patterson—From the residents of the county of Essex, praying that if a duty be placed on coal, it should be advalorem, not specific.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved, seconded by Hon. Dr. TUPPER, that when the House adjourn to day, it stand adjourned till Thursday. Carried.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN presented the report of Postmaster General for the year ending June 30th, 1878. He explained that the report would have been presented before had it not been for his enforced absence from the House.

Mr. CAMERON asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take any action in reference to the inspectors of weights and measures during the present session.

Hon. Mr. BABY said the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. GRANDBOIS asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place a floating light opposite Isle Blanche, (White Island), in the county of Temiscouata.

Hon. Mr. POPE (P. E. I.) said it was not the intention of the Government to do the work referred to.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE asked for information as to when the estimates would be brought down.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he could not give the desired information at present owing to the absence of the Finance Minister.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE said it was desirable that the estimates should be in the hands of the members before the budget came on.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said they would be.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE said he was anxious to get to work at something. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The hon. gentleman is spoiling for a fight. (Laughter.)

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the House adjourned at 3.30.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

—Alum is used extensively in the manufacture of baking powder.

—A material known as cuisin has lately become an article of considerable export to this country. It is a mineral or fossil wax, and is found near the coal beds of Lower Germany and Austria. A single factory in Austria produces annually upward of 1,000,000 pounds of it. It is used in the manufacture of candles, pomades, wax flowers, for polishing and in the laundry.

—A new and powerful explosive, discovered by Nobel, and pronounced by Austrian military authorities to be highly suitable for military purposes, promises to become useful in the arts of peace. It is called blasting genetine, and is formed by dissolving collodion of cotton in nitro glycerine in the proportion of ten per cent. of the former to ninety per cent. of the latter. The temperature at which it explodes is 204 deg. C., when heated gently, and 240 deg. C., when heated suddenly.

—Dr. Kedzie states that a peculiar kind of tin plate, the coating of which is largely made up of lead, is coming into general use for roofing, eaves-troughs and conductors, and it is thought that much of this lead will eventually be dissolved and find its way into household cisterns, and all who drink it, even after it is filtered, are in danger of chronic lead poisoning.

—The Governing Council of Zurich has prohibited the use of all coloring materials from the compounds of the metals lead, arsenic, copper, chrome, zinc antimony, bismuth and mercury, for decorating articles of consumption, or of clothing, or their materials; also, paper for wrapping up chocolate, coffee, tea, tobacco, and eatables in general. Imported articles containing such poisons may not be sold.

OUR SPECIAL COLUMN.

LITERARY.

A life of Dean Swift is announced. Nothin could be more needed than a correct and graphic biography of that renowned Irishman.

Mr. Irving, the great English actor, has taken to writing for the magazines, and contributes a paper to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

A new lady contributor has appeared in American magazine literature under the pseudonym of "Meta Arved." Her real name is Miss Orr.

"Paul Faber," Mr. George Macdonald's latest novel, is highly praised by the English circles; as is also, Bagehot's "Literary Studies."

Crabb's synonyms has just appeared in a new edition from the press of Harper Bros., New York.

Henry James is bringing out "Society," a book very highly spoken of in the American Athens where it is soon to appear.

"Behind the Moon," is the title of apoetic satire, by an anonymous writer. It thus hits off the Boston lecturer, the Rev. Joseph Cook:

There's a behind and a before,
And therefore it is plain to me
That an ark was built by one named Noah,
Who sailed the primal lunar sea.

There is an up and there is a down,
And so, if logic doesn't fail,
The reason Jonah didn't drown
Was the compassion of a whale.

There is an out and there's an in,
Who the conclusion can escape,
That all men fell in Adam's sin
And weren't developed from an ape?

The next number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is to contain a poem by Longfellow, "The Chamber over the Gate," and another by Whittier on the death of Bayard Taylor.

A remarkable work, being the Duc de Broglie's Letters of Louis XV with his Diplomatic agents, has just appeared. It is an account of many interesting events in the history of France.

The writer of a "Life of Washington Irving," relates this striking story by an American gentleman who visited Byron two months before his death:

He (Lord Byron) rose from his couch when I entered, and pressing my hand warmly, said:—"Have you brought 'The Sketch Book?'" I handed it to him, when, seizing it with enthusiasm, he turned to "The Broken Heart." "That," said he, is one of the finest things ever written on earth, and I want to hear an American read it. But, stay, did you know Irving?" I replied I had never seen him. "God bless him," exclaimed Byron; "he is a genius, and he has something better than genius—a heart. I wish I could see him, but I fear I never shall. Well, read 'The Broken Heart'—yes, 'The Broken Heart.' What a word!" In closing the first paragraph I said, "shall I confess it, I believe in broken hearts." "Yes," exclaimed Byron, "and so do I and so does everybody but philosophers and fools." While I was reading one of the most touching portions of that mournful piece I observed that Byron wept. He turned his eyes upon me and said: "You see me weep, sir. Irving himself never wrote that story without weeping, nor can I hear it without tears. I have not wept much in this world, for trouble never brings tears to my eyes, but I always have tears for 'The Broken Heart.' Sir, how many such men as Washington Irving are there in America? God don't send many such spirits into the world."

The office of the pote Laureate of England was instituted five hundred years ago, with the appointment of Geoffrey Chaucer, who has been succeeded by twenty-three others. All except one—Nathum Tate who was an Irishman, have been English born. It is the poet Laureate's office to celebrate every royal event in verse, for which he is paid a stated sum annually, and is presented with a butt of wine every year. Sir Walter Scott refused the honor, but Dr. Southey accepted it. Perhaps of all the poet Laureates Wordsworth was the greatest poet, and Colley Cibber the worst. Mr. Tennyson is said to be writing a royal ode of some kind, as an evidence no doubt of his being the poet Laureate of the day.

The lady writer with the masculine name of "Henry Greville," is trying hard to compete with the most prolific French authors. Her latest book, "Philomene's Marriages," is not meeting with much praise from the critics, for the reason that the heroine of the story is one of the least pleasing of her sex that could have been selected. The book is said to be decidedly Frenchy.

In the January number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Anthony Trollope devotes an article to the life and work of George Henry Lewes, the first editor of the *Review*. Full justice is done to the dead critic, and no one could have done it with better grace than the great English novelist whose intimacy with Lewes was of the closest character. Though educated for the medical profession, the best of his inclination was towards legislature in which he excelled. His first work was "The Noble Heart," a tragedy, written when the author was twenty-four years old. He afterwards wrote two novels, Ranthorpe, "Rose, Blanche and Violet," and in 1848 a life of Robespierre; three years later he gave "The Game of Speculation" and "The Biographical History of Philosophy." Strangely enough he became a mathematician, a physicist, a chemist, a biologist, a physiologist, and philosopher. From 1841 to 1878 he wrote for the leading British Magazines and Reviews on nearly every conceivable subject. He also edited a weekly literary paper. George Henry Lewes was one of the most industrious and laborious writers of his time, and Mr. Trollope does full justice to his merits now that he is no more.

A CLERICAL gentleman in Cowansville, P. Q., who has an extraordinary collection of mammoth moths and butterflies, gathered from all over Canada, and who is a great authority on insects, says, with regard to the probable ravages of the potato bug next year, that there will surely be some of them, probably a good many, possibly, though improbably, more than last year, but that the days of this pest are numbered. Their enemies have increased with their increase, according to entomological law:

"Those little bugs that eat 'taters,
Have other bugs that bite 'em."

One of them, a hemipterous parasite, dines regularly off their vitals; other insects make banquets off their cuticle; and Paris green applied wet to the inch-long potato shoots and dusted over the grown up stalks when they are wet with dew or rain, will make them unpalatable and destructive to the bugs.

"MY GRANDMODER'S CAT"

My grandmoder's cat was a little Thomas H—
Und veighed about forty seven pounds;
He was older by half dan his little twin-broder,
Und he made mit his mouth funny sounds;
He came mit dis vorld on de morn he vas born,
Und vas alvays his grandmoder's pride
But he kicked—once, twice, never to kick again—
'Cause he vas died.

CHORUS—Nine seconds mitout slumber—
Kick, kick, kick, kick;
Und he kicked like thunder—
Kick, kick, kick, kick,
Und he stopped short, quick,
Never to kick again—
'Cause he vas dead.

In vatching his dour moder catch rats and mice
Many days did he pass vin a kit,
Und in kittenhood und cathood he tought it vas nice
To see little mices yell and kick:
But he oldn't tink it nice ven he vent below de lee;
Mit his head to a little stone tied;
So he kicked—once, twice, never to kick again—
'Cause he vas died.

CHORUS—Nine seconds mitout slumber—
Kick, kick, kick, kick;
Und he kicked like thunder—
Kick, kick, kick, kick,
Und he stopped short, quick,
Never to kick again—
'Cause he vas died.

MANITOBA.

Proposed Enlargement of the Province.

"Westward Ho!" the Motto—Interesting Resume of the Resources of the Province.

Mr. R. H. Kenning, a gentleman well known to many of our readers, he having recently spent several months in Hamilton, has sent an interesting letter to the Winnipeg *Free Press*, from which we glean the following interesting facts:—

Your columns of recent dates contained reports of meetings held at Rapid City and Salisbury (Little Saskatchewan Valley), giving public expression to the felling of opposition entertained by the people in those new settlements, to the contemplated extension of the western boundaries of Manitoba. Having spent a large portion of the past summer in that district, and ascertained personally the feeling of a large number of the settlers on the question, none of whom I found in accord with the resolutions passed at these meetings, I ask space in your columns for a short letter on the question of that portion of the Northwest territories becoming part of the Province of Manitoba. The only objection that appears to have been raised at these meeting against the enlargement of the Province westerly was that that part of the country would then be open for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Now if prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in that section of the country is the only object—which these settlers are seeking to attain—their "earnest protest" against the enlargement of Manitoba, and "humble petition to the Governor General in Council, and Parliament praying that a bill which may be introduced into either House having for its object—the extension of the boundary of the Province of Manitoba westward—may not pass," is not likely to aid them much in securing that object. If their action has any effect at all, which is very unlikely, it will be rather that of provoking such legislation as will extend the boundaries without restricting in any way the sale of liquor. If these meetings had, instead of taking the course they did, petitioned the Dominion Government to extend the boundaries of Manitoba as far west as Bird Tail Creek or Fort Ellice, and asked for continuation of the law which now restricts the sale of liquor in that territory, from a point, say the present western boundary to the contemplated new boundary of the Province, such petition would have received the support of nearly every settler within the Little Saskatchewan Valley, and would have commanded such consideration at Ottawa as would have in all likelihood constrained the government to grant the request.

One or more officers, similar to our license inspector, appointed by the Government of Manitoba, would be sufficient to enforce the law at small expense. Or municipalities may be formed and such laws instituted as may be deemed necessary for the prevention of the liquor traffic. I am aware there are persons in the North-West Territories who have strong reasons for dreading any permission which such legislature might give for the manufacture and sale of liquor around them. There are wives and daughters of considerable refinement and culture, who accompanied their husbands and brothers to a wild western country, assisting them with their tender hands to build houses, stables, and fences, and have, in fact, endured all the hardships incident to a pioneer life without even a murmur, feeling a sense of security in the belief that they were far remote from the temptation that threatened ruin in their happy and comfortable eastern homes. The plea of such, who have relinquished friends, abandoned homes, and isolated themselves from society, churches and schools for the sake of removing husbands or sons from the tempting influences that surrounded them, is eloquent enough to convince us that when Manitoba is enlarged, the wishes of those within the territory to be added should be respected, on this particular question, at least.

But whatever steps may be taken by a few over-ambitious ones in some of the new settlements, the better thinking class of settlers in the Little Saskatchewan Valley are not going to oppose the enlargement of this Province merely for the sake of opposing it. In fact, they are as anxious to be legislated in Manitoba as we are to legislate them into it. They know very well that the change will be mutually benificial to Manitoba and the territory to be included within the future boundary. They know, too, that the formation of a new province (which seems to be the real object of those *soi disant* prohibitionists) out of a territory no larger than that of the Little Saskatchewan would only be ushering into the Confederation another imbecile, puny and poverty doomed Province, without the hope of being able to clothe it with sufficient revenue for the administration of its own Government, whose representatives in the Commons would be no more able to exert an influence there for the good of their constituencies than have been the representatives of Manitoba in the same House.

These people have no particular desire to wriggle out from under the government of the North-West Mounted police, but like all other worthy citizens they want to exercise their right of franchise. Besides, the settlers as far west as Bird Tail Creek are Manitobans in sympathy, in thought, in wish, and in every respect except that of real name.

They want schools in almost every settlement but are unable to build and maintain them, and know that so long as they are within the North-West Territories that want will never be adequately supplied.

There are a few, I understand, who, it may be, cannot consistently point to the liquor question as an objection to becoming annexed to Manitoba, but who are grappling with the school question and claim that the Saskatchewan is too grand and good a country to be burdened with a sectarian public school system. They want a non-sectarian system, pure and simple, and as they can educate their children upon the non-sectarian principle only, a new province must be formed, and educational laws framed to meet the requirements of a few aspirants to educational fame.

Bridges are also wanted over nearly all the streams in the Little Saskatchewan Valley, but there is no revenue with which to build them, and if built at all the work must be paid for by private contributions.

But the acquisition of this territory will more than compensate Manitoba for the heavy expense that may be incurred in its early government. Notwithstanding all the mutual advantages, Manitoba will get the most luscious half of the cherry. The Little Saskatchewan country may exist and prosper without being annexed to Manitoba, as it possesses all the natural advantages necessary to make it an agricultural and manufacturing country. But Manitoba cannot hold a place among the sister provinces without acquiring that territory; the extension of its boundaries in no other available direction will yield it such strength as will the Little Saskatchewan country.

Manitoba is only an agricultural and grazing country, whose waters are too sluggish to even serve as a motive power for converting the products of its soil into marketable commodities, and is thus without a natural and valuable strength, with which her sister provinces are well clothed. Steam is the only power that can now be utilized in manufacturing our flour, or propelling the wheels of our other manufacturing industries. When the fertility of our arable wheat lands is employed for the production of that article the annual cost of the fuel required for converting it into flour will alone figure up to a startling sum, and as this fuel must eventually be brought from beyond our present boundaries, its cost will be largely lost to the province.

With the Little Saskatchewan district it is widely different—it is a grazing and agricultural country, and a manufacturing country as well. Its magnificent water powers would be a mine of wealth to this province. The Little Saskatchewan and Rolling Rivers, Bird Tail Creek, Stony Creek, and other streams on the plateau of the Riding mountains, that are not marked upon the survey maps, are all capable of propelling manufacturing wheels that will yet yield a vast wealth to this country. They will not only grind the wheat of that fertile garden into flour, and transform the wool of one of the finest sheep grazing countries in Canada into tweeds, flannels, and lustres, but the timber forests of the Riding Mountain will by this power be brought into use, and the hands of thousands of skilled workmen will be employed in utilizing a power that will move the machinery for hundreds of industries, yet to be introduced into the country.

No section of country in Manitoba or the North-west Territories has ever been settled so rapidly as the Saskatchewan during the past summer. A little more than a year ago there were only twelve or fifteen houses between the boundary of the province and Shoal Lake, including those at the Rolston colony or Rapid City as it is now called. Now the whole country is dotted with farm houses and stables, many of them being both substantial and comfortable, besides mills, stores, and promising villages.

With all its natural advantages the Little Saskatchewan is the most inviting field the immigrant can find, and but a short time will elapse until its population will wield a mighty influence in the government of the country.

When the preliminary arrangements, for the enlargement of the Province, are completed the new boundaries will be defined to suit the powers that be. And so correspondence upon the subject is useless, though I cannot refrain from expressing a hope that when the western boundary is being changed the northern boundary will also be removed to a point at or beyond the fifty-first parallel, giving Manitoba the forests on Riding Mountain, and the waters of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg.

Columns may be written describing the fertility, grandeur, and picturesque scenery of the Little Saskatchewan and Riding mountain country, its rolling prairie, rich meadows, sparkling lakelets, the babbling of its brooks and rills, as they gently wind their serpentine course through the wild prairie—natural drains through which its surplus waters glide down to the rivers and lakes.

RESTORING THE DEAD.

The Experiment Successfully Tried With a Man Just Hanged.

The body of Merrick, who was hanged for murder in Indianapolis last week, was taken from the gallows directly to the medical college there and temporarily restored to life by artificial means. An account of the treatment will prove interesting:

The body was drawn upward at full length by the head, until the toes rested in the tub in which it had lain. Instantly the assistants rubbed the body briskly with coarse towels for two minutes, and then wrapped it, from the shoulders down, with a warm blanket. Then the head and neck were manipulated in every way to reset the dislocated joint. After this the body was returned to the table, the windpipe opened and a tube inserted to which a bellows was attached. Some of the veins were opened to draw off the coagulated blood, and a jar of defibrinated sheep's blood was produced to be injected when all should be ready. *Indianapolis Herald* tells what occurred next:

And now came the trial which all awaited in breathless anxiety. The professor of anatomy took charge of the jars of blood and milk, and was to turn the stopcocks to let it flow into the jugular vein, and thence into the heart, as the professor of physiology was to empty the blood from the head with the aspirator (or air-pump) at the same time. Another student was to inflate the lungs with the bellows by a slow, easy motion, no more rapidly than eighteen times a minute. Another assistant was to move a scape-valve on the bellows tube, so that when the lungs were filled it might empty itself of bad air, without blowing back into the bellows. Two other assistants stood by the batteries to make the connections at the word.

At the word "Now!" every well-trained head and hand began to work—all in harmony—and quietly. No sound at first but the slow wheezing of the bellows, and the measured "thud! thud!" of the piston of the air-pump. The clotted blood from the heart poured into the receiver at first like a brown jelly, which, after a few moments, was thinner, at last a stream of thin, warm blood. It was noticed that the blood mixture in the jar was perceptibly lowering. The professor of physiology withdrew the aspirating needles, and stood with dilated pupils and flushed face. The chest of the dead man was moving regularly. He grasped the pulse, and said in a whisper, "A tremor! a tremor!" and then, applying his ear to the chest for a moment, sprang up and cried out in an excited manner: "By G—d, it moves! I can feel its pulse!" A shout went up from every one, but followed in a moment by a deathly stillness, for the swollen eyes of the dead were seen to roll in their sockets, one each one looked at the other as much as to say, "What have we done in restoring this man to life and suffering?" The battery at the heart and abdomen were now disconnected, and all the semblance of life was observable. Nearly two pints of the blood mixture had entered the veins. This was now cut off and artificial respiration kept up. The pulse could be counted, irregular, and over 100 per minute. The face of the subject was no longer livid, but rather pale. The eyelids were half closed, and the eyeballs rolling; the pupils were discovered contracting and dilating according as they were shaded or exposed to light. Some nitrite of amyl was held to the valve of the bellows for breathing was not through the mouth or nostrils, and instantly the heart beat more steadily, the face became of better color, and the chest jerked as if there was a desire to cough. At this juncture the professor of physiology said:

"Gentlemen:—Our experiences thus far are successful. This man is living again, but can have no thought because the mass of brain is too nearly severed from the cord. No act of will, at least, can be performed. The spinal cord is itself the motor centre of the body, and as long as we keep up artificial breathing the body will live."

He then proceeded to drill several holes, as large as a sewing-needle, into various parts of the skull, and touched the brain with the galvanic points, which caused the legs to jerk, the hands to clench, the eyes to roll, open, shut, and the tongue to protrude. A full description of the anatomical points and physiological observations was carefully taken down, and will, doubtless, appear in the medical periodicals.

The experiment concluded by withdrawing the bellows and closing the opening in the windpipe by adhesive plaster, and all were startled by a sudden cough from the dead man, and a rolling of the head, with moaning sounds like one exhausted by suffering. This was followed by a convulsive action in the limbs, a fixture of the eyes and an appearance of a second death. The body became cool in 20 minutes. The whole experiment lasted from 11.30 p. m. to 12.20 a. m., Thursday, or 50 minutes.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Speaking of this excellent home Company, whose head offices are in this city, the Toronto *Telegram* says: We have before us a neatly printed circular giving a comparison of the business done by the Company during the years 1877 and 1878. The figures show a marked improvement in favor of the year just closed, and very clearly illustrates—as stated in the circular—the progress the Company has made. Its income for the year 1877 was $29,987.66. Last year its income was increased to $46,929.29, an increase of 56 per cent. It added during the year $21,[illegible] to its assets, which, with its capital, now amounts to $177,349. Its reserve fund has increased from $13,785.03 to $20,269.19. In the number of policies issued and the amount of insurances carried, the increase seems to be in the same proportion. A list of the Company's losses for the year, amounting to $15,581.37, is also given, from which it would seem to have done a pretty general business in this Province; and from the numerous letters acknowledging prompt and pleasant settlement, it is apparently part of the policy of the Company to settle honest losses in a spirit of fairness and equity. It affords us pleasure to note the steady growth and success of this Company. We firmly believe it to be the duty of our people to patronize, as far as they can, home institutions, and thus assist, by giving them a proper share of their business, in retaining in Canada a fair proportion of the money annually spent for fire premiums. We have many companies equally worthy of the confidence of the public as the Standard, and all should have an equal share of the business. We note the intention of the management of Standard to add at least 50 per cent. to the income of the Company during the present year. We have no doubt they will do so, as the Company is eminently worthy of it, and the energy displayed in the conduct of its business thus far will insure it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—It is rumored that Sir Garnet Wolseley will leave Cyprus soon.

—Sitting Bull is first in war, first in peace and first in the hairs of his countrymen.

—The man that never smiled again did not take his blue ribbon in vain.

—Some tramps are good singers, united they strike a chord—of wood.

—All, most all of us are generous to a fault, if the fault happens to be their own.

—A school teacher is like a razor strop—he uses himself up in sharpening other people's blades.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* does not think that democracies take readily to public economy.

—The attempt to make a lie, seem like the truth is very like trying to make a horse-shoe fit a gosling's foot.

—The Erie Railway claims to be saving in its oiling expenses 80 per cent. by using paraffine on passenger car journals.

—A writer says the Zulu gets his name from the feather he wears. No, no. That would make him a mere *nom de plume*.

—Adelina Patti and the tenor Nicolini are both in Rome. The former is in a precarious state of health, and walks with some little difficulty.

—No one is so greatly to be feared as the man who is willing to tell you all he knows, because the chances are that he will tell you a great deal more.

—They say that a hard winter brings a big crop of watermelons. That would be all well enough, only that people frozen to death cannot enjoy that luxury.

—Divide 999,999 by 7 and you will find the answer which if multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 will produce the same figures, in the same order begining at a different point.

—They were cousins, and he lisped
From the summit of his chin,
"Can I have a kith, Amelia?"
And she answered, "Curse your kin."

—We never knew till now that a kiss has a strong resemblance to a sermon. They are alike, however, in three particulars. They both require first, an introduction; second, two heads, and last, an application.

—An old sea captain recently died at Guilford, Conn., leaving most of his property to the Episcopalian church. In accordance with the terms of his will the mourners went out after a grocery wagon, which was substituted for a hearse.

—It has been ascertained, no one knows how, that children who use tea and coffee increase in weight but four pounds per annum; while those who drink milk morning and night grow fifteen pounds in weight each year.

—On the 27th of July next the Bank of England will be 185 years old. The charter, granted at first for eleven years, has been renewed from time to time. In the large building on Threadneedle street 800 persons are now employed.

—Anna Barbie prosecuted Edward Boone, in Owensboro, Ky., for alleged slander. Anticipating a verdict for the defendant, she provided herself with a rawhide before going to court, and just as he began to smile over his acquittal, struck him several blows across the face.

—The English *Army and Navy Gazette* says that a stranger visiting the rooms of the cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, would be amazed at the luxury with which they are furnished, to say nothing of the horses, carriages, dogs, and other establishments outside the gates.

—Irate passenger to cabman, who gets off his box and opens the carriage door: "I told you I lived at the top of the hill, not at the bottom, you blunderhead." Cabby: "Whist, your honor, whist, I'll merely slam the door, and the baste'll think you're out, and go up the hill as if the Ould Gentleman were after him."

—The English language is wonderful for its aptness of expression. When a number of men and women get together and look at each other from the sides of the room, that's called a sociable. When a hungry crowd calls upon a poor minister and eats him out of house and home, that's called a donation party.

—Modern phraseology is at times defective. A farmer once declared that there is money in hens. The boy took him literally, and went on a tour of investigation and discovery. It was not until the last biped fluttered in headless fury that he was convinced that for once the old gentleman had made a mistake.

—Executions in Malta will hereafter be conducted in private, and the hangman is not to jump on the condemned man's shoulders so as to aid the rope. The prison regulations in Cyprus have also been amended, so that inmates are no longer heavily chained, some with fetters weighing a hundred pounds, or confined in iron cages in dark rooms.

—They begged him to play a little. He seemed a little bashful at first, but after a while began to paw the ivory vigorously. "What power!" said a listener to the owner of the piano. "Yes," exclaimed the latter in alarm, "he seems to have considerable muscle; but he ought to know that this isn't a gymnasium."

—Staunch—Old lady (who had been buying eggs): "'Deed, Mr. McTreacle, butcher's meat's sae dear nowadays ah'm no able to buy 't!" Grocer—"You should turn a vegetarian—" Old lady—"A vegetarian! Na, na! ah was born an' brocht up i' the Free Kirk, an' a'm no gaun ta' change my releegion i' m' auld days!"—Punch.

—Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among cattle in the French department of the Hautes-Pyrenees. The French government has forbidden the entrance of Spanish cattle into the department *via* the Pyrenees; but, unfortunately, this precaution has been taken a little late in the day, as the disease has prevailed for some time on the frontier and in the neighboring villages.

—Martha Corey, a young dressmaker engaged in one of the fashionable establishments in Paris, fell in love with the clerk in the same house, Emil Aragon. They wanted to get married, but the father of the girl refused his consent on account of the youthfulness of her lover. So the couple resolved on suicide, and went to Lagny, where they both hanged themselves to the window of a hotel room.

—The Japanese, like the Chinese, have not heretofore paid much attention to farm stock as we understand the term as a means of human food for clothing. The Japanese, however, are now paying attention to this matter. Not long since, $25,000 worth of sheep, cattle and horses were imported to Japan from California for a Government farm, and we may soon expect to hear of the results of this and previous importations.

—A Scotch druggist was aroused by the ringing of his night-bell. He arose, went down stairs, and served a customer with a dose of salts. His wife grumbled. "What profit do you get out of that penny?" "A ha'penny," was the reply. "And for that ha'penny you'll be awake for a long time," rejoined the wife. "Aweel," replied the placid druggist, "the dose of salts will keep him awake much longer; let us thank Heaven we have the profit and not the pain of the transaction."

—The Dunkers, who settled in Pennsylvania 100 years ago, no longer hold their land in common, but divide it up like other people. Their language has become so completely a *patois* of Dutch, German and English as to be no longer intelligible to persons of those nationalities. They favor celibacy, but don't enforce it. Men, women, and children all labor hard and long in the fields. They keep the original Sabbath day, and celebrate the Lord's Supper at night. At such celebrations they go through the form of washing each other's feet as an act of humiliation.

The stable of Mr. Robert Bonner, Proprietor New York Ledger, is built and kept on the most improved and modern plan, both as regards ventilation, light, warmth, etc. Mr. Bonner's taste for horses is well known. The gentleman in charge of this valuable stable was Mr. Ross. By the use of Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, he removed ringbones and bunches that had resisted all other treatment. Send for circular, giving full instructions, to Dr. Giles, 451 6th avenue, New York. Sold by all druggists.

—An Indian carried the dead body of his sister to the top of a hill in Rosebud, Nebraska, and stationed himself by it with a rifle in his hands, intending to kill the first white man who came within range, so that a white spirit might accompany her to the happy hunting grounds. He stood there six hours, firing occasional but harmless shots at distant persons. Then a white man who had lived many years among the Indians, and whose wife was a squaw, walked unsuspectingly that way. The Indian shot him in the breast, and was satisfied. But the wounded man recovered, and accepted 13 horses, 40 blankets, and an apology in settlement.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE IRON TRADE.

A very important invention, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, has just been patented in Great Britain, Belgium, the German Empire, France, and the United States of America, which is destined to play a conspicuous part in the future of iron and steel manufacture. The great problem as to the means of utilizing poor iron, such as that of Cleveland, has been solved, after much perseverance and a succession of practical experiments, by the late Mr. J. Perry Downing, of the Redheugh steel works who was a co-partner with Alderman Robinson, the present Mayor of Newcastle. The growth and development of the steel trade on the West coast has partially resulted in the stoppage of many furnaces and a large number of iron rail mills in the Cleveland district, and scientists and metallurgists have been experimenting for some months with a view of ascertaining the means, if any, by which Cleveland iron can be dephosphorized. The inventor of the process now under review claims that he can do this by simple and inexpensive means, and that he can place a high class steel in the market at a much less cost than by the Bessemer process. The inventor left his widow and son, Mr. J. Perry Downing, solicitor, of Gateshead, in possession of the secret of manufacture before his death, and they have since disposed of a portion of their interest to various influential gentlemen. The discovery is said to be applicable to all inferior kinds of iron.

SPURGEON.

Mr. Spurgeon's success was immediate and unmistakable, and from his first sermon in the Park Street chapel he has gone on increasing in power and fame and personal influence. Everybody has heard of him as a preacher. Millions have heard him preach. The Tabernacle on Sunday, when Mr Spurgeon is in the pulpit, is one of the sights of London. It is the one church in England, perhaps in the world, whose regular congregation numbers 5,000, and which has never an empty bench. The weekly sermons have even a wider congregation than the Tabernacle will hold. They are printed from week to week, and circulate wherever the English tongue prevails. They have been translated into almost every language spoken by Christians; and in some of the African missionary settlements the natives read in their own tongue the homely truths, the forcible arguments, and the quiet illustrations which have been first uttered on some earlier Sunday in the Tabernacle. Mr. Spurgeon is first of all a preacher, and it is as a preacher that he is known throughout the civilized world. But he is something more than a preacher. He is one of the most tremendous workers of the day. Few people outside of his congregation or beyond those who make it their special business to inquire, can form any conception of the agencies for doing good which Mr. Spurgeon has established, controls, and principally maintains.—London *Times*.

ECONOMY OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

The Princess Louise, according to the Ottawa letter of the New York *World*, has intimated to the Secretary of State that this is not an appropriate time for costly entertainments. He was deploring the shabbiness of the furnishings of Rideau Hall, and proposing to carpet it anew before the meeting of the House, when the Princess said that not a dollar of public money should be spent on the Hall so long as the present hard times continued; that economy was necessary everywhere, and that she would see that Rideau Hall set a good example in that respect. The Princess looks after the household duties with the vigilance of a New England matron, and much of her spare time is devoted to charitable work.

A SCOTCH PRINCESS.

A correspondent gives the following interesting information:—Perhaps it may interest some of your readers to learn that her Highness the Princess Caroline Georgina Murat just deceased, was a member of the Clan Fraser, and a grandniece of General Simon Fraser, who was killed at the battle of Saratoga, in 1777. Her grandfather Dr. William M. Fraser physician extraordinary to George IV., when Prince of Wales, went to America with his regiment in 1775, and married a daughter of Courtland Skinner, Attorney-General of New Jersey. His second son Hugh Fraser emigrated to New Jersey where his daughter married Prince Lucien Murat in 1831. She was a Protestant.

DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

An Alleged Vanderbilt Scheme—A Million Dollar Tunnel Said to be in Contemplation.

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 26.—A rumor that Wm. H. Vanderbilt has let a contract to Wm. H. Scott & Co., of Erie, Pa., to construct a $1,000,000 tunnel under the Detroit river at Green Isle, reached here yesterday. A gentleman who has had some correspondence on the subject, asserts with great positiveness the truth of the rumor. General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, and W. K. Muir, late manager of the Canada Southern, are now in New York; it is supposed on business connected with the tunnel project.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO TRADE.

Havana mail dates are to Feb. 15th. The weather was favorable for grinding on the sugar estates in the districts of Sagua and Cienfuegos, though the yield of the cane is reported to be so poor that the crop will fall below the calculations earlier in the season. On the other hand, the advices concerning tobacco are, from all quarters encouraging. In some districts, indeed, the quantities of leaf already cut is so large that new curing and drying houses are being erected, those already existing, being insufficient to contain the harvest.

UNDOUBTEDLY a bad cook can shorten any man's days unless his stomach was made by a brass founder, and undoubtedly many a bad cook has worried the life out of many a good housekeeper. But this does not prove that a certain German physician is right in his belief that human life would be prolonged, and that illness would be reduced to a minimum if food of all kinds were eaten raw and cooks and kitchens dispensed with altogether. This well-meaning physician is neither a vegetarian nor a beef-eater, holding that vegetables are no more wholesome than beef, and that nothing is gained by consuming a compound of both. Whatever nutritive qualities they possess are destroyed by the cook. More than this, they take from what are termed "solids" the aqueous element which they contain, thus creating a desire for drink and leading to intemperance, which is caused by nothing but the villianous cooks. This alarming innovator would not only do away with cooks and kitchens, but he would dispense with clothes, and regrets that mankind are not yet far enough along on the road to high civilization to permit of people going about the world undressed. Raw food would so surely prolong life, he says, that when men and women came to die it would be as the leaves of the forest or the wild animals on the plain—a simple fading away from old age after living their appointed time.

AMONG the Chinese question now agitating the country, it may be stated that there is a strong anti-Chinese feeling at Melbourne, where the Celestial have fairly gone into the retail trade, contriving to sell tea at a lower rate than the legitimate grocer. The latter, of course, is loudly in favor of keeping out the intruders. It is thought to be entirely probable that Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria may ultimately enter upon a convention to exclude finally all Chinese immigrants. They might retort that a higher compliment could not be paid to their shrewdness, industry and command of success by deserving it. These may steal them in their contest with outside barbarians, a circumstance which does not seem to have been taken sufficiently into account. Such qualifications for getting ahead have usually succeeded, and while a nation monopolizes certain branches of production, it has weapons which are mighty, if not exactly martial.

—On the numerous book stands which line the narrow, crowded thoroughfares of Canton, China, the most conspicuous even among old classical books, is a work wrapped in a bright yellow paper cover and entitled "The Vulgar Tongue of the Red-Haired Barbarians." It was printed in the beginning of this century, and every aspiring boy or future coolly makes it a rule to invest his half dozen "cash" in the purchase of the work, in order to learn the red-haired tongue, or the English language on a "pidgin" scale.

—A curious critic has discovered that the famous "Pinafore" joke about "Hardly ever" has its counterpart in the old anecdote of Henry XV. of France. In the chapel at Versailles on Sunday, where the King, Mme. Du Barry, and all the Court were present, the preacher began his sermon solemnly with the words, "My friends, we must all die!" The King was disturbed, and made a grimace, whereupon the courtly preacher added, "or nearly all" (presque tous).

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW." TERMS: $1.50 per Annum in Advance.

VOL. II., NO. 102. MADOC, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1879. POSTAGE PREPAID.

"OLD TONY."

[Another dialect poem, dedicated to Chafrets, by a admirer.]

You remember that mule driver, Tony?
But you life he wasn't much of a fool?
Swipe built rather high cheekbones and broad
Put Death slung him one from the shoulder
He got shoved by a kick from a mule.

You don't know Tony? That comes hard on a partner
'Some my feelin's you know I'm no sentimental
But a blow like this we're a hard'ner
When I think of the curse he's done me.
Pass the bucket, I'm nastin' to weep.

Well, he's lift up the h-w-ny ladder,
"Clumb" each golden round heard over fat.
Now, he ain't any more a shadder
a. But thar wasn't his like as a teamster;
You bet on the road he'll be missed.

Now, he wasn't so much on his morals;
If you'd crowd him too much, why he'd
grumble.
He was strong as a bar in a tussle
Left him kick, grunge and tote—all serene
His best hold was a good rough-and-tumble.

I remember at Podunk one summer,
When he chewed off a stage-driver's ear.
He couldn't stand "ease" from a bommer
It was rough, but it made him so wild—
He was pretty far gone on the beer

When I think of the way I'd abuse him
When he hung to a poor critter's mouth,
And how meanly he'd let me ill-use him
I wish he had busted my bugle.
For I feel just as mean as a pot.

Talk of scars! I declare to you, stranger,
He's been hacked all to pieces with axives,
An ox gouged out his eye in a scuffle
He'd threc fingers shot off at a dance,
When Mary Ried him 'twas lot for their lives.

But he'd share his last quid, or a dollar,
And stick to a pal till he'd die.
But it fetched him to hear wimmen holler,
Or a cry of distress from a kid—
He'd a sore them or else he'd know why.

He was one of the curiousest critters,
Though a reg'lar reporter to fight;
He was there every time on his fritters
Let me sling you a yarn about Tony,
Just listen, you'll find I speak right

'Twas in Flashburg Gulch, where that shanty
Was a-fire, that's war Tony showed pluck—
For a big pocket book he was frantic as a bunty—
He just ist into them flames for a nugget,
Then rushed out scorched, and fell as if
struck.

Then the boys shouted "saved" (was a liv'ner.
They thought he'd got Timoniny's child,
But we found, when we gave him a turn over,
'Twas a raw leg he'd tank'd from a cradle,
He he just kissed the baby and died.

Don't smile, stranger; see that seven-shooter?
I could riddle you just like a sieve.
Fetch your pistol on? I ain't afraid of you;
Tony thought he'd the child that for sartin
He'd done his level best, sure's you live.

Pshaw! dry up. If he's gone, ain't your fault.
I ain't so hard to get soft at a story
I knew Tony—a boy worth his salt.
Now don't turn on the tap—you that n.sle;
Just gov him a lift into glory.

HIS NATURAL LIFE.

BY MARCUS CLARKE.

"But that is only in a dream, darling."
"Yes, but—" playing with the button of his coat.
"But what?"
"But you looked just so to-day in the court, stanrise, and I think that's what made me so Milly."
"My darling! There! Hush—don't cry!" But she had burst into a paroxysm of sobs and tears that shook her slight figure in his arms.
"Oh, Maurice, I am a wicked girl! I don't know my own mind. I think sometimes I don't love you as I ought—you who have saved me and worried me."
"There, never mind about that, muttered Maurice Frere, with a sort of choking in his throat.
She grew more composed presently, and said, after a while, lifting her face, "Tell me, Maurice, did you think of me when you had you have spoken to me—when you nursed me as a little child in your arms, and fed, me, and starved for me—did you ever think we should be married?"
"I don't know," says Maurice. "Why?"
"I think you must have thought so, because—it's not vanity, dear—you would not also have been so kind and gentle and devoted."
"Nonsense, Poppet!" he said, with his eyes resolutely averted.
"NA! you have been; and I am very petticsh, sometimes. Papa has spoiled me. You are always affectionate, and those worrying way of yours, which I get sorry at, all some from love for me, don't they?"
"I hope so," said Maurice, with an unwonted moisture in his eyes.
"Well, you see, that is the reason why I am angry with myself for not loving you as I ought. I want you to like the things I like, and to love the books and the music and the scenes and life—the world I live and—for get that you are a man, you know, and that I am only a girl; and I forget how nobly you behaved, Maurice, and how unselfishly you risked your life for mine. Why, what is the matter dear?"
He had put her away from him suddenly, and gone to the window, gazing across the sloping garden at the bay below, sleeping in the soft evening light. The schooner which had brought the witnesses from Port Arthur lay off the shore, and the yellow flag at her mast fluttered gently in the cool evening breeze. The sight of this flag appeared to anger him, for, as his eyes fell on it, he uttered an impatient exclamation, and turned impatiently around.
"Maurice!" she cried, "I have wounded you?"
"No, no. It is nothing," said he, with the air of a man surprised in a moment of weakness. "I—I did not like to hear you talk in that way—about not loving me."
"Ah, forgive me, dear! I did not mean to hurt you. It is my silly way of saying more than I mean. How could I do otherwise than love you—after all you have done?"
Some sudden, desperate thought made him to exclaim, "But suppose I had not done all you think, would you not love me still?"
Her eyes, raised to his face with anxious tenderness for the pain she had believed herself to have inflicted, fell at this speech.
"What a question! I don't know. I suppose I should; yet—but what is the use, Maurice, of supposing? I know you have done it, and that is enough. How can I say what I might have done if something else had happened? Why, you might not have loved me."
If there had been for a moment any sentiment of remorse in his selfish heart, the hesitation of her answer went far to dispel it.
"To be sure, that's true;" and he placed his arm around her.
She lifted her face again, with a bright laugh.
"We are a pair of geese—supposing! How can we help what has passed? We have the future, darling—the future, in which I am to be your little wife, and we are to love each other all our lives, like the people in the storybooks."
Temptation to evil had often come to Maurice Frere, and his selfish nature had succumbed to it when in far less writhing shape than this fair and innocent child luring him with wistful eyes to win her. What hope had he had built upon her love? What good resolutions had he not made by reason of the purity and goodness she was to bring to him! As she said, the past was beyond recall; the future—in which she was to have him all her life—was before them. With the hypocrisy of selfishness which deceives even itself, he had the little head upon his heart with a sublime glow of virtue.
"God bless you darling! You are my good angel."
The girl sighed. "I will be your good angel, dear, if you will let me."

CHAPTER VI.

MR. MEEKIN ADMINISTERS CONSOLATION.

Rex told Mr. Meekin, who, the next day, did him the honor to visit him, that, "under Providence he owed his escape from death to the kind manner in which Captain Frere had spoken of him."
"I hope your escape will be a warning to you, my man," said Mr. Meekin, "and that you will endeavor to make the rest of your life time spared by the mercy of Providence, of amendment for your early errors."
"Indeed I will sir," said John Rex, who had taken Mr. Meekin's measure very accurately, "such is a very kind of you, sir, considered I'm liable to be a wretch like me."
"Not at all," said Meekin, with affability; "it is my duty. I am a minister of the Gospel."
"Ah! sir, I wish I had attended to the Gospel's teachings when I was younger. I might have been saved from all this."
"You might, indeed, my poor man; but the Divine Mercy is infinite—capable, infinite, and will be extended to all of us—to you as well as to me." (This with an air of saying, "What do you think of that?") "Remember the penitent thief, Rex—the penitent thief."
"Indeed I do, sir."
"And read your Bible, Rex, and pray for grace to keep you from relapsing."
"I will, Mr. Meekin. I need it sorely, sir—physical as well as spiritual strength, sir—for the Government allowance is easily neutralized."
"I will speak to the authorities about a change in your dietary scale," returned Meekin, patronizingly. "In the mean time, just collect together in your mind those particulars of your adventures of which you spoke, and have them ready for me when next I call. Such a remarkable history ought not to be lost."

"Thank you kindly, sir. I will, sir. Ah! I little thought when I occupied the position of a gentleman, Mr. Meekin"—the cunning scoundrel had been piously grandiloquent concerning his past career—"that I should be reduced to this. But it is only just, sir."
"The mysterious workings of Providence, are always just, Rex," remarked Meekin, who preferred to speak of the Almighty with well bred vagueness. "I am glad to see you so conscious of your errors. Good-morning."
"Good-morning, and Heaven bless you, sir!" said Rex, with his tongue in his cheek for the benefit of his yard mates; and so Mr. Meekin tripped gracefully away, convinced that he was laboring most successfully in the vineyard, and that the convict Rex was really a superior person.
"I will send his narrative to the bishop," said he to himself. "It will amuse him. There must be many strange histories here, if one could but find them out."
As the thought passed through his brain, his eyes fell upon the notorious Dawes, who, while waiting for the schooner to take him to Port Arthur, had seemed to be permitted to amuse himself by breaking stones. The prison-shed which Mr. Meekin was visiting was long and low, roofed with iron, and terminating at each end in the stone wall of the jail. At one side rose the cells, at the other the outer wall of the prison. From the outer wall projected a weatherboard under-roof, and beneath this were ranged forty heavily ironed convicts. Two constables, with loaded carbines, walked up and down the clear space in the middle, and another watched from a sort of sentry box built against the main wall. Every half-hour a third constable went down the line and examined the irons. The admirable system of solitary confinement—which in average cases produces insanity in the space of twelve months—was as yet unknown in Hobart Town, and the forty heavily ironed men had the pleasure of seeing each other's faces every day of their lives.
The other inmates of the prison were at work on the roads, or otherwise bestowed in the daytime, but these forty were judged too desperate to be let loose. They sat, three feet apart, in two long lines, each man with a heap of stones between his outstretched legs, and cracked the pebbles in leisurely fashion. The double row of dismal woodpeckers tapping at this terribly hollow beechtree of penal discipline had a semi-hideous appearance. It seemed as if somebody should that forty muscular men should be ironed and guarded for no better purpose than the cracking of a cart-load of quartz pebbles. In the mean time the air was heavy with angry glances shot from one to the other, and the passage of the parson was hailed by a grumbling under-tone of blasphemy. It was considered fashionable to growl when the hapless man came in contact with the stone, and, under cover of this mock exclamation of fatigue, it was convenient to launch an oath. A fanciful visitor, seeing the irregularity with hammers along the line, might have likened the shed to the interior of some vast piano, whose notes an unseen hand was erratically fingering. Since there was a sealed fort of the line—his back to the cells, his face to the jail wall. This was the place nearest the watching constable, and was allotted on that account to the most ill-favored. Some of his companions envied him that melancholy distinction.
"Well, Dawes," says Mr. Meekin, measuring with his eye the distance between the prisoner and himself, as one might measure the chain of some ferocious dog. "How are you this morning, Dawes?"
Dawes, scowling in a parenthesis between the cracking of two stones, was understood to say that he was very well.
"I am afraid, Dawes," says Mr. Meekin, reproachfully, "that you have done yourself no good by your outbreak in court on Monday. I hoped that public opinion is quite incensed against you."
Dawes, slowly arranging one large fragment of bluestone in a comfortable basin of smaller fragments, made no reply.
"I am afraid you lack patience, Dawes. You do not repent of your offenses against the law, I fear."
The only answer vouchsafed by the ironed man—if answer it could be called—was a savage blow, which split the stone into sudden fragments, and made the clergyman skip a few inches aside.
"You are a hardened ruffian, sir! Do you not hear me speak to you?"
"I hear you," said Dawes, picking up another stone.
"Then listen respectfully, sir," said Meekin, rosette with celestial anger. "You have all day to break those stones."
"Hit 'em hard, Dawes, hit 'em hard," returned Rufus Dawes, with a dogged look upward, "and all next day, for that matter. Ugh!" and again the hammer descended.
"I came to console you, man—to console you," says Meekin, indignant at the contempt with which his well-meant overtures had been received. "I wanted to give you some good advice!"
The self-important annoyance of the stone seemed to appeal to whatever vestige of appreciation for the humorous, chaina and exasperation had suffered so longer in the convict's brain, for a faint smile crossed his features.
"I beg your pardon, sir," he said. "Pray go on."
"I was going to say, my good fellow, that you have done yourself a great deal of injury by your ill-advised accusation of Captain Frere, and the use you made of Miss Vickers' name."
A frown, as of pain, contracted the prisoner's brows, and he seemed with difficulty to put a restraint upon his speech. "Is there to be no inquiry, Mr. Meekin?" he asked, at length. "What I stated was the truth—the truth, so help me God!"
"So blasphemy, sir," said Meekin solemnly. "No blasphemy, wretched man. Do not add to the sin of lying the greater sin of taking the name of the Lord thy God in vain. He will not hold him guiltless, Dawes. He will not hold him guiltless, Dawes. He will not hold him guiltless, remember. No, there is to be no inquiry."
"Are they not going to ask her for her story?" asked Dawes, with a grateful change of manner. "They told me that she was to be asked. Surely they will ask her."
"I am not, perhaps, at liberty," says Meekin, plaintively—the idea of the agony of despair and rage that made the voice of the strong man before him quiver, "to state the intention of the authorities, but I can tell you that Miss Vickers will not be asked anything about you. You are to go back to Port Arthur on the 24th, and to remain there."
A groan burst from Rufus Dawes; a groan so full of torture that even the comfortable Meekin was thrilled by it.
"It is the law, you know, my good man. I can't help it," said he. "You shouldn't break the law, you know."
"Curse the law!" cries Dawes. "It's a bloody law; it's—There, I beg your pardon, and he fell to cracking his stones again, with a laugh that was more terrible to see than any outburst of passion. Around the figure of the intent child who had lain on his breast, and laughed at him with her red young mouth, had grouped visions of innocence, happiness and love. Having banished from his thoughts all hope of resuming his name and place, he pictured to himself some quiet nook at the world's end—a little farmhouse among ten in a German country town, or remote cottage by the England sea-shore, where he and his dream-child might have lived together, happy in a purer affection than the love of man for woman. He bethought him how he would teach her the sum of the strange store of learning of which his roving life had won for him; how he could hide from her the fact of his real name, and perhaps purchase for her wealth and honor by reason of it. Yet he thought she would hate for wealth and honor, if she knew the price he had to pay—a life of unremitting usefulness, a life devoted to good deeds, to charity and love. He would see her in his dream—walking by a cheery fireside—with a good man, who knew the history of his life, and who, in the mean time, was teaching her a thousand pleasant things that melancholy distinction.
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"God bless you darling! You are my good angel."
The girl sighed. "I will be your good angel, dear, if you will let me."

CHAPTER VII.

RUFUS DAWES' HOTEL.

That afternoon—while Mr. Meekin was digesting his lunch, and chatting airily with Sylvia—Rufus Dawes began to brood over a desperate scheme. The intelligence that the investigation he had hoped for was not to be granted to him had rendered doubly bitter those galling fetters of self-restraint which he had laid upon himself. For five years of desolation he had waited and hoped for a chance which might bring him to Hobart Town, and enable him to disentombe the treachery of Maurice Frere. He had, by an almost miraculous accident, obtained that chance of open speech, and, having obtained it, he found that he was not allowed to speak. All the hopes he had formed were dashed to earth. All the calumnies with which he had forced himself to bear in his turn were turned into bitterest rage and fury. Instead of one enemy he had twenty. All—judge, jury, jailer, and parson—were banded together to work him evil and deny him right. The whole world was his foe; there was no honesty or truth in any living creature—save one.
During the dull misery of his convict life at Port Arthur one bright memory shone upon him like a star. In the depth of his degradation, at the height of his despair, he cherished one pure and ennobling thought—the thought of the child whom he had saved, and who loved him. When on board the whaler that had rescued him from the burning boat, he had felt that the sailors, believing in Frere's bluff lies, shrunk from the moody felon, he had shamed himself into silence by thinking of the suffering child. When poor Mrs. Vickers died, making no sign, and thus the chief witness to his heroism perished before his eyes, the thought that the child was left had restrained his selfish regrets. When Frere, handing him over to the authorities as an abscender, ingeniously twisted the details of the boat-building to his own glorification, the knowledge that Sylvia would assign to these pretensions their true value had given him courage to keep silence. So strong was his belief in her gratitude, that he scorned to beg for the pardon he had taught himself to believe that she would ask for him. So utter was his contempt for the coward and boaster who, dressed in brief authority, bore insidious false witness against him, that, when he had his sentence of life banishment, he disdained to make known the key-stone he had played in the matter, preferring to wait for the more exquisite revenge, the more complete humiliation which would follow upon the recovery of the child from the chieftain. But when, at Port Arthur, day after day passed over, and brought no word of pity or justification, he began, with a sickening feeling of despair, to comprehend that something strange had happened. He was told by new-comers that the child of the commandant lay still sick and near to death. He was heard that she and her father had left the colony, and that all prospect of her righting him by her evidence was at an end. This news gave him a horrible pang, and he felt that he inclined to break out into upbraidings of her selfishness. But, with that depth of love which was in him, albeit crushed over and concealed by the hideous accretions of crime under which her sufferings had produced, he found excuses for her even then. She was ill. She was in the hands of friends who loved her, and flattered her into a belief that her representations and explanations were put aside as childish babblings. She would free him if she had the power. Then he wrote statements, argument, and the strongest appeals to the jailers and warders with the story of his wrongs, and inundated the Government with letters, which, amusing as they did always, denunciations of Maurice Frere, were considered to reach their destination. The authorities, willing at the first to look kindly upon him in consideration of his strange experience, grew weary of this perpetual iteration of what they believed to be malicious falsehoods, and ordered him heavier tasks and more continuous labor. The convict, driven to desperation by the impotence of outbursts of passion at his false ferocity, his silent endurance for dangerous cunning. As he had been at Macquarie Harbor, so he was now at Port Arthur—a marked man. Despairing of winning the coveted liberty by fair means, and horrified at the hideous prospect of a life in the chain gang, and hence a transportation to some place even more hopeless than it had been at Hell's Gates. The peninsula of Port Arthur was admirably guarded, signal-stations drew a chain round the prisoners, and armed boats crew watched each bay, and across the narrow isthmus which connected it with the mainland was a cordon of watch-dogs, in addition to the ordinary sentries. The place was, of course, flogged, and weighted with heavier irons. The second time, they sent him to the coal-mines—where the prisoners lived underground, and never saw the light, except when inspecting jailers in wagons upon iron tramways, when such great people condescended to visit them. The day on which he received the news of the child that Sylvia was dead, and his last hope went from him.
Then began with him a new religion. He worshipped the dead. For the living, he had but hatred and scorn; but for the dead, he had love and tender thoughts. Instead of the phantoms of his vanished youth which were ever crowding about him, he saw now but one vision—the vision of the child who had loved him. Instead of conjuring up for himself pictures of that home circle in which he had not allowed to speak. All the hopes he had formed were dashed to earth. All the calumnies with which he had forced himself to bear in his turn were turned into bitterest rage and fury. Instead of one enemy he had twenty. All—judge, jury, jailer, and parson—were banded together to work him evil and deny him right. The whole world was his foe; there was no honesty or truth in any living creature—save one.
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C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS.
Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,
OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Conveyancer in C. P., Conveyancer, &c.
TWEED, . ONTARIO.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc.
OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. B. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville, Ontario. Money to lend on easy terms, both private and Company funds.
GEO. DENMARK. W. B. NORTHRUP, M.A.

S. L. NASH, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Graduate of the University of Michigan, U. S., and University of Victoria College, Canada.
BRIDGEWATER, ONT.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, . . STIRLING, ONT.

HENRY BLEECKER,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office,—Bridge Street, Belleville, over Custom House.
Mr. Titus, from Mr. Bleecker's office, will attend at each Division Court held at Madoc.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

DR. W. A. DAFOE,
GRADUATE of Toronto University, and of the University of Trinity College; Fellow of Trinity Medical School, (by examination); Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office in Victoria Block, Madoc.

EVANS & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L. S. | T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S., C. E. & A.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Cheap Bread!

8cts. PER LOAF,
AT
JNO. HARPER'S.
WHITE FISH,
FRESH WATER HERRING,
SALT WATER HERRING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Family Groceries,
FLOUR, FEED,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
J. HARPER.
Madoc, Jan. 21st, 1879. 65

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company,
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
Madoc.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, of long or short date.
A. F. WOOD.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 12, 1879.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Our confrere of the *Intelligencer* seems in trouble as to some remarks we made in our last issue on this subject, and "attempts" to make it appear that we are taking sides with the Reformers, or something to that effect, and tries to work up a little indignation because we called conventions "Yankee Institutions." It was not necessary for us to state what is patent to every one who has had anything to do with politics for the last twenty years, that conventions are an imported institution from the other side of the lakes, and that "wire-pulling" has been their chief characteristics. To argue to the contrary is to state what no one can believe. But when the *Intelligencer* states that conventions have been the "invariable practice" since confederation in North Hastings, it is so wide of the facts—so far as our information goes—that we can only come to the conclusion that "the organ" has not been keeping track, or that the article in question has been written by a not well-posted substitute. If our information is correct, and we have it from more than half a dozen "good authorities," conventions have been the exception, not the rule. There was a Convention at Confederation, but not a Convention of Conservatives. The questions discussed were Confederation or anti-Confederation. North Hastings, taking both sides of politics, was generally in favor of Confederation. The then proprietor of the *Intelligencer* was a candidate and a "*very* independent" one at that. The next election took place in 1871. There was no Convention then when Dr. Boulter ran again; nor in 1872 when Bowell was a candidate; nor in 1874 when a candidate again; nor in 1875 when Boulter ran. There was a Convention last summer, but that could hardly be called a Convention in the true sense of the term—certainly not in the sense in which it was held in 1867. It was more a ratification of Mr. Bowell's position by his friends. But call it a Convention, and in six elections there have been *two* Conventions. Does that show an "invariable rule?" We think not, and we think our readers will agree with us. As to our not "squarely stating that no Reformer will be in the field," we have only to say that we do not know whether a Reformer will be in the field or not. Neither is it in our line to find out, but we have the assurance of a number of leading Reformers who ought to know, and, no doubt, do, that no candidate will be brought out. As conductors of a paper that has not taken sides in politics, we shall from time to time take steps to give our readers information as we shall consider right and proper, and also give such expression to our opinions as to what does take place as we think is in the public interest. Our views about the coming Convention have been fairly stated in our last issue. Mr. Wood is in the field and that he has good reasons to expect a strong support throughout the Riding we believe. That as there is no Reform candidate in the field, the action of the Convention, if it does not confirm Mr. Wood's position, simply means in our judgment that he is to have opposition from his own side of politics. As to who will cause the division in the Conservative ranks, for division there will be, Mr. Wood or the Convention, we leave with the electors to decide. One thing is certain Mr. Wood was induced to come out by his Conservative friends before a Convention was inaugurated, or, so far as we know, thought of.

THE CONVENTION which meets here on Thursday of next week was announced to have taken place in the Town Hall, but as the Division Court sits here on that day, another place of meeting for the delegates will have to be found.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL.

TOWN HALL, MOIRA, March 3rd, 1879.

Council met on the above date. All members present.

The minutes of last session read and approved.

Mary Declare applied to have the road which crosses her land, lot No. 1, 14th con., placed on the allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions, and produced a certificate from Mr. Simpson, P. L. S., certifying that the present travelled road crosses said lot and is not on the allowance for road. The Road Surveyor was instructed to examine the premises as soon as the snow is gone and to order the road to be placed on the Government allowance.

A bill of proposed amendments to "The Voters' Lists Act," by the Local Legislature received from G. H. Boulter, M.P.P., was read and discussed but no action taken thereon.

John Burrell applied to have a road opened on the allowance between the 7th and 8th concessions, across lot No. 10. Mr. Tunnon was authorized to see the parties interested and try and have another road opened in lieu of the concession road and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Morton, that the Reeve get a legal opinion on the validity of the deed of conveyance of the Town Hall premises and report at the next meeting of the Council.

Orders were given the respective Deputy Returning Officers for $4 each for their services as such; also $3 to Mr. Sargent for the use of his house for holding election; and $3 to James Gay for the use of the Orange Hall for holding the election. An order was given for $8 for the support of Thomas Nichol and wife.

A petition was received from Wm. Connell and others asking for aid toward the support of Mrs. Usine who is in destitute circumstances. $5 were granted.

The tax collector was instructed to proceed with the collection of taxes as fast as possible.

An order was given Jas. A. Orr & Bro. for $25 *for* publishing township By-laws.

Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Morton, that the Council have the Town Hall premises fenced and a shed and stable built thereon.—Carried.

Specifications were drawn up and the Reeve instructed to advertise for tenders for the construction of the said building and fence; tenders, to be received up to the 14th inst.

Council adjourned to meet on the 14th day of March, inst., for the purpose of opening tenders and giving out the contract and other business.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—I was somewhat amused on Saturday at the wire-pulling and manoeuvring of some gentlemen from different parts of this Riding, who are itching to be nominated as candidates for parliamentary honors. Now, sir, if these gentlemen aspire to such honors, why not come out boldly and announce themselves as candidates? Let them come with their address and lay their principles before the electors and not stand back cowardly and seek by stratagem and back-stair influence to be brought out by a convention. How are delegates to choose from two, three or more aspirants unless they avow their principles? Now, sir, my opinion is, there is no need of a convention until there is an opposition candidate. If Messrs. Wood, Boulter, Haggerty, Pearce and others wish to run, let them pay their entrance and go—the best horse wins the race. Now, sir, until there is an opposition candidate in the field, I, for one, will not be tied down nor bound by any convention, and in saying so I think I speak the sentiments of the majority of the Conservative electors of North Hastings. My idea of a convention is this: that when two or more of the party are candidates and an opposition candidate in the field, then, and not till then, should a convention be called; and in such case I will be bound to stand by the decision of the fairly chosen delegates of the convention who shall be our standard bearer. Having to apologise for taking up so much of your valuable space, I remain

Yours,
CONSERVATIVE.

Huntingdon, March 7th, 1879.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—What has become of the monthly statement of attendance at our village school, which you were wont in 1878, to give your readers? We were interested in the information it gave; why are we deprived of it? Its publication gave evidence of a determination on the part of our Board of Trustees to make the school—in point of attendance, at least—a *Model School* in reality. Has the average attendance become synonymous with the number of pupils enrolled? Grumblers might quote, perhaps, the proverb about *new brooms* in relation to this, and open other matters, but we feel sure such an application of the old saw would not be apropos. Let us have all the information possible about the school. By-the-bye, I trust the destructive propensity exhibited *lately* by some boys in breaking doors and furniture will be *stamped out*. We are proud of our school house and *must* have it (and its appendages) taken care of. We look to our teachers, especially, to see to this. Nothing but constant, daily examination of the buildings, fence, &c., and a prompt and firm dealing with the offenders and their parents will cure this abominable practice. Those offenders who do not repair any damages they have caused should be handed over to the tender mercies of one of our magistrates.

RATEPAYER.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Alderville, a small post office in Northumberland County, has been closed by order of the Government.

Four hotels in Campbellford and five in Brighton were licensed and opened on the 1st inst. What a lot of hotels for such little places.

A lady driving between Campbellford and Brighton one day last week, undertook to count the pitch-holes, and gives forty-five as the number counted.

The County of Durham wants to be separated from the County of Northumberland for municipal and judicial purposes and is moving in that direction.

The *Herald* says:—"Eight religious denominations exist in Campbellford, yet sin is as foul, ripe and mellow as in any other little Sodom in the Dominion." How charmingly candid our friend of the *Herald* is.

The Lakefield *News* says that Princess Louise has forwarded £2 sterling to an old lady in Peterborough, who is the daughter of an English Admiral, but is now in very reduced circumstances.

MR. James Wilson, who for many years had served the Corporation of Belleville, first as Police Constable and later as Messenger, died in that city on the 6th inst. Deceased, although 82 years of age, attended to his duty up to the very last.

Mr. Thos. Chaplin, who resides on lot 21 in the 10th concession Seymour, went away from home one day last week, and on his return he found his house in ashes. His wife, with some assistance, managed to save most of the furniture. A stove pipe projecting through the roof made the change.

The Norwood *Register* publishes the following:—"On the 22nd inst., the wife of W. Anderson, Esq., Clerk, Belmont and Methuen, of twins, a son and a daughter. (We might here remark, in parenthesis, that this late addition gives Mr. Anderson a family of twelve children. His wife deserves the Queen's bounty.)"

The Cedar Mill, Mill Point, has been shut down, we understand because of the difficulty and expense in procuring suitable wood for firing purposes. The edgings &c., generally used for this purpose are covered with snow and ice which makes it hard to fire with them successfully, and the mill had to be shut down, or run at a great loss. It will be started as soon as warm weather returns.

The following is from the *Intelligencer* of Thursday last:—"An old gentleman from Prince Edward, who has taken great interest in weather reports, states that from his observations in each year the first Thursday in March (to-day) decides whether there is to be an early or late spring. He says that when on that day the wind blows from the North or from the North-west, there will be a late spring; but if it then blows from any other quarter an early spring can be expected. As the wind to-day was from the South-east an early spring may be expected if his observations, like Vennor's, do not disagree with the calculations of the clerk of the weather, who often makes sad havoc with all human weather prophecies.

The hotels in Northumberland and Durham were again opened under the Crooks Act on Saturday, 1st inst. The man with only five cents in his pocket is once more happy.

A Baptist divine performed the rite of baptism at Hoard's Creek, a few miles from Campbellford, on Sunday last. The subjects were both young,—a male and a female. The "dip" was witnessed by many persons in that vicinity; and though the thermometer stood at about zero, a stiff allegiance to the religious ceremony rendered palatable what to the baptized would have been, on any other occasion, a severe cold bath.—*Herald.*

A new M. E. Church in the second concession of Thurlow, Shannonville Circuit, was opened on Sabbath the 23rd ult. The structure, one of the best country churches in that section, is a very chaste and beautiful one of pressed brick with gothic windows, tower, spire, and buttresses capped with cut stone, with cut stone window and door sills. The arches are variegated with red and white brick, with band of white brick around the tower. The interior is in keeping with the exterior.

Close scrutiny of the Bank of Commerce five dollar bills is required, as many counterfeits of these bills are, we learn from our exchanges, in circulation in all parts of the Province, especially in the rural districts, where their rascally manufacturers and "shovers" have so far been better able to put them in circulation than they would have been in cities or towns. By careful attention the points of difference between the genuine and the counterfeit bills recently given in these columns, no one need be deceived into accepting the bogus bills.

The Picton *Gazette* narrates the following: "Apropos of 'pitch-holes' a good story is told, for the veracity of which, we are not prepared to vouch. Out towards Cherry Valley they have some real old 'bruisers,' and the story goes that recently a stranger was passing along, when he came to one of the largest, and hesitated in order to prospect its dimensions. Getting out of the vehicle he ventured towards the brink in order to discover whether it would be better to turn around or bridge a passage across, when at the bottom of the deep cut he discovered a couple of friendly neighbors quietly seated in their respective cutters bantering over a horse trade."

The Montreal *Star* of the 4th says:—"One of those sad cases which is seldom met with in a Canadian city, but of frequent occurrence in our large towns across the border, occurred this morning at 33 Chaboillez street, at nine o'clock. A young girl named Rachel Cruickshanks, a native of Trenton, Ont., and who resided with her sister, committed suicide by taking a large dose of Paris green. She had remained in her room all morning and her sister, not understanding why she slept so long, went up stairs and found her on the bed dead. She apparently had vomited a portion of the poison after taking it. She was a fine looking girl of about 21 years of age, and in a letter which she left in her room she blames a certain young man as having seduced her under promise of marriage. Another young man, who kept company with her up to the time of her death she entirely exonerates, but speaks bitterly of her betrayer, who enticed her into a house of ill-fame."

The Campbellford *Herald* has the following in regard to the disease at present existing in Marmora:—"We very much regret to state that an unknown disease, resembling a plague, has broken out in Marmora. The first instance coming under the attention of the doctors was in the case of Mr. Mason, a baker of that village. Some time ago, Mr. Mason went to Napanee, and soon after his return he was seized with a violent sickness and in six days died. A relative of the deceased, who nursed him, became affected, and died five days afterwards. The third victim was a woman who visited the house. She was prostrated in the same way, and 48 hrs. after she was a corpse. There has already been five victims, and many more are ill, and appear to be lingering. The symptoms of the disease are, great chillness and pain in the head and back, pains in the arm pits and groin, followed by a swelling of the glands in these parts. This is supplemented by severe sickness, and black patches appear upon the skin, under which bloody matter forms. Soon the patient dies, and the body after death, to use the words of a person who saw one of the victims, "is as black as a polished stove." The local physicians, owing to the great fatality and extreme contagiousness of the disease, feared it was small-pox of a very malignant kind; but a description given of it, leads a medical acquaintance of ours to believe that it is nothing less than the plague."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORTGAGE SALE
—OF—
FARM PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in two certain Mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, default in payment having been made, there will be offered for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the

Court House, Belleville,
ON
Thursday, the Third day of April,
A. D. 1879, at Twelve o'clock, noon,

the following valuable Farm properties, viz:

The South half of Lot Number Nineteen, in the Tenth Concession of Huntingdon, and also that portion of the West half of Lot Number Eighteen in same Concession, which was lately occupied by one Robert Elliott. These properties are about five miles distant from Tweed, and there are erected thereon a log house and frame barn. Terms and conditions made known at time of sale, and on application to

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
Barristers, Belleville,
Vendor's Solicitors.
CHAS. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
March 1st, 1879. 102-3t

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until mail time on the 15th of March inst., for the furnishing of material and the erection of a block of stores in Madoc Village.

Plans and specifications can be seen at Madoc after the 10th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. D. O'FLYNN
Madoc, March 5th, 1879.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East halves of Lots Nos. 25 and 26, in the Eighth concession of Madoc, will be sold cheap. Apply to the publishers of the REVIEW, Madoc, or to

H. HOLDEN,
92-6m. Shannonville.

FOR SALE.
NO FAITH IN THE RAILWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED. NINE good Dwelling Houses and Lots in the flourishing village of Madoc. For particulars apply to the owner.

H. DINGMAN.

NOTWITHSTANDING
THE
ANTICIPATED RISE
IN THE PRICE OF
DRY GOODS,
AND
BOOTS AND SHOES,
(caused by the extra Duty)
WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER OUR
Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints,
Cottons, Steamlooms, Tweeds,
Shirts and Drawers,
Flannels, Tickings,
Boots and Shoes,
Trunks, Shoepacks, etc.
(an examination of the goods and prices proves this fact.)
CHEAP JOHN.
☞ WE ARE BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 80 to $0 85
Barley,	0 55 to 0 75
Rye,	0 45 to 0 00
Oats,	0 32 to 0 33
Peas,	0 55 to 0 55
Butter,	0 13 to 0 20
Eggs,	0 15 to 0 18
Potatoes, per bush	0 43 to 0 53
Flour, per bbl	4 50 to 4 80
Shorpakins,	0 50 to 0 90
Hides,	3 00 to 5 00

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per bbl	$4 25 to $0 00
Wheat, per bushel	0 75 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 40 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 30 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 60 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 40 to 0 40
Eggs, per doz	0 12 to 0 13
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	3 00 to 4 00

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION
—OF—
North Hastings.

THE Vice-Presidents of the several townships will call meetings for the 15th of March, inst., to appoint Delegates to meet in

THE VILLAGE OF MADOC,
at the Town Hall, on
Thursday, March 20th, instant
to select a candidate to represent them in the Local Legislature of Ontario.

JOHN R. KETCHESON, President.
S. D. ROSS, Secretary.
Madoc, March 1st, 1879. 101-2t

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen.

A brown Spaniel Dog, medium size, with certain marks, and answering to the name of "Gnome." Any person found harbouring said dog after the date of this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

H. H. SUTTON, M.D.
Madoc, Feb. 25th, 1879. 100-4.

HIDES, FURS AND SHINGLES.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any of the above, and will be in Madoc village every Wednesday and Saturday to attend to the same. Apply at Sydmer Ross & Co's.

E. SARGENT.
Madoc, Feb. 12th, 1879. 99-2m.

CHEESE BOXES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE ANY quantity of CHEESE BOXES at the low rate of

NINE CENTS EACH,

and will guarantee them first-class or ask no pay.

Will deliver them on the shortest notice.

JOHN KELLS,
100-3m. Queensboro.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, will, at their general meeting on the first Monday of the month of April next, take into consideration the passing of a By-law for opening up Elgin street in the said Village of Madoc, from the street in the plan of the said Village named Church street to the east side of a street in the same plan named Vic street, and also that part of said Vic street lying east of Horace Seymour's Reserve, numbered Fifty in said plan, to the street also in said plan named St. Lawrence street, at which all parties interested are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

CHARLES GREAM,
Village Clerk.
Madoc, February 19th, 1879. 99-4

C. G. WILSON,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
Fancy & Toilet Articles
Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Farmers and physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Agents, Read This.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful seven times. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN & CO., Marengo, Mich.

TO THE
ELECTORS!
—OF—
North Hastings.

Having been urged by many old and influential friends in the Riding to become a candidate at the next election for the Ontario Legislature, and having received assurances from all parts of the Riding of a hearty support, I have decided to announce myself as a candidate.

An experience of nineteen years in the County Council, ten of which I filled the Warden's chair, has given me an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of the Constituency, and should be of value to me in trying to serve the Riding if returned as a member to the Legislature.

If elected I shall seek as a Conservative to work with the Conservative Party—for the general interests of the Province and for North Hastings particularly, while at the same time I will not be a party hack or yield up my judgment at the beck of a party leader, for the purpose of a factious party policy.

I shall consider it my bounden duty to do all in my power to develope the vast resources of the northern part of this County, consisting as they do of large agricultural districts, forests of timber, and extensive beds of minerals, and to aid generally in such legislation as will advance the best interests of the Province.

Your obedient servant,
A. F. WOOD.
MADOC, Feb'y 8th, 1879.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker
AND
Jeweler,
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, and
JEWELRY,
ALWAYS ON HAND,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 19, in 7th concession of Marmora, near the Gatling mine, containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27 2m 457 St. Paul St. Montreal

Dried Apples.

We offer Canadian Dried Apples, all grafted fruit, at $1.25 a bushel, or 6 cts. by the pound.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

New Goods,

New Goods,

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

John Robertson's

New advertisement

will appear next week.

New Partnership.

ON entering into partnership with my son, George Caverly, I feel it my duty to return my grateful thanks to the public, for their unvarying patronage and support for a period of twenty-two years. The new firm will carry on the business on the same premises, and upon the same principles of good work, good materials, and fair prices.

JOSEPH CAVERLY & SON,
Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers,

Beg to notify their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description on the cheapest terms of the Trade.

HORSESHOEING will form a special branch of their business.

The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to order, and the ready repair of all kinds of machines now getting into general use on our well cultivated farms, and in the various Mills in North Hastings, can be depended on for quickness and thoroughness.

OUR CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
WE HAVE ON HAND
Lumber Sleighs, Bob-Sleighs, Handsome Family Sleighs, and Cutters,
of the most modern and fancy styles. Also,
LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS & BUGGIES,
in style, workmanship and finish, to suit customers.

GEORGE H. CAVERLY, JOSEPH CAVERLY.
MADOC, January 17th, 1879.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

Gray & McGregor

OFFER FOR SALE A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GROCERIES

For the Holiday Season, including

NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
" TABLE RAISINS,
" SEEDLESS RAISINS,
" CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
SYRUPS,
PEELS, FIGS, AND ALMONDS,
S. W. SALMON,
LABRADOR HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,

THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC.

Dec. 5th, 1878.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD FARM, situated at Norman's Corners, Millbridge, 15 miles north of Madoc, on the County Road. 90 acres well cleared and fenced. For particulars apply to R. M. Norman, of same place, or to

GREAM & HENDERSON,
84 Solicitors, Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Rose's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.

Thurlow, March 15th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate.)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)

Apply to S. D. ROSS, Madoc,

Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT GEO. CHOWN'S,

Division Street, Reed's Block,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavestrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,

CONFECTIONERY

LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style, and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT!

WM. MOORE.

Madoc, November 28th, 1877.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM

SEE THE LIST OF

FARMS FOR SALE!

IN THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise them.—Parties Wishing to Buy, find them.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in the *Weekly Mail*, 20 words for 50c each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in *Daily Mail*, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1½c.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc., Seed for Sale, Exhibitions, etc., inserted at same rates.

Address, MAIL, Toronto.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ORANGE LODGES.

NUGENTVILLE LODGE, No. 1094, Meets on the first Saturday in each month. DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thomas P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624, Meets every Friday on or before full moon. HENRY BENTLEY, Sec'y, York River P.O.

DOWNEY'S L. O. LODGE, No. 425, Held on the first Tuesday in each month. FRANK H. GAUKS, Sec'y, Ivanhoe P. O.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437, Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon. W. J. WIGGINS, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285. Meets on the first Monday in each month. J. A. EMERY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

MADOC LODGE, No. 321. Meets the first Wednesday in each month. W. BRISTOL, Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253. Meets every second Monday in each month. JOHN MCCOY, JR., Sec'y, Remington P.O.

HAZZARD'S CORNERS LODGE, No. 1133. Meets first Friday in each month. R. KEENE, Secretary, Madoc P. O.

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1387, Meets every first Monday in each month. T. SOLMES, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT No. 4.
J. F. MORRILL, D.M., Millbridge,
C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

NORTH HASTINGS CO. ORANGE LODGE.
R. J. CRAIGE, Co. Master, Stirling P. O.
JAS. A. ORR, Co. Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

Hearts of Oak Lodge, *No. 139, O. Y. B.*

A SPECIAL meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, March 20th,** at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance requested.

A. GUFFIN, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on

Monday Evening, March 17th

At 8 o'clock.

N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48

A. F. & A. M.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall,

On Tuesday, April 1st,

at the hour of 7.30 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

Sparrows Around.

Large numbers of this little feathered tribe have been seen in this neighborhood lately. They have been constant visitors nearly all winter.

Rules for Making Butter.

We have received from the Vermont Dairymen's Association a copy of the "Rules for making gilt-edged Butter" adopted by that Association. They will appear next week.

Surprise Party.

On Thursday night last a large number of the friends and well-wishers of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Poole, proceeded to their residence with a sleigh load of various articles for household use, in addition to several baskets of refreshments, &c. A pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent.

Thunder and Lightning

So early in the season is, we are happy to say, of a somewhat unusual occurrence, but notwithstanding this we had a plentiful supply of both on Saturday evening last. The lightning was extremely vivid, and reminded one of the heavy thunder storms which we usually experience during the summer months.

Auction Sales.

On Wednesday, March 19th, the farm stock, implements, and household furniture, etc., belonging to Mr. Henry Elliott, lot 27, 9th concession, Madoc. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, sharp. Charles Butler, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday, April 1st, the farm stock, implements, and household furniture, etc., belonging to Mr. David Ellis, lot 12, 5th concession, Madoc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p.m. T. Scott, Auctioneer.

Madoc Model School.

The following are the names of the pupils on the Honor Roll for the past fortnight:—Junior Department—Senior First Class, Annie Miller; Junior Second Class, Mary Pulpit; Senior Second Class, Blanche Francis. Intermediate Department—Junior Third Class, Maud Griffin; Senior Third Class, Emma Moore. Senior Department—Junior Fourth Class, J. Burns; Senior Fourth Class, Josie Mounsey; Fifth Class, Willie Cross.

The Elziver Election Case.

Judgement was given in the matter of the protest against Mr. Wm. Wiggins, Reeve of Elziver, on Saturday last. The effect of the judgement is that Mr. Wiggins is unseated on the ground of being assessed too low, and he is thereby prevented from being a candidate for re-election. The Judge also stated that he allowed three ballots which had been rejected in favor of Mr. Flint, which would have made an equality of votes, and a new election would in any case have been ordered on that ground.

Struck by Lightning.

We regret to learn that on Saturday evening last the barn belonging to Mr. Solomon Johns, a short distance from the village of Marmora, was struck by lightning and set on fire, as was also a shed and stables close beside it, and completely destroyed, together with their contents. The barn contained hay, straw, etc., and nearly all his grain for the past two years, and in the stable were three horses, one of them a valuable stallion, which with other live stock and implements were unfortunately lost. The loss will be heavy, as we understand there was only a small insurance in the defunct Hastings Mutual.

A "Secret Session."

Our village Council held a special meeting on Friday evening last, but as our reporter was politely informed the business of the meeting would be conducted with closed doors, we are therefore unable to give our readers the benefit of their deliberations. We understand, however, the object of the meeting was to consider matters relative to the $1,000 suit for damages in which this corporation now finds itself engaged, but why the people should be excluded from knowing what action is taken in the matter, or any other information in regard to the management of the affairs of the village, we, in our simplicity, are entirely at a loss to comprehend. We have no doubt of course but that the wisdom and intelligence of the Council will be brought to bear in this and other matters in what they consider the best interests of the people they were elected to serve, but at the same time the public demand and have a right to know their doings in matters of such serious import, especially on a question which, before it is ended, may have a very material effect upon the village purse.

Band Benefit.

We would remind our readers of the entertainment to be given on Tuesday evening next, in the Model School building, for the benefit of the Madoc Brass Band. The School Board justly considered the members of the Band entitled to a benefit for their gratuitous attendance at the series of entertainments in the same place during the last two months, thereby contributing not a little to the success of the meetings and the enjoyment of those who attended. A good programme will be prepared for Tuesday evening, and it only remains for the public to turn out as they should, and give the boys a full house. Admission 20 cents.

Small Pox in Marmora.

The announcement made in our last issue of the existence of Small Pox in the village of Marmora, has, we regret to say, proved but too true. Some four or five deaths occurred, we believe, last week, and in consequence of the alarm felt in the community a special meeting of the Council was held to take steps to prevent, if possible, the further spread of the disease. A medical consultation was also called in order to dispel existing doubts as to the nature of the epidemic, by Drs. Dafoe, of Madoc, and Dorland, of Belleville, and very stringent rules were at once drawn up and published. No doubt the reports received during the past few days as to the number of deaths have been greatly exaggerated, but of the existence of this terrible disease there is no doubt, and only the greatest possible care and strict quarantine will prevent its spread.

The Rose-Belford Canadian Monthly.

The March number of this favorite magazine is one of the best yet issued, the fiction, poetry and articles on various subjects being all of a high order of merit. The contents are as under: Nelson at Quebec, by Dr. Harvey H. Mills; The Falling Leaves, by Wilkie Collins; Forms and Usages by J.G. Bourinot; Charles Heavysege by John Reade; An Escape from Liberia, by L. C. Marven; Three Sonnets, by J. L. Stewart; The Confederation of Canada with Great Britain in relation to the Canada Pacific Railway by James Whitman, B. A.; My Princess, by H. L. Spencer; Under One Roof, by James Payn; A Peacock, by Edgar Fawcett; Wealth and its uses, by Rev. W. R. G. Mellen; The Monks of Thelema, by Walter Besant and James Rice; Paper by a By-stander, No. 3; Round the Table; Current Literature. Published by the Rose-Belford Publishing Company, Toronto.

Post Office Statistics.

In the Postmaster-General's Report, received a few days ago from that Department, we find the following information which we have no doubt will be interesting to our readers. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were 5,373 post offices in the Dominion, through which it is estimated there passed during the past year 44,000,000 letters, 6,455,000 postal cards, 1,980,000 registered letters, 1,250,000 free letters, 32,720,406 lbs. newspapers and periodicals posted from office of publication, 6,252,740 newspapers and periodicals posted otherwise, 7,090,000 book packets and miscellaneous articles, and 107,800 parcels. The number of miles of post office route is 38,730, and the number of miles travelled to deliver mail matter is 15,427,323. The total revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1878, was $1,626,022.21; the expenditure, $2,110,365.40. The following is a list of the principal offices in this County at which the REVIEW circulates, with the amount of revenue derived, and the salary paid:—

Post Office.	Revenue.	Salary.
Belleville	$10,920 66.	$2,442 00.
Brannon	32 99.	10 00.
Bannockburn	36 01.	14 50.
Blairton	99 69.	80 00.
Boulter	57 41.	22 00.
Bridgewater	227 04.	132 00.
Dugort	43 69.	16 00.
Chapman	36 10.	14 00.
Cooper	17 91.	12 00.
Eldorado	15 22.	12 00.
Forlorn	146 54.	56 00.
Frankford	377 96.	146 00.
Fuller	43 81.	16 00.
Glanmire	4 99.	10 00.
Greenview	11 62.	10 00.
Halloway	62 15.	44 00.
Harold	42 75.	28 00.
Ivanhoe	59 42.	30 00.
Kennaway	10 00.	10 00.
L'Amable	48 10.	16 00.
Madoc	1,001 18.	278 00.
Marmora	426 98.	134 00.
Melrose	76 28.	32 00.
Millbrook	79 40.	24 00.
Mill Point	1,182 51.	244 00.
Moira	43 74.	24 00.
Montegle Valley	17 28.	10 00.
Maynooth	109 31.	30 00.
Queensboro	105 51.	34 00.
Rimington	25 25.	10 00.
Roslin	95 60.	48 00.
St. Ola	29 60.	10 00.
Springbrook	73 84.	14 50.
Stirling	786 51.	288 00.
Thanet	29 53.	14 00.
Trenton	1,951 59.	580 00.
Tweed	322 84.	132 00.
Umfraville	23 78.	10 00.
Wallbridge	61 61.	26 00.
York River	82 68.	26 00.

Cures for Small Pox.

Below we publish receipts for the prevention and cure of small pox, and certainly if there is any efficacy in them they are simple and easy enough for any one to try, and a reliable remedy is what is wanted at the present time:—

Edward Hine, a correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, writes,

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst case of small-pox cannot be effectually cured in three days, simply by cream-of-tartar."

This is the sure and never failing remedy:

"One ounce of cream-of-tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drunk when cold at intervals. It can be taken at any time, and is a preventative as well as curative. It is known to have cured in a hundred thousand cases without a failure. I have myself restored hundreds by this means. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering. If the people would only try it, and report all the cures to you, you would reduire to employ many columns, if you gave them publicity."

A correspondent of a California paper (*Stockton Herald*) gives the following cure for small pox. He claims it to be infallible:—

"I herewith append a receipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this receipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded; it is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever.

Here is the receipe as I have used it and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small pox. When learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured.

Sulphate of zinc, 1 grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; foxglove (digitalis), 1 grain; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add 4 ounces of water. Take a teaspoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in 12 hours. If countries would compel physicians to use this, there would be no use of pest houses. If you value advice and experience use this for that terrible disease.

The Races.

The Madoc winter races came off last week as advertised, and so far as we have heard, resulted to the satisfaction of the promoters, as well as affording considerable enjoyment to the sporting portion of the community. The weather was extremely favorable, and the result was a large crowd assembled both days to witness the sport. The work of clearing the track involved a considerable amount of time, trouble, and labor, but the committee who had the matter in hand had the satisfaction of hearing it pronounced by the drivers present as one of the best courses on which they had driven this winter. Spectators were present from Marmora, Stirling, Tweed, Bridgewater, Queensborough, and other places, some even coming, we believe, from as far as Belleville. The following are the names of the successful contestants:

FIRST DAY—LOCAL PURSE.

F. J. Drake,	1
R. Rollins,	2
J. Huff,	3

2.45 TROT.

Morton's "Bay Tom,"	1
Granger's "Minnie Granger,"	2
Moore's "Traverse,"	3

SECOND DAY—OPEN TROT.

"Bay Tom,"	1
"Minnie Granger,"	2
"Traverse,"	3

RUNNING RACE.

G. McWilliam's "Minnie Mack,"	1
Hodgins' ———	2
S. Golding's "Ploughboy,"	3

SLOW RACE.

W. Hulin,	1
W. Wooley,	2
J. Huff,	3

North Hastings Teachers' Association

The regular quarterly meeting of the Society was held in Madoc on February 27th and 28th. Owing to the state of the roads and the severely cold weather, the attendance in the forenoon of Thursday was not large, and after the transaction of some routine business, the Association adjourned.

SECOND SESSION—THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon, and at each succeeding session the number of teachers in attendance was large, and the interest taken by all gratifying. The following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT.—W. Mackintosh.
VICE-PRESIDENT.—G. H. Thompson.
SECRETARY.—George Kirk.
TREASURER.—Agnes Cowie.
LIBRARIAN.—Jessie Riddell.
COUNCILLORS.—Mary Ludlow, Rawdon; James Rodgers, Stirling; J. B. Morton, Huntingdon; Chas. Fuller, Madoc; Jessie Riddell, Madoc Village; Leonard Tait, Elziver; Edward Donovan, Marmora; J. M. Henderson, Tudor.

The Treasurer's statement (duly audited) was then read and approved, the balance in hand being $45.98.

On motion, the disposal of the balance was left to a committee, composed of the President, Secretary and Librarian.

The subject of "spelling" was then taken up by Mr. Fuller in a practical and instructive manner. The more important points touched upon in his essay were that spelling should be taught by writing, being the memory of the eye, not the memory of the ear; that transcription exercises are very useful; that the correction of the error by the pupil is of more importance than the detection. Misspelled words should be re-written several times by every pupil. Every teacher should keep a blank book in which he should form lists of words frequently misspelled. On Friday afternoons Mr. Fuller would have spelling matches. At these, however, the words should be written, as usual, on slates—the side having the least number of errors being the victors.

The President said that, in many schools, the spelling of the pupils had deteriorated lately. This was owing to the fact that oral spelling obtained to a greater extent than formerly. He feared that this arose to some extent from indolence on the part of the teachers. Spelling exercises should *always be written*.

Mr. Hughes, Public School Inspector, Toronto, then discussed the subject of "Map Sketching" in a highly instructive and lucid manner. He said that "It was not absolutely necessary in sketching a map to be accurate, better a rough sketch than none at all. Teach by *doing* and getting the pupils *to do something*. Require every pupil to sketch the map. Pupils in First Reader may point the names at first, afterwards write them. Teacher must see that the work is done by each. Review by requiring pupils to draw the map of last lesson. In order to weld yesterday's lesson upon that of to-day make the former red-hot by a lively review. A small box filled with sand would furnish profitable and delightful employment, as then not only the outline, but also the profile could be shown, mountain ranges could be erected, river basins excavated, and islands, &c. constructed. In map drawing, as a rule, begin at the north, go around by the east and south, and finish up on the west. Do not attempt to teach everything found on a map. Ten cities of England (for example) would be enough. In drill write only the initial letter instead of the complete name. In more advanced grades draw a map by squares. The time required for drawing the map should not exceed one minute; two or three minutes would suffice for teaching. Drill constantly, the majority of teachers fail for lack of drill. Use, and get the pupils to use the slate and blackboard constantly in teaching Geography.

After a few pertinent remarks by Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Tait read an essay on the teaching of Etymology. This important subject is much neglected in our schools, and we hope that those who heard Mr. Tait's remarks will in future do their duty in the matter.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

A large number of the friends of education, in addition to the teachers attending the Convention, were present.

Mr. Thompson read an able paper on "Some of the Hindrances of Effective Public School Teaching," which was frequently applauded.

Mr. Hughes, in a neat speech, complimented Mr. Thompson on the matter of the essay, and the manner of its delivery, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the essayist. This was seconded by Rev. Mr. Wishart in a few complimentary remarks.

Mr. Mackintosh, in rising to put the motion, referred to the careful and very able manner in which Mr. Thompson prepared his work for the Association. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hughes then delighted the audience by reciting "The Parting of Douglas and Marmion." To those who are acquainted with Mr. Hughes, it is unnecessary to say that this part of the proceedings was by no means the least instructive.

Rev. Mr. Kenner then addressed the meeting, urging teachers to make their profession a life work. He felt convinced that those gatherings benefit teachers.

Rev. Mr. Wishart, in referring to the advancement of education, stated that a trustee in a township not far distant from Madoc, had refused to employ a teacher on the plea that the teacher would instruct the children so that they would "be plagues at home by their continually asking questions." He hoped such persons were now becoming scarce. The Almighty had written two books—the books of Nature and Revelation, and was writing another, the Book of Providence. He is shaping our educational course. Teachers should be enthusiastic. The standard of education is higher here than in many States of the American Union.

Mr. Hughes referred to the fine building erected by the people of Madoc for school purposes, and the excellent appliances at hand for teaching purposes. He thought that the great evil of our system was that we did not follow out nature's plan in our educational practice, especially in primary spelling. He then urged teachers to cultivate their intellects. In his experience, as soon as the young were ready for better situations these were placed in their way. If teachers wished to succeed or even to remain in the profession they must improve themselves.

FRIDAY FORENOON SESSION.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous session, Mr Kirk discussed in a very intelligent and able manner the paper on Grammar set at the December Second Class Examination.

Miss Ludlow read a well written and practical essay on "Geography," urging particularly that the blackboard should be constantly used, and maps constructed in the presence of the pupils, that care should be taken to drill and review, as it is not what is *poured* in, but what is *assimilated* that feeds the mind.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Ludlow by the Convention.

Mr. Hughes followed with some very practical remarks on "Important Minor Points in School Management."

Although called minor he considered the points to be noticed very important. First he would notice:—

1. That it is most important that a teacher and his watch should be punctually on time, on cold mornings and rainy days as on more pleasant occasions. It is not enough to teach punctuality by precept,—it must be also taught by example. Many teachers are criminally careless about this.

2. Attend to position of pupils when sitting, standing, or walking. When sitting, do not permit pupils to lean forward. Such a practice results in contraction of the chest, and near-sightedness. Sixty per cent. of our pupils have school near-sighted. This is caused by improper position, bad arrangement of windows, and improper holding of the book when reading. Walking should be attended to,—step upon the front and outer part of the foot.

3. Attend to Ventilation. Be sure to ventilate the school room thoroughly at recess by opening the windows. At other times let the windows be opened, and the pupils may while they are open, march to some simple marching tune. Two minutes will be enough for this exercise. By this means pure air will be secured, and the pupils protected from any danger of colds.

4. Attend to habits. Supervise the drinking &c. of pupils. In many schools the manner in which pupils drink is disgusting.

5. Do not omit to cultivate manners. A teacher who does nothing in the way of cultivating the intellect but thoroughly cultivates manners, is preferable to one who cultivates intellect only, to the exclusion of cultivation of manners.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Hughes introduced the subject "Mistakes in Teaching."

The following were cited as coming under this class: 1. To question consecutively. 2. To indicate in any way to whom the question is to be given before the question is proposed *to the whole class*. 3. To come to a class unprepared. 4. (*a*) To assign lessons without *previous explanation*. (*b*) To assign too large lessons. (*c*) To try to teach too much. (*d*) To omit to review frequently. 5. To *tell* anything you can *teach* without *telling*. 6. Not to have order. 7. To imagine the pupils like disorder. 8. To think that order means silence and nothing more. 9. To try to drown disorder by talking loud; pupils cannot be startled into order.

These points were dwelt upon at some length by Mr. Hughes, in an able and thoroughly practical manner.

A question drawer containing a very large number of questions was then opened and appropriate answers given by Messrs. Mackintosh and Hughes to as many of them as was possible in the time at their disposal.

The following are a few of the questions answered:—

(1) Would you recommend the changing of slates in correcting spelling exercises? Yes, as a rule; but not because of any doubt of the child's honesty, but of his thoroughness in marking errors, arising from very slight errors, words which are almost illegible, &c.

(2) Would you abolish the regulation requiring pupils to walk on their toes? I would.

Pupils should, when walking around the school room, walk on the front and outside of the foot, but this must be done without noise. Good teachers will accomplish this.

(3) Which is the best work on "How to Teach Reading?" Cowperthwaite's edition of Monroe's Manual now being published in the United States.

(4) Do you think it advisable to prevent pupils playing in the school building at noon or intermission? As a rule pupils should go outside at intermission. At noon they may be allowed to *speak* but not to *play*, nor even to leave their seats without permission.

(5) Are quarterly examinations desirable? They are.

(6) Should pupils in Second Reader have home lessons assigned? Yes, short home lessons.

(7) How would you manage a pupil who takes no interest in his study? Find out the secret good point in his character. Be enthusiastic yourself in your work. Set him a good example by taking an engrossing interest in *your* work.

(8) Should pupils in tablet classes be kept till 4 p. m.? No.

(9) How would you dismiss a school who have no cloak room or pegs for clothing? Have monitors to distribute clothing. Boys should put on cap and coat just *outside* the door. Girls halt when in a line extending from the door inwards, put on their hats and wraps and then move out.

10 What are the principal causes of failure on the part of Teachers? Almost all the failures are caused by a want of intelligent comprehension of the aim and object of education, by a lack of enthusiastic interest on the part of teachers in their work, and by insufficient preparation for it. Those teachers who neglect to prepare thoroughly each lesson, as to *mode and method* of teaching, soon, like rabbits, fall into a groove—become mere schoolkeepers and salary takers.

The questions asked were all indicative of a desire on the part of the teachers to learn, and we are sorry that time did not allow of all being answered.

To Mr. Hughes, the Association owes much of the success of the Convention. His services have been valuable in the best sense, and we shall be much disappointed, if the results of the instruction given be not ere long noticed in our schools.

The Convention was closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The next meeting will be held in Madoc, on June 28th.

$20,000 TO LOAN.

AT THE LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
87 Solicitor, &c., Stirling.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf Madoc.

LOST.

A PROMISSORY NOTE for Fifty Dollars, made in my favor by Henry Branders, of the township of Elziver, due in April, 1879. All persons are forbidden to negotiate the same, as no value has been received.

THOMAS KEHOE.
Bridgewater, Feb. 24th, 1879. 1093

THE HIGHEST PRICE

PAID FOR

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER,

AT

JOHN COOK'S,

Grocer and Provision Merchant,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

A. F. WOOD, LAND, LOAN,

—AND—

Commission Agency.

OFFICE—Second Door South from Masonic Hall

Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company

Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK

FOR SALE,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS

in all the different styles and sizes.

CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

REMOVED!!

N. D. PETERS,

Having removed to a more commodious room in

DALES' BLOCK,

(One door north of the Hardware store), will have pleasure in furnishing his customers with

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY,

Provisions, Crockery,

Stationery, &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for goods.

Madoc, Nov. 5th, 1878.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.

BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession, of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

OATS! OATS!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

PAID FOR

ANY QUANTITY OF OATS!

AT THE

BRIDGEWATER MILLS.

J. D. BREEZE.

Bridgewater, Jan. 18th, 1879. 95

FOR SALE!

LOT 27, 4th Concession of Madoc, 200 acres, for sale. Apply to the undersigned. Any person found trespassing on the above lot will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

DR. GEO. A. CARSON,
Proprietor.

Whitby, 5th February, 1879. 98

ORGANS!

ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do wel by calling on me, at my residence

KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC

BONUS BY-LAW

RAILROAD OR NO RAILROAD

It makes no difference to me, fo
I am bound to sell Furniture at th
lowest prices possible for Cash o
Ready Pay. No Humbug. If yo
don't believe it call and see.

M. MAYBEE.

THE BEST AND LARGEST!

ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical Instruments, &c.,

EVER SHOWN IN MADOC,

WILL BE FOUND AT

G. D. RAWE'S.

THE FALL STOCK IS

Complete, Varied, and Extensive,

AND AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

AGENT FOR THE

NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINE

Madoc, November 5th, 1878.

New Butcher Shop.

NOTICE!

Parties in need of Furniture will find it to their advantage to call on

W. T. WHITE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—First Session.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine a number of petitions were presented, among which were the following:

By Mr. PATTERSON (Essex), praying for the establishment of a harbor of refuge at Kingsville, Lake Erie.

Hon. J. B. ROBINSON presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. SCHULTZ moved for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Saskatchewan Colonization Railroad Company.—Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved, seconded by Mr. Kilvert, for leave to introduce an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Life Assurance Co.—Carried.

Mr. CASEY introduced a bill for securing reforms in the Public Service.

Mr. RYKERT introduced a bill to incorporate the Selkirk and South Saskatchewan Railway.—Carried.

Mr. PERRAULT, the newly elected member for Charlevoix was introduced to Mr. Speaker by the Hon. Mr. Langevin and Hon. J.H. Pope, and escorted to his seat amid general applause.

The time for introducing private bills was extended ten days. Several other bills were read a first time.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN presented the correspondence relating to the dismissal of the late Government of Quebec by his Honor, Lieut.-Governor Letellier.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER presented a return relating to the expenditure and work done on Cow Bay, N. S.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY presented a return of gratuities and allowances made during the past year.

Mr. BORDEN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take any steps by legislative interference, and otherwise to settle the dispute between the Windsor & Annapolis and Western Counties Railway Companies, with reference to the Windsor Branch Railway.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the subject was under the consideration of the Government and he hoped in a few days to be able to give full information.

Mr. McINNES asked whether it is the intention of the Government to alter the existing regulations governing the rebate or drawbacks on tin imported into British Columbia and manufactured into cans for preserving fish for exportation to foreign countries.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL said the subject had been under the consideration of the Government, and he would be glad to receive any suggestions from the hon. gentleman who asked the question.

Mr. CASGRAIN asked whether it was the intention of the Government to acquire possession of that portion the railway between Riviere Du Loup and Quebec as forming a continuance of the Intercolonial Railway.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Government was in correspondence with the Grand Trunk Railway Company in reference to this matter but he did not know the result as yet.

Mr. YEO asked what proportion of the fishery award the Government has set apart for the use and benefit of the people of Prince Edward Island.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said no portion of the fishery award had been set apart for any Province as yet by the Government.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) asked whether it was the intention of the Government to place in thorough repair the piers at Burlington Bay Canal during the present year.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Government was now considering the subject.

Mr. MONGENAIS asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take off the duties on tobacco grown in Canada.

Hon. Mr. BABY said it was impossible at present to give a categorical reply such as the question deserved.

Mr. MONGENAIS asked whether it is the intention of the Government to repeal Act 36, Vic. chap. 65, which forbids the owners of saw-mills to throw the mill waste and rubbish into navigable streams and rivers.

Hon. J. C. POPE replied in the negative.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) asked whether there are any grounds for the rumor in Hamilton that it is the intention of the Government to purchase additional buildings for the customs and inland revenue and post-office in the city of Hamilton.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he was not aware that the Government had any such intention as the one referred to.

Mr. DUBUC asked whether the Government have made, or intend to make arrangements with the contractors of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, or with the St. Paul & Pacific Railway Company, to facilitate the transportation of passengers and freight from St. Vincent, Minn., to St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the late Government had entered into a contract with the St. Paul & Pacific Railway to do the work alluded to.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) asked whether it was the intention of the Government to amend the post-office regulations so as to enable postmasters to return to the sender letters and papers which have not been called for in ten days from the time of their receipt at the office of their destination, in cases where the senders have endorsed on the envelope their address, and their request that the same may be done.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the regulation bearing on the question, which was to the effect that in cases were printed requests were placed on the envelopes of letters, as far as Canada and the United States are concerned, the letters would be returned at the time specified, but this rule did not prevail with regard to foreign letters.

Mr. MOUSSEAU asked that an order be made to have the Letellier correspondence printed without delay for distribution.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the correspondence would be sent to the Printing Committee at once.

Mr. CHRISTIE introduced a resolution, declaring the necessity of a strict and uniform observance of the Lord's Day in all the departments of the public service, and that throughout the Dominion all postmasters should be permitted to close their offices during the whole of the Sabbath day. He spoke at considerable length in support of his motion, urging that a great deal of harm was done by the existing state of affairs. He argued that many of the postmasters in Quebec were anxious to close their offices during the whole of the Sabbath day.

After some conversation on the motion Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Tupper to the effect that so far as is possible the Lord's day shall be strictly observed by those engaged in the public service.

The amendment was carried without a division.

Mr. McCARTHY moved for an order of the House for a statement of the amount expended on the survey or other work prosecuted at the harbour of Collingwood during the session of 1878, etc. Carried.

Mr. LANDRY moved for an order of the House for a statement of monies due by certain residents of the county of Rimouski since 1st August, 1878, for the carriage, during the last general elections, on the Intercolonial Railway, of supporters and agents of the candidate in favor of the Administration of the day.—Carried.

Mr. CARON (for Mr. Domville) moved an order of the House for copies of all papers and vouchers in connection with the purchase of rail ends, etc., in the county of Northumberland, N.B., from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1879, for the use of the Intercolonial Railway, and for other information.—Carried.

Mr. HACKETT moved an order of the House for engineer's plans, etc., relating to the improvement of the Cascumpec Harbor, Prince Edward Island.—Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved an address for an Order-in-Council made under and by virtue of the Act, 36 Vic., cap. 47, respecting weights and measures, and the Act amending the same between 4th November 1873, and 10th October, 1878, and for other information.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) said the motion should take a wider scope in point of time. There seemed to be a sort of magical charm about the two dates specified in the resolution. He would like to have the return embrace the time from the 1st July, 1873, to the 27th February, 1879. He suggested that the motion should be amended in this way.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he did not know of anything particularly magical about the dates referred to. He had understood that there were no Orders-in-Council issued in 1873. However, he had not the slightest objection to changing his motion as requested.

The motion, as amended, was agreed, and the House adjourned at 6 p. m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

Mr. DREW moved for leave to introduce a bill to enable the Welland Railway Company to convert their six per cent. debenture bonds into five per cent. debenture stock, and for other purposes. Carried.

A message from his Excellency was read by the Speaker, thanking the House for the loyal Address passed in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced a bill to amend the Acts relating to the Northwest mounted police. He explained briefly the provisions of the bill, the principal points of which are that the term of service is to be increased from three years to five. Several offices are to be abolished, such as those of paymasters and quartermasters. The bill will authorize the Government, in case of a pressing exigency, to increase the force by 500 men. There is a provision for the appointment of a certain number of supernumeraries not exceeding ten. The fines, which consist of fines paid for certain irregularities, will be applied to the formation of a library for the forces. The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL moved that the House do approve of the contract for the reporting and printing, etc., of the debates of this House during the present session which has been laid on the table of the House.

The motion was carried on a division.

On motion of Hon. Mr. BOWELL a committee was appointed to supervise the debates during the session.

Mr. McCALLUM moved for an order of the House for a return of all permanent employees engaged in the working and management of the old Welland Canal, with other information. Carried.

Mr. KEELER moved an address for orders in Council relating to the transfer by the Dominion to the Ontario Government of the River Trent and the Newcastle district navigation and canal works, for all correspondence and other information relating thereto. Carried.

Mr. McINNES moved for correspondence relating to establishing a salmon hatchery on on Fraser River, B. C. He alluded to the alluded to the progress which had been made in the salmon canning industry. Six years ago there was none of this work carried on in British Columbia, and now there were in the district he represented ten factories in operation. He urged at length the importance of having a salmon hatchery on the Fraser River, and he hoped the Government would place a sum in the estimates for this purpose.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. IVES moved an address for correspondence, &c., with reference to the destruction of certain property belonging to Roderick McKenzie, township of Melbourne, county of Richmond, in the Red River rebellion of 1869-70. He explained the circumstances under which the property had been destroyed and claimed that compensation should be given for the loss.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had not looked into the matter, but he would attend to it.

Mr. MACKENZIE urged the greatest caution in dealing with this question. Judge Johnson had been sent to settle all claims, and he thought the Government could not venture to settle any fresh claims now unless they were very well established.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. IVES moved for a return of the veterans of 1812-15, who received pensions during the year 1878, and for other information. He expressed surprise that such small amounts had been paid to the veterans, some of whom were very needy.

Mr. MASSON explained that only $50,000 had been voted, and as there turned out to be nearly four times as many veterans as had been supposed, the share allotted to each was smaller than expected. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (Hamilton,) moved for a return of the names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue and other departments of the public service in the city of Hamilton between 4th Nov., 1873, and 10th Oct., 1878.

Some objections having been taken to the motion it was allowed to stand.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved for correspondence, etc., relating to the construction of a harbor at or near Morpeth, in the electoral district of Bothwell. Carried.

Mr. TELLIER moved for a statement showing the number of days during which Pierre Alexis Mercier and Edward H. Marier, officers of the Customs Department of Montreal absented themselves during the year 1878, with or without leave of absence. Carried.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved for a copy of the prospectus of the loan recently effected in London, and a statement showing the amount of the commission paid thereon. Carried.

Mr. McCALLUM moved for instructions to land valuators before entering on their duties in the counties of Haldimand and Monck, and for other information.—Carried.

Mr. DREW moved for an order of the House for a return of insolvents in each district or county, from 1st October, 1877, to 30th September, 1878.—Carried.

Mr. DREW moved for an order of the House for correspondence and reports in relation to the Hillsburg Post Office.—Carried.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the House adjourned at 6.20 until three o'clock Monday afternoon.

OTTAWA, Mar. 3.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine and prayer,

A number of petitions were presented among them the following:

Mr. Kilvert—From D. B. Chisholm and others, praying for an Act to revive the Acts incorporating the Union Assurance Company of Canada, and to change the name of said Company.

Mr. Domville—From the Mayor and Council of St. John, praying that the harbor be placed in the hands of a Commission.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Bechard—Act for the abrogation of the insolvency laws.

Mr. Doull—Act relating to the protest of bills of exchange.

Mr. Macdonald, (Cape Breton)—Act to provide for defendants costs in certain suits.

Mr. Casey—Act to amend the Act respecting the election of members to the House of Commons. He explained the provisions of the proposed Act, to the effect that they would hold candidates responsible for their acts from the time they are put in nomination, define treating and corrupt treating, and provide that no error or informality on the part of Returning Officers would invalidate an election.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL presented a report of imports and exports for the six months ending December 31st, 1878.

Hon. Mr. BABY presented returns respecting the cost of standard weights and measures.

Dr. SCHULTZ moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the Saskatchewan Colonization Railway Company.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the honorable leader of the Government had given attention to these bills for Manitoba railways in connection with the Pacific Railway. He did not think the bills should be allowed to pass *pro forma*.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it had always been the practice to allow such bills to go before the Railway Committee, and he did not think it advisable to object to that course being followed.

The motion passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act incorporate the Canada Life Assurance Company. He briefly sketched the provisions of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DREW, in the absence of Mr. Rykert, moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Selkirk and South Saskatchewan Railway.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK moved the second reading of the bill to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and to amend the act incorporating the said company.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK—Second reading of the bill respecting the International Railway Bridge Co.

Mr. DREW—Second reading of the bill to authorize the Welland Railway Co. to convert their six per cent. debenture bonds into five per cent. debenture stock, and for other purposes. Carried.

Mr. FARROW asked whether the Government has an authorized standard rule for measuring saw logs in the Dominion, and if not, do they intend to adopt one, so that there may be a uniformity in so important a measure.

Mr. BABY said the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. DUBUC inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to erect immigrant sheds at Oro, near the railway stations at Emerson and St. Boniface, in the Province of Manitoba.

Dr. TUPPER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. HAY inquired whether the salary which is being paid to Mr. T. Patteson as postmaster of the city of Toronto is larger than that paid to his predecessor, and if so how much more, and why it was necessary to increase the salary of that official.

Mr. LANGEVIN said Lesslie the late postmaster had received $3,500. Mr. Patteson's salary would be $3,000, so that there was a saving of $500.

Mr. DREW inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to increase the pay of those postmasters who are paid under the 50th section of 31st Victoria, chapter 10, and from what date such increase, if any will commence.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the question of readjustment was now under consideration. If any increase should result it would date from July next.

Mr. LITTLE asked whether it is the intention of the Government to make such a readjustment as will have the tendency of further preventing registered letters being tampered with, and if loss is sustained by the sender of such a letter, whether compensation will be allowed under certain conditions by the Post Office Department.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN replied that the Government were not aware that the registered letters were being tampered with at present to any greater extent than in the past, and no change was contemplated. With regard to the second portion of the question, he pointed out that it was in the discretion of the sender, whether bank-notes or money orders should be used, if the former, it was at the risk of the sender, who by a slight additional cost for a money order, would have no risk to run. In view of this no compensation would be allowed.

Mr. THOMPSON (Haldimand) asked whether it is the intention of the Government to cause camps of military instruction to be formed this year, if so, when and of what strength.

Mr. MASSON said the subject was under the consideration of the Government, and when the estimates were brought down he would be able to give the House much fuller information then at present.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved an order of the House for a return of the names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue and other departments of public service in the city of Hamilton between 4th Nov., 1873, and 18th Oct., 1878, and for other information.

Mr. CAMERON (South Huron) moved that the motion should be amended so as to embrace the period between Jan. 1st, 1873, an March 1st, 1879.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he had no desire for any information on this subject beyond what he had asked for in his motion? besides, the information he (Mr. Cameron) spoke of had been given in a return during the last Parliament. He suggested that an addition should be made to the resolution to give the names of those who had been superannuated during the time specified. He objected to the passage of Mr. Cameron's amendment.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the additional information applied for by the member for Hamilton had already been brought down in a former return.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said that that should not prevent the giving of special information, such as was asked for concerning any particular locality. He suggested a further addition to the motion, namely, that it should give the amounts of the superannuation allowance. The motion was agreed to after being amended in accordance with the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Macdougall and the mover.

Sir A. J. SMITH moved an address for Orders-in-Council, etc., etc., relating to the payment of $10,000 to W. H. Clark for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission. He could not understand why such a sum of money should have been paid to the individual mentioned in the resolution. He would be glad to have to have an explanation from the Government. He considered that Mr. Clark had received all the money he was entitled to prior to the resignation of the late Government.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LANDRY moved an order of the House for a statement respecting the work done at Malone and at River Blanche, in the county of Rimouski, before, during and immediately after the last general elections, from the 1st of July to the 10th of October, 1878.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked that the motion should be amended so as to apply for the reports of the engineers.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said there could be no objection to the suggestion, but would himself add another, namely, for all correspondence. He believed that when the return was brought down it would show that the work had been chiefly carried on by Government agents, and for political purposes.

Mr. MACKENZIE said if such was the case it was entirely unknown to him. He had no reason to believe that the charge made was true.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Fiset, Vallee and Landry in French, after which the motion as amended was agreed to.

Mr. VALLEE moved for an order of the House for a statement shewing the revenue collected on Canadian tobacco, and the cost of collecting duty thereon from 1873 to 1st January, 1879.—Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved for an order of the House for the return of reports, etc., in reference to the seizure of the steam tug Sarah E. Bryant, for an alleged breach of the coasting and revenue laws.

After a number of members had spoken, it was agreed to adjourn the debate.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved for a return of the amount of duty paid during the month of February, 1879 on the articles of tea, sugar, wines, cotton and spirits, respectively. Carried.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved for a statement shewing the dates upon which tenders were received for public works, the dates upon which contracts were awarded, whether the lowest tender was accepted, if not, a statement of the tenders with the names of those making them, and their amount respectively, including and below that accepted by the Department, whether in cases where the lowest tender was accepted the contract was made with the persons sending in such tender, or if other and what names were furnished, and whether in cases where the lowest tender was not accepted, a higher higher tender was accepted after the report of the engineer of the Department and by order in council upon the report of the minister, setting forth the reasons for such action, the whole covering the period between 1st November, 1873, and the 10th October, 1878. Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved for a return respecting emigrants who have received Government aid at Hamilton, Ontario. Carried.

Mr. FISET moved for a statement of the names of the parties who tendered for the last contract for sleepers on the Intercolonial Railway. Carried.

Mr. MILLS moved for correspondence on the subject of the Royal instructions prior to the 5th of October, 1878. Carried.

Sir John Macdonald presented the report of the receipts and expenditures for the seven months ending February 1st, 1879.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the bill respecting the Mounted Police was read a second time, and it was resolved that the House go into Committee of the Whole tomorrow on certain resolutions regarding the bill.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act. He explained that there was no question of policy involved, the amendments being only technical ones.

The bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 6. 20 p.m.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4th

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3.

After routine,

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition from the County Council of Essex, praying for agricultural protection.

A petition from the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company was read and received.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON presented a report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Hon. JAS. MACDONALD gave notice that he would move the appointment of a Committee consisting of fourteen members to consider the present state of the insolvent law, and the advisability of repealing or amending the same.

Mr. GIROUARD introduced a bill to repeal the Insolvency Act of 1875 and amending acts.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the time for receiving petitions for private bills was extended for a week.

Mr. RYAN (Montreal) introduced a bill to incorporate the *Gazette* Printing Company.

The House went into Committee to consider certain resolutions respecting the North-West Mounted Police Force, Mr. McCarthy in the chair. The resolutions were reported carried.

The House went into Committee on the bill, the 5th clause of which authorizes the Commissioner of Police to appoint such number of constables as he may think proper, not to exceed, on the whole, three hundred men, and to appoint from among them non-commissioned officers of various grades, and to delegate the authority to any commissioned officer of the force.

The clause passed.

The remaining clauses passed, with the exception of the 10th, relating to grants of lands to members of the force, which was held over for further consideration.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. FLEMING moved for a return of the number of persons employed on 31st December last on each of the railways of the Dominion and of all accidents and casualties which have occurred on the railways of the Dominion during the year 1878. He urged the importance of such information, as he asked for. During three years over 1,200 accidents had occurred on railways in the Dominion. He thought the particulars as to the number of persons employed and other information should be given.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the usual report on railways had been published by the Public Works Department.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER replied that it was in course of preparation.

The motion passed.

Mr. HAY moved for copies of the Order-in-Council under and by virtue of which the late postmaster of Toronto was superannuated, and for other information. He said a good deal of feeling had been exhibited in Toronto with regard to the appointment of Mr. Patteson, and he thought it would be just as well to have all the particulars. He gave the Government credit for reducing the salary, but he would like to know why Lesslie was superannuated.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the mover of the resolution had any objection to amending it by adding the words "all correspondence concerning the appointment of Mr. Patteson."

Mr. HAY said he had no objection. He added that a few years ago a gross job had been perpetrated in the Toronto post-office. The late Government had set aside the inspector, who was in the prime of life, in order to appoint Mr. Spry in his stead. He thought that was an outrage.

Mr. MACKENZIE said there were the best reasons possible for appointing Mr. Spry. The previous officer was totally unfitted for doing the duties of the office. He eulogised Mr. Spry as a very efficient officer.

Mr. HAY said he had nothing to say against Mr. Spry, but he had been told by Mr. Sweetman that Mr. Spry's predecessor was perfectly fitted to perform the work at the time he was superannuated.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said he had no objection to the addition to the motion suggested by the hon. member for Lambton, and the whole of the papers would be brought down at once.

Mr. GRANDBOIS moved for a return respecting persons employed in the service of the Intercolonial Railway on the 16th December, 1878.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved for returns showing quantities and values of the different articles of merchandise imported into British Columbia from other Provinces of the Dominion in 1878, and for other information.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved that sessional paper 42, not printed in 1877, respecting the fisheries of British Columbia, and the report of the Inspector of Fisheries of British Columbia for 1878, etc., be laid before the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MACDONALD (Kings) moved for copies of contracts for mail service with the Steam Navigation Company of Prince Edward Island at the time the Island entered Confederation.

The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6:15 p. m.

CABBAGES FOR USE.

The many kinds of cabbages that are catalogued by the seed firms throughout the country are apt to confuse and bewilder the ordinary farmer or housewife, and render a selection best suited for all general purposes a task almost impossible except to such as try the new varieties as fast as they come out. To point out such as have been most favorable under my observation is the object of this article.

For an early sort I would recommend the early Winningstadt as being sure to head; a prolific grower; fine-grained and sweet. The heads are conical in shape, terminating in a point, and are free from bursting, so common amongst other varieties. It may be grown as a late sort also, as it has always been a good keeper with us.

As a second choice, the early Wyman and Jersey Wakefield are selected. The former is regarded as one of the earliest, with rather small heads; fine-grained, but flavor not up to the Winningstadt. The Wakefield is an excellent market variety, with heads of large size; fine-grained, but rather loose and brittle, but generally a sure header and early.

Of the late kinds, the Flat Dutch, Stone Mason and Marblehead Mammoth are my choice, and, I think, far ahead of all the other kinds for general cultivation. The two former are very solid, grow to a large size and are superior in quality. The latter grows to an immense size, but is coarse-grained and loose, but is withal a profitable kind to grow as a market variety. It is a good keeper, does not cost any more labor to grow heads that will frequently weigh twenty-five or thirty pounds than it does those that only go 10 or 12 pounds.

In the cultivation of cabbages some care and labor must be expended to obtain satisfactory results, but any soil that will grow corn will grow cabbages, if properly prepared. If the soil is worn down, a good dressing of fine manure should be applied in the spring, and this thoroughly turned under, after which rake or harrow it fine and set out the plants 20 inches apart each way, if for early, and 3 feet apart each way if for late, and observe to always set the plants in the ground up to the first leaf; this is necessary to the rapid growth of the plants, and prevents their getting stunted. Early plants that have been raised in the house, or in a hot bed, should be shaded with a shingle stuck in the ground next the sun, until they become established, and watered frequently until they get started, if the ground should be dry. Careful hoeing and weeding, and keeping the soil loose and mellow will be amply repaid in the end, and the grower will have the satisfaction that for once, at least, his cabbage was not a failure.

"OUNEY."

SAVED BY HIS DOG.

A week or two since we announced that Dr. R. M. Nelson, of Carbonear, Newfoundland, was badly frozen while returning from a visit to one of his patients at Black Head. Since then, Mr. S. S. Nelson, of Truro—the doctor's father—has received the following particulars:—

On one of the coldest nights in January, by far the coldest of the season in Carbonear, the doctor was returning from seeing a patient at Black Head, eighteen miles from his home, by a very lonesome road. When some distance on his journey he felt that he was freezing, and having secured the reins he went to jump out of the sleigh, the horse going at a good trot, intending to run till his feet became warm, but unfortunately he had already lost the use of them, and he sank helpless on the road. He called to his horse, but the animal kept on his way. After fruitless attempts to restore animation to his now useless feet, he crawled to a clump of bushes, where he banked the snow around him as well as he could, tied a large cloud or muffler around his head and face, and otherwise did all he could to protect himself. In this position he soon fell asleep or at least became unconscious. He had with him two large Newfoundland dogs, both of which were in the sleigh when he got out. All this happened before six o'clock in the evening, and the doctor remembers nothing further until about eight o'clock next morning he became conscious of something warm on his face, and on opening his eyes he beheld "Bruce," one of his faithful dogs, stretched at full length on his body, the heat from the noble animal, and the protection afforded by his shaggy hide no doubt saving his master's life. By the good services of the dog the doctor was saved from death, or, as it were, called back to life, when he aroused himself, and seeing a house, the existence of which he did not before remember, he crawled to it, and remained there till his friends came.

Since the incidents above referred to, Dr. Nelson has been a great sufferer, and the latest news is a dispatch dated at Heart's Content on the 10th inst., which says:—"Doctors operated to-day very successfully, amputating part of each foot. He stood it like a man."

OUR NEIGHBORS IN THE MOON.

Perhaps We Are on the Eve of Great Lunar Discoveries.

(From the Providence Journal.)

A great change is taking place in our views in regard to the moon, and it may be that we are on the eve of discoveries that will make this century an epoch in astronomical history. Some American discoverers saw not long since a crater on the lunar surface in active operation under conditions as reliable as human vision at such a distance can be expected to reach. A French astronomer has made observations on a grander scale, and confidently asserts that the moon is inhabited. M. Camille Flammarion, the present originator of this long cherished idea, is a scientist of honor and renown, well-known for his reputation as an observer and enthusiastic writer. He has written several articles to prove his position, and has determined to devote his life to this branch of astronomical research. [illegible] instruments on the globe are powerful enough to afford a glimpse of our lunarian neighbors. M. Flammarion is not in the least discouraged at these apparently insuperable obstacles in the way of a solution of his problem. He is going to have one made that will exhibit the men in the moon to terrestrial eyes, without a possibility of mistake. He is urgently soliciting contributions to a fund for an immense refracting telescope, whose estimated cost is 1,000,000 francs or $200,000. This instrument, the astronomer believes, will be effectual in revealing the inhabitants in the moon [illegible] according to his sanguine faith, [illegible] the largest refractors in the world, if used, when the air is pure, bear a power of 3,000 on the moon; that is, the moon appears as if it were at a distance of eighty instead of 240,000. It can thus be seen that an immensely increased power would be required to see small objects on the surface.

OUR SPECIAL COLUMN.

LITERARY.

The Harpers have commenced a publication of a series of books under the title of "Men of Letters." The one on Hawthorne is to be written by Henry James, jr.

An edition of Dean Stanley's sermons and addresses is announced in England.

Lord Byron's grandaughter, Lady Anne Blunt, has written "The Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates," which is shortly to appear in an American reprint.

A daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne is about to give to the world her first novel, which will appear in the columns of the Boston *Courier*.

A new edition of that valuable work "Men of the Time" is soon to appear from the press of Routledge & Sons, London, England.

The name of William Kirby may, perhaps, sound strange in the ears of many, yet it should not if they only knew what he has done for our native literature. Many years ago Mr. Kirby published and edited a newspaper in the good old town of Niagara, where he still resides. In those days there were not more than half a dozen journals in the whole of what was then known as the Province of Upper Canada. Mr. Kirby's paper ceased to exist, but its editor did not abandon his literary inclinations, for in 1859 he published "The U. E., a tale of Upper Canada," a poem in twelve cantos. Some two years ago he published "Le Chien d'Or" a remarkable romance, and unquestionably the cleverest and best written work of its kind that has appeared in America; and in the current number of the *Canadian Methodist Magazine* we have from Mr. Kirby's pen "The Hungry Year," a poem in blank verse. The scene is laid on the banks of the Chippawa River at the time of the American Revolutionary war, and may be considered a companion piece to "The U. E." The war, the poet tells us, was over, and they who had loved the cause of loyalty had passed into exile, seeking Canada as their adopted home.

"Not drooping like poor fugitives they came
In exodus to our Canadian wilds;
But full of heart and hope, with heads erect,
And fearless eyes, victorious in defeat.
With thousand toils they forced their devious way
Through the great wilderness of silent woods,
That gloomed o'er lake and stream; till higher rose
The Northern star above the broad domain
Of half a continent; still theirs to hold,
Defend, and keep forever as their own;
Their own and England's to the end of time."

But though they found a welcome, and no one to molest them in their new homes, they came so fast into the wilderness that

"The scanty harvests gleaned to the last ear,
Sufficed not yet. Men hungered for their bread
Before it grew."

They felt content even in their sore distress, and only cared to

"Live secure,
A life of honor, loyalty and peace."

But month succeeded month, the drought continuing, and no prospect of a favorable harvest presenting itself, for

"The sun and moon alternate rose and set,
Red, dry, and fiery in a rainless sky."

And here the author exhibits his great power of description, and thus describes the result of the hungry year:

"Corn failed, and fruit and herb. The tender grass
Fell into dust. Trees died like sentient things,
And stood wrapped in their shrouds of withered leaves
That rustled weirdly round them, sere and dead.
From springs and brooks no morning mist arose;
The water vanished; and a brazen sky
Glowed hot and sullen through the pall of smoke
That rose from burning forests, far and near.
The starving cattle died, looking at man
With dumb reproach, as if the blame were his:
Perhaps it was; but man looked up to heaven
In stern-lipped silence, or in earnest prayer
Besought relief of God, or in despair,
Invoked the fiercest storms from tropic seas
To quench the earth with rain, and loose the claws
And teeth of famine from the scorching land."

On the banks of the Chippawa stood a log house, in which lay a dying man, and a bark canoe touched the shore in which was a woman bringing food. The famishing settler was sun-browned and scarred with wounds he received in fighting for his king. Beside him a woman knelt, the shadow of her former self, for she had too felt the effects of the famine. The news of food being on the way

"Gave strength and courage to the famished land."

A Prince of England had arrived at Newark—now Niagara—and his presence was hailed by the crowds who thronged to meet him. The loving wife of the dying man having heard the news determined to hasten to Newark, and there buy the food her husband needed. Leaving him in charge of a faithful freedman, she traced her way through the trackless woods, and in due time appeared before the Prince, who listened to her tale and supplied her wants. Setting out for home with cheerful hope she hastened on:

"She reached at noon her home on Chenonda,
Too late, alas! for one had outstripped her!
Death like a phantom, had run on before,
And entered first and sat down whom he would.
Their faithful servant lay upon the ground,
Dead in his master's service; worn and spent
With hunger, watching, sickness, and a care,
Not for himself, but those beloved and served."

Upon the couch lay her husband, unable to recognize her. In his delirium he called upon her name. She listened long and heard him say:

"O, Minnie mine! my beautiful, my true!
Loving and loved, each in each other blest,
To-morrow is our happy wedding day!
The orioles and blackbirds gaily sing,
Mad with delight, upon the golden boughs,
Their song of songs. To-morrow is the day!
To-morrow! O, my love! I hear a chime
Of silver bells in heaven, ringing clear;
To-morrow is their happy wedding day!"

He spoke on, and she listened to his recital of their early love:

"She listened with a look of wan despair,
As he recalled their early bliss. We drink
With bitterness the tale of former joys
Retold in misery. Yet, drink we still
Kissing the chalice which we know will kill!"

She repeated his name, but he failed to recognize her. He still spoke on, then named their darling boy whom he had borne in his arms and buried beneath the autumn leaves. Her heart was stirred at the mention of her boy; but sigh

"He ceased to speak and breathed with fainter breath
Like one forspent, and losing hold of life;
His hand grasped tightly hers, as if it were
His last sheet anchor in the sands, that failed
To hold his bark amid the storm of death."

Partial consciousness returned, the hunger fever having left him, and he was calm and resigned, his face beaming with a gleam of holy light. He told her how the fever had rendered him delirious and all unmindful of her presence. She recounted to him all that had occurred during her absence. He exclaimed:

"God bless the Prince,
For he is ours and we in fealty his.
We hold this land of England and the King.
Though all the seven plagues around us cling—
Hear we Prince Edward's name for evermore!"

She told him how the Prince had received her, and that she had outran the messengers sent to aid them and all who suffered on the banks of the Chenonda. For present need she had brought enough, and more was on the way. Then bidding his loving spouse farewell, he closed his eyes. But ah!

"She heard, but only in her outward ear,
His dying whispers, as the eyes lit[illegible]
Kneeling beside his couch; nor marked that day
Had faded in the West, and night had, come
Bearing on her shoulder, draped with cloud,
The harvest moon, that made the very sky
About it black, no silver clear it shone.
The south wind rose. The smoke which filled the air
Far down upon the horizon, rolled away
Venus shone of radiance in the moonlight clear
The stars looked blankly in the porch and saw,
With eyes as pitiless as stony fate,
A sight had melted human eyes to tears.
The rustling sedges on the river side
Alone made moan about the couch of pain.
Now still forever, all was silent else,
True man and loving woman both were dead!"

The messenger came but too late to save, and found them as they died.

"The last sad victims of a hungry year."

Mr. Kirby has told his tale with wondrous pathos and beauty of description. We have seen nothing in the whole range of Canadian poetry to compare with some passages in this noble poem.

MASONIC.

While the subject of abolishing lodge fees is exciting a discussion in America, the reverse of the proposition is being mooted among our English brethren. The London *Freemason* explains that the initiation fees are too small, and as a consequence the tendency is to introduce too many new and unsuitable members, while at the same time At to annual fees the *Freemason* considers strength is given to the benefit society system a similar amount to what is paid here only trifling. We fail to see any force in the argument that the low amount of the initiation fees tends to the introduction of unsuitable members. It is not fair to presume that unworthy men are found in all ranks and classes of society, hence the unworthy are more likely to come in through an increase of the fees than otherwise. The man who is unable to pay a third or one-half more than the present rates may be as good if not better than another who could pay treble that sum and not feel any pressure. Then again, with regard to the assumption that some join with the view of sharing the benefit funds. We do not undertake to say how it operates in England, but here such a thing cannot easily happen, for the simple reason that the Masonic Benefit Associations are instituted independently of the lodges, and have no closer connection with them than the fact that every member of a Masonic Society is a member of our fraternity.

To raise the initiation fees higher than they are at present, would, we think, be unwise, at least so far as Canada is concerned. There need be no fear of the introduction of unsuitable members on that account, for there is no more danger from carelessness and want of proper supervision on the part of the lodges. Happily we have not had to dread a pressure upon the charitable resources of the Order here. Most Masons who feel that it is necessary to make provision for those dependent upon them, connect themselves with benefit associations, and thus the Masonic Body is merely called upon occasionally to see to the necessities of a brother's dependants. We see no necessity for any change whatever as respects either initiation or lodge fees. No well grounded objection to the existing system has been presented, and it were well if those who are so enthusiastic on the subject would lessen their zeal, and think more calmly over the subject.

We learn from the *Craftsman* that there were on the 24th of June last 379 chartered lodges in the Grand Lodge of Canada jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Manitoba is not in a very pleasant condition, owing to a division among the brethren with respect to a question of ritual. Several of the members were suspended some time since, but we have not learned that the division has yet been healed. It is to be hoped the difficulty will soon be arranged.

An English journal says:—It appears from the Calendar of the United Grand Lodge of England that the number of Freemason lodges on the Register of the Grand Lodge now amount to 1785, and are rapidly increasing. The progress of Freemasonry has been much more marked since his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales became connected with the craft ten years ago. The number of London and suburban lodges is 289. In London there are 100 lodges of instruction, meeting under the sanction of Grand Lodges.

WORLD WIDE NEWS.

—London *Truth* gravely asserts that smoking in moderation, even by boys, never hurts any one.

—London *World* says that genius, like water, always finds its own level; and that, like murder, it is sure to be out.

—An English financial writer thinks that bankruptcy should be more disagreeable to the bankrupt than it is.

—It is contended in England that cremation would prevent inquests, make poisoning easy and facilitate cases of false personation.

—London *World* believes that there never was a time when the spirit of caricature in aping ancestors was so frivolous and contemptible as it is now.

—In regions where red wine is used there is less drunkenness than there is in countries where white wine and cider are used. The red wine contains tannin, an astringent, which prevents the alcohol from going immediately to the brain.

—In a breach of promise lawsuit, in Marshalltown Iowa, the plaintiff swore that he broke the engagement because, when he slipped and fell on the ice, she laughed unfeelingly. She swore that she laughed because he would not have fallen if he had not bowed with superfluous politeness to a young woman.

—Dr. Hume maintains that an English dialect is now in use in Ireland of which the basis is the current English of the time of Elizabeth—the language of the emigrants of 1607 having been handed unimpared, or very little altered, to the present time. He asserts also, that when an Englishman requires a glossary of 2,000 words, now absolete, to understand Shakespeare, an Irish peasant would not need a glossary of more than 200.

—The sirloin of beef is said to owe its name to Charles II., who, dining upon a loin of beef, and being particularly pleased with it, asked the name of the joint. On being told, he said: "For its merit, then, I will knight it, and henceforth it shall be called Sir Loin." In a ballad of "The New Sir John Barleycorn" this circumstance is thus mentioned:

Our Second Charles of fame facete,
On loin of beef did dine;
He held his sword, pleas'd, o'er the meat—
"Arise, thou famed Sir Loin."

—A correspondent of the London *Spectator* tells a dog story. It is to the effect that a young fox-terrier took a fancy to a brush and was in the habit of hiding it. On one occasion its master inquired of it, "Have you been a good little dog while you have been left alone?" The dog at once began to act queerly and soon after produced the brush from a hiding-place. On being questioned similarly on another occasion, he led his master to where he had torn up a letter. Now comes the question, Did the dog have a conscience?

—A writer in *Pall Mall Budget* on the plague in Russia says: In many a distant village, in the midst of "dreaming" forests or dreary swamps, the rustics will resort, to the strange rites by which their heathen ancestors believed that they could drive away the demons of pestilence. Bonfires will be kindled at midnight, and lightly clad women with loosely flowing hair will dance round the flames and fling into them some kind of sacrifice. It may even be that in some very remote spot a human victim will be immolated, with the idea of propitiating the demon to whose malice or hunger the pestilence is due.

—The Englishman who drops his "Hs" does not often lead a person into a more amusing mistake than one just reported from Manchester. An American having business at a certain place, inquired of a hotel porter, the number and street where it was situated, and was directed to 32 Haymarket-st. The best part of an hour was spent by the American in a vain search for the place, until at last by chance he came suddenly before the very door he was in search of. After he had finished his business there, he told the manager of the difficulty he had in finding him, and added that the porter had directed him to "32 A," Market-st.

HUNTING FOR HUSBANDS.

Practical Joking on Winnipeg Bachelors—Who is Miss Ruth Jones?

In the Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 10th instant, appears the following correspondence:

MONTREAL, Feb. 3, 1879.

To the Editor of the *Free Press*.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask you, would it be very outrageous for two young ladies to insert an Advertisement in your paper, as wishing to correspond with a limited number of young gentlemen with a view to matrimony. We are good housekeepers, having pleasing appearance and genial dispositions. We are very anxious to come out there. Our ages are twenty and twenty-one—almost horrid old maids. Having consulted no one on this subject we will leave it to your generous decision. We are daughters of well educated parents. We think it advisable to tell you so, for you might think otherwise. We believe in that saying "nothing venture nothing have," also "two are better than one." Please let us hear from you as soon as possible. I send you a copy of the advertisement as it ought to be inserted, then we will forward you the necessary. I am sir, yours truly,

RUTH JONES.

Address care of 14½ Phillips' Square, Montreal.

Remarks.—"Never mind the money, girls; save it for your wedding outfit. Our generous decision" has led us to give your remarks in full, gratis. It now only remains for the young men of this country to do their part—the ladies have done theirs, and so has the *Free Press*.

No. 14½ Phillips Square is Miss Hibbard's millinery establishment, which was greatly surprised during the past few days by a deluge of letters from the prairie province, addressed to Miss Ruth Jones. As there was no person of that name with Miss Hibbard the epistles were returned to the post to waste their sweetness in the dead letter office. However, the affectionate secret which they contained was destined to unfold itself, for yesterday there came a letter addressed "14½ Phillips Square," but bearing no name. On opening it they read the language of a bachelor's heart, showing his willingness, nay eagerness to open the preliminary correspondence. This may have been intended for a valentine trick, and has caused sufficient annoyance to the subjects of it here, to be considered successful, but what sympathy will be too great for the poor Winnipeg victims!

—Dancers are now elegantly called "manipulators of the pedal faculties."

HOW EASY IT IS TO KEEP HOUSE NOW-A-DAYS

A couple may set up for themselves with very few utensils, scarcely any provisions, and next to no knowledge of cookery. A gas or oil stove takes the place of a costly and cumbrous cooking range. Coffee is bought not only parched but ground. Spices and pepper come all prepared for use. Every kind of bread, cake and pastry can be purchased at a slight advance on the cost of the materials they contain. If one wishes the sport of making them, self-rising flour may be had in any grocery. Fruit of all kinds all ready for the table can be purchased about as cheaply as that which must be prepared. Not only lobsters and other shell fish, but salmon may be bought cooked and ready to be served at a price but little above what the crude articles cost; and cooked corn beef, tongue, pigs' feet and ham have long been on the market. There are also canned soups, that only need to be diluted; mince meat, all ready to be put between pie-crusts; and roast meats and fowls of all descriptions. Some groceries keep mush prepared for frying. Boston baked beans, put up in cans, have had a great run during the past few years. English plum-pudding is also on the market. Last winter witnessed the advent of fried potatoes as an article of commerce. Cans of cooked green corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cauliflower and asparagus are found on the shelves of every corner grocery. It is no longer necessary to have a cook, or to be a cook in order to keep house. It requires scarcely any cooking utensils to provide a warm meal. A can-opener, a frying pan and a coffee-pot are the principal requisites. Even the last is not absolutely necessary, since a mixture of prepared coffee, sugar and cream may readily be obtained. It is even practicable, now, for the novice to despense with a cook-book, as the label on every can tells how to treat the contents.

DISTILLING LIGHT FROM FAT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—At the regular weekly meeting of the New York Polytechnic Society, last evening, in room No. 24 of the Copper Institute, Ernst Schoenrock explained a new system of gas lighting. The system was invented by Julius Pintsch, of Berlin, and is adapted especially to the lighting of railway carriages, large buildings and floating buoys. The gas is distilled from fat or petroleum refuse, is very rich and brilliant, and the cost is far below that of coal gas. The advantages claimed for it are due to the particular method of manufacture by the furnaces designed by Mr. Pintsch. The gas is dry and permanent, without moisture or sediment, and it suffers no loss by condensation in the pipes. It has been used for several years in Europe, on the principal railroads in England, Russia and Germany. Between 6,000 and 8,000 cars on these railways have been provided with the gas, and it is used also in the saloon carriages of the Emperors of Russia and Germany, and in that of the Prince of Wales. It has been adopted on the whole line by the directors of the Metropolitan Underground Railway of London. It is used in a compressed form, and on railroad cars it is contained in iron tanks or cylinders attached to the bottom of the cars. Its use is not dangerous, the gas being subjected only to a pressure of 90 pounds to the square inch, and is not explosive. The supply is controlled by a delicate regulator, which maintains a steady and regular flame in the lamp. The gas has been used also in lighting buoys to mark the entrances of harbors, and for that purpose has received the approval of Trinity House, London. Permission has been received from Secretary Sherman to admit, free of duty, a buoy to be exhibited in this harbor. The arrival of a buoy is expected within a few weeks. It is said to be probable that the gas will be adopted for use on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad in this city, which would save, it is said, $50 a day in the lighting of its cars.

WHY HE WEPT.

A German named Jacob Wurtzel, who had lived in the Township of Stanley for a number of years, was presented with a memento and an address the other evening, previous to his return to his friends in Waterloo county. The donors of this handsome memento proceeded in a body to his house, and were warmly received. The object of their visit flashed upon Jacob's mind, and his face worked spasmodically with delight, but when the chief spokesman had read the address his face grew pensive and he turned away his head, and his eyes were noticed to fill with tears. The majority of those present supposed that his feelings had overcome him, and stood quietly awaiting the "turn of the tide." But one, more inquisitive than the rest, quietly tapped him on the arm and inquired the cause of his disturbed feelings. "I fell awful bad," he said, "I vas of de obinions dot you fellas voud do somedings grend—dot you vould show your respeckt for me, and make me feel happy," but here he relapsed for a few minutes, and on recovering, continued, "but ven I listen to dot address, I can't keep beck dose veeps. Now vat you shpose dose beeples down by Vaterloo vill say ven dey saw dot biece of baper, eh? Dey vill told me I vas sold, dot it vas a schnide. Nodings aboud 'doken af esteem,' nodings aboud 'entronsic value,' nodings aboud somedings at all! Yes I tink aboud dose dings I feel awful bad,'—and he immediately fell back upon the red handkerchief again, and the crowd filed slowly out feeling that they had unwittingly and unintentionally injured the feelings of a neighbor and friend.

MASONRY IN CANADA.

Interesting Annual Statement of the Grand Lodge.

When our readers peruse the following statement they will see that the brethren of the Masonic Order do more than meet every month for social intercourse, even although they do not parade their benevolence before the public. Ten per cent. of the gross receipts are annually carried to the credit of the Benevolent Investment Fund, the interest upon which is expended annually in assisting such Masons and widows and orphans of Masons as may require aid. These demands are so numerous that the Grand Lodge requires to augment the fund by a grant from the receipts for the year. In 1878, $7,000 was so added to meet pressing claims. The Asylum Fund is the nucleus of a fund which, when it has become sufficiently large, will be expended in erecting an asylum or Masonic Home, where aged Masons, Masons' widows and orphans will be provided with all the comforts of a home.

The annual statement of the Grand Lodge of Canada shows the receipts to have been:

Cash in bank, 1st January, '78	$ [illegible]
Cash received during the year	16,570 79
	$20,390 [illegible]
And the expenditure was for—	
General purposes, etc	$ 7,040 00
Yellow fever sufferers, Tennessee	500 00
Benevolent grants to widows, orphans, and for brethren in distress	9,400 00
Yellow fever sufferers, Mississippi	[illegible]
	$17,270 00
Balance cash in bank	$ 3,1[illegible]

The balance sheet exhibits a satisfactory state of affairs—

General fund	$24,[illegible]
Asylum fund	[illegible]
Benevolent fund (permanent inv'm't)	[illegible]
" " (current account)	[illegible]
Total cash on hand	$58,177 66

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

A 16 Year Old Girl's Escapade and Marriage.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 27.—John White, of Portland, N.B., laid information at the Portland Police Court office yesterday, against a young man named Alfred B. Scholes for decoying and abducting from his lawful possession his daughter Jane. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Scholes, who was taken into custody. The young girl is under 16 years of age, and left her father's house clandestinely during the night of the last terrible snow-storm. Her father heard she was at the house of Scholes' mother, and on the strength of this he made the charge. The young girl on leaving her home went straight to Mrs. Scholes' and remained there with her and her daughter all night. It is said the young man and the girl were engaged, but the attachment was against the wishes of her parents, and she says her home was made unhappy to her in consequence. Scholes says that his affianced had been harbored at his home, and the only way, he concluded, he could get clear of a charge of abduction was to propose marriage. The girl consented, and they were married by a city clergyman. When taken before Justice Tapley, Scholes produced his marriage certificate, and the father of the bride withdrew the charge and paid the costs.

—"Jumping sheets" are being introduced into the English fire brigades. They are of stout canvas, with sixteen loops or handles, to be held by as many men, and so break the fall of a person jumping into them from a burning house. Trials have resulted very satisfactorily.

—Leo XIII is an excellent scholar, and lately produced some charming stanzas in Latin on the occasion of a well-known photographer visiting Rome to take pictures of the Curia.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

"Bystander," in the *Canadian Monthly* for March, has the following on the Algoma question:

"In the case of the Algoma writ and its effect on the life of the Ontario Parliament lawyers differ and laymen must not pretend to decide. But there is one thing which even a layman may safely say—the legislative power ought not to be exercised without an unimpeachable title both legal and moral. The legal title of the Parliament of Ontario to sit after February 2 can hardly be said to have been unimpeachable; there is an objection which evidently makes some impression on legal minds; and it is at least conceivable that a court not anxious to postpone the Ontario elections might refuse to put upon any statute, or jumble of statutes, the construction for which the Government contend, and which would leave the Province possibly for six or eight months without any legislative power whatever the emergency might be; since, pending the return of the Algoma writ, there would be a Parliament still in course of election, and capable neither of sitting nor of being dissolved. But be the legal title what it may, it is certain that the moral title is utterly wanting. The period for which the members of the Parliament of Ontario were entrusted by the people with the legislative power has unquestionably expired; and their present exercise of the power is redeemed from the character of barefaced usurpation only by a technical quirk. A dissolution and an immediate election would have set all right and cleared legislation from the cloud which now rests upon it."

A NEW DANGER.

Canadian Human Remains being sent to U. S. Doctors.

A few days ago there came a letter to the Montreal post-office addressed to Wm. Smith, No. 3,705 St. Lawrence street. The delivery man being unable to find the house, as the numbers do not run up so high, left the letter at 633½ on the same street, where lived a man of the same name. The husband being absent; his wife opened the letter and read as follows:—

"DEAR SIR:—

We do need the material you speak of (bodies). We will take four or five good ones; we need no small sox or poor material, and will pay $20 each for four or five bodies; will also pay express charges; this would not include fees for cartage at your end of route. The bodies must be well packed in boxes or in barrels, well headed, two or three could be placed in each case if strong and well secured. They may be sent to John Blackman, Burlington, Vt., care of William Henderson. A check for the full amount will be sent to your address when bodies arrive. Telegraph when you send them as we have to make arrangements with the Customs authorities.

(S'd). L. M. BINGHAM, M.D.,
Burlington, Vt.

February 22, 1879.

P. S.—Send immediately or any time within ten days. Your letter was handed me by the Secretary of the College."

The letter is now in the possession of the Montreal Police.

HANLAN IN ENGLAND.

(Newcastle Chronicle, Feb. 13.)

Edward Hanlan, the Canadian sculler whose arrival in Liverpool from New York was announced yesterday, is, as we anticipated, the guest of Colonel Shaw, the United States Consul in Manchester, and will, in all probability, remain in his present quarters for some little time. The Colonel's residence is at Brooklands, near Sale, about six miles from that city, and the Rochdale and Liverpool canal passes close by. The canal is wide at this point, is bounded on one side by a natural bank, and on the other by an artificial one, and the water being far superior to that of the Irwell, Hanlan is likely to take a little daily exercise here on the canal. Yesterday morning he turned out for a short spin for "auld acquaintance." He appeared exceedingly fresh and well after his voyage, which was encumbered with heavy seasickness. Already offers have been received from local watermen to assist in the Canadian's training, but Hanlan informs us that he will probably not go into training for some time, as he intends to visit Newcastle, London, and the principal places of interest on pleasure before he settles down to his preparation for the Hawdon contest. It is also anticipated that his training will be effected at Brooklands or on the Irwell, at the outskirts of Cottonopolis. The American boat which Hanlan has brought with him has been built by Charles Elliott, of Greenpoint, New York, but an English boat will also be secured before long.

WINTER UNHEALTHY.

The *Scientific American* combats as a fallacy the idea that winter is the healthiest season of the year. On the contrary, winter is really more to be dreaded than a visitation of pestilence. The saying, "Heat is life—cold is death," has a striking illustration and confirmation in the reports now regularly submitted by Dr. Russell to the Glasgow sanitary committee. The death rate rises and falls with the regularity of a thermometer. So many degrees less heat, so many more deaths and vice versa. Whatever weak place we have, whatever constitutional disorder we be subject to, cold will surely discover. We take colds because our vitality is too low to ward of the effects of the reduced temperature around us. As a matter of first importance, then, to resist cold and the various derangements of the system consequent, it is necessary by proper nutrition to maintain our natural animal heat; second to retain this heat with a sufficient amount of clothing; third, to regulate with care the temperature of the air we breathe. Contrary to the opinion current among lovers of cold weather, a fire in a bed room in the winter is cheaper and better than a doctor's bill.

IS THE PLAGUE CONTAGIOUS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

There seems to be some doubt as to whether the plague is contagious as well as infectious, opinions differing on the subject. "The people die while the doctors dispute," says Dr. Botkin; and he energetically urges the adoption of strong measures and steady perseverance in carrying them out. As to remedial means, also, opinions vary. Professor Tchudnovsky states positively that the tchuma is curable, though its poison is "absolutely unknown to medical science." Cleanliness, care, diet, the use of hot and cold baths and fomentations—these are the points on which he lays most stress; and he feels sure that the malady is not contagious. The peasants undoubtedly think that it is so; but he attributes their belief entirely to fear. As to quarantines and "sanitary cordons," these are according to Dr. Grish, who has closely investigated the matter, "a mere waste of money." In fact quarantine buildings are far less likely to ward of the danger than to become hotbeds of disease. Of much more practical use, says another authority, Professor Dobroslavin, will be disinfecting measures, and he relies greatly on the beneficial force of fire. Not only ought the bodies of the dead to be burned, it is said, but also the houses in which they died. In many cases, indeed, it would be as well to burn down whole villages, and transport their inhabitants elsewhere.

WHAT ART SANCTIFIES.—* * * Here comes the nude model for this evening, a graceful girl, though tawny. She steps upon the platform. Gigi moves up to her, surveys her critically, as he would a fine animal, and then gives his directions with a magisterial air. She stands immovable for one hour, then gets a rest of a quarter and poses again. It not unfrequently happens that these poor creatures, from standing so long in a forced position, faint away from sheer exhaustion. But Mrs. Gigi resuscitated them kindly. When the clock strikes seven the model, without more ado, steps from the platform, and skips behind a screen to dress. Her mother or some relative is always in attendance to conduct her home.—*Rome Letter.*

—Three shocking accidents to girls occurred recently, on the same day, in factories in Dundee. A girl aged fifteen, employed in Dora Street Works, was looking at a valentine, when another girl playfully gave her a push. She fell on a scythe-knife, used for cutting jute, and the blade entered her left breast, causing a frightful wound. She died in half an hour. A girl aged twelve, employed in Wallace Works, jumped on to an elevator in motion, and, failing to get fairly on, the lift her body was caught between the elevator and the floor of the next flat, and she died before medical aid could be summoned. Another girl, aged fifteen, employed in Manhattan Works, was attending a spinning frame, when a leather belt which was driving the machine broke, and struck her on the back of the head, and she died in a few minutes.

—The willow is fast becoming a rival to the eucalyptus for its anti malarial properties. In the region of Asia Minor about Ephesus, the prevalence of malaria has steadily diminished as the tree has been introduced. Through the efforts of Mr. Van Lennep, Swedish Consul at Smyrna, the willow is now extensively grown in districts which were treeless twenty years ago.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW." TERMS: $1.50 per Annum in Advance.

VOL. II., NO 103. MADOC, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1879. POSTAGE PREPAID.

"THE MAN O' AIRLIE."

Oh, there abon' yon heather hill,
Where foots' comes but rarely,
There is a house they p int out still,
Where dwelt the man o' Airlie.
He wore a coat o' hodden gray,
His hand was hard wi' labor,
But still he had a hamely way
O' standin' by his neighbor.

His burly laugh made men rejoice,
His words the neighbors guided;
The little bairnies loved his voice,
And in his smile confided.
The words to-day that left his lip
Became a deed to-morrow;
Hont man, the friendship of his grip
Would lift the heart o' sorrow.

He was na' loud, he was na' proud,
He tarried in larnin' sairly,
And yet ye'd pick him frae a crowd,
The honest man o' Airlie.
His wealth it was na' in his land,
It was na' in the city;
A mint o' honor was his hand,
His heart a mine o' pity.

He's dead and gane, this prince o' Fife,
Mute is his burly laughter;
But, ah! the music of his life,
That bides with us lang after,
His memory lives, the man may die,
That lingers bright and lovin';
Just like a star lost frae the sky,
Whose ray survives his ruin.

—*Sung by Lawrence Barrett in the play.*

HIS NATURAL LIFE.

BY MARCUS CLARKE.

"Maurice! My dear Maurice!"

"I beg your pardon, Meekin," says Maurice, with clumsy apology; "but I know these fellows. I've lived among 'em, I came out in a ship with 'em, I've talked with 'em, and drank with 'em, and I'm down on all their moves, don't you see? The Bible is the only book they get hold of, and texts are the only bits of learning ever taught 'em, and being chockful of villainy and plots and conspiracies, what other book should they make use of to aid their infernal schemes but the one that the chaplain has made a text-book of for 'em?" And Maurice rose in disgust, not unmixed with self laudation.

"Dear me, it is really very terrible," said Meekin, who was not ill-meaning, but only self-complacent—"very terrible indeed."

"But unhappily true," said Mr. Pounce. "An olive? Thanks."

"Upon me soul!" burst out honest M'Nab, "the hail seestem seems to be maist ill-calculated tae advance the wark o' reformation."

"Mr. M'Nab, I'll trouble you for the port," said equally honest Vickers, bound hand and foot in the chains of the rules of the service. And so, what seemed likely to become a dangerous discussion upon convict discipline, was stifled judiciously at the birth. But Sylvia, prompted, perhaps, by curiosity, perhaps by a desire to mollify the parson's chagrin, in passing Mr. Meekin, took up the confession, that lay unopened beside his wine-glass, and bore it off.

"Come, Mr. Meekin," said Vickers, when the door closed behind the ladies, "help yourself. I am sorry the letter turned out so strangely; but you may rely on Frere, I assure you. He knows more about convicts than any man on the island."

"I see, Captain Frere, that you have made a study of the criminal classes."

"So I have, my dear sir, and know every turn and twist among 'em. I'll tell you my maxim. It's some French fellow's too, I believe—but that don't matter—divide to conquer. Set all the dogs spying on each other."

"Oh!" said Meekin.

"It's the only way. Why, my dear sir, if the prisoners were as faithful to each other as we are, we couldn't hold the island a week. It's just because no man can trust his neighbor that every mutiny falls to the ground."

"I suppose it must be so," said poor Meekin.

"It is so; and, by George, sir, if I had my way, I'd have it so that no prisoner should say a word to his right-hand man, but his left-hand man should tell me of it. I'd promote the men that peached, and make the beggars their own warders. Ha, ha!"

"But such a course, Captain Frere, though perhaps useful in a certain way, would surely produce harm. It would excite the worst passions of our fallen nature, and lead to endless lying and tyranny. I am sure it would."

"Wait a bit," cries Frere. "Perhaps, one of these days, I'll get a chance, and then I'll try it. Convicts! By the Lord Harry, sir, there's only one way to treat 'em; give 'em tobacco when they behave emselves, and flog 'em when they don't."

"Terrible!" says the clergyman with a shudder. "You speak of them as if they were wild beasts."

"So they are," said Maurice Frere, calmly.

CHAPTER X.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MUTINEERS OF THE OSPREY.

At the bottom of the long, luxuriant garden-ground was a rustic seat abutting from the low wall that topped the lane. The branches of the English trees (planted long ago) hung above it, and between their rustling boughs one could see the reach of the silver river. Sitting with her face to the bay and her back to the house, Sylvia opened the manuscript she had carried off from Meekin, and began to read. It was written in a firm, large hand, and headed

"A NARRATIVE

"*Of the sufferings and adventures of certain of the ten convicts who seized the brig Osprey, at Macquarie Harbor, in Van Diemen's Land, related by one of the said convicts while lying under sentence for this offense in the jail at Hobart Town.*"

Sylvia having read this grandiloquent sentence, paused for a moment. The story of the mutiny, which had been the chief event of her childhood, lay before her, and it seemed to her that, were it related truly, she should comprehend something strange and terrible, which had been for many years a shadow upon her memory. Longing, and yet fearing, to proceed, she held the paper, half unfolded, in her hand, as, in her childhood, she had held ajar the door of some dark room, into which she longed and yet feared to enter. Her timidity lasted but an instant.

"When orders arrived from head-quarters to break up the penal settlements of Macquarie Harbor, the commandant (Major Vickers,—th regiment) and most of the prisoners embarked on board a colonial vessel, and set sail for Hobart Town, leaving behind them a brig that had been built at Macquarie Harbor, to be brought round after them, and placing Captain Maurice Frere in command. Left aboard her was Mr. Bates, who had acted as pilot at the settlement, also four soldiers, and ten prisoners, as a crew to work the vessel. The commandant's wife and child were also aboard."

"How strangely it reads!" thought the girl.

"On the 12th of January, 1834, we set sail, and in the afternoon anchored safely outside the Gates; but a breeze setting in from the northwest caused a swell on the bar, and Mr. Bates ran back to Wellington Bay. We remained there all next day; and in the afternoon Captain Frere took two soldiers and a boat, and went a-fishing. There were then only Mr. Bates and the other two soldiers aboard, and it was proposed by William Cheshire to seize the vessel. I was at first unwilling, thinking that loss of life might ensue; but Cheshire and the others, knowing that I was acquainted with navigation—having in happier days lived much on the sea—threatened me if I refused to join. A song was started in the fo'ksle, and one of the soldiers coming to listen to it was seized, and Lyon and Riley then made prisoner of the sentry. Forced thus into a project with which I had at first but little sympathy, I felt my heart leap at the prospect of freedom, and would have sacrificed all to obtain it. Maddened by the desperate hopes that inspired me, I from that moment assumed the command of my wretched companions; and honestly think that, however culpable I may have been in the eyes of the law, I prevented them from the display of a violence to which their savage life had unhappily made them but too accustomed."

"Poor fellow," said Sylvia, beguiled by Master Rex's specious paragraphs, "I think he was not to blame."

"Mr. Bates was below in the cabin, and on being summoned by Cheshire to surrender, with great courage attempted a defense. Barker fired at him through the sky-light, but, fearful of the lives of the commandant's wife and child, I struck up his musket, and the ball passed through the moulding of the stern windows. At the same time the soldiers whom we had bound in the fo'ksle forced up the hatch and came on deck. Cheshire shot the first one, and struck the other with his clubbed musket. The wounded man lost his footing, and the brig lurching with the rising tide, he fell into the sea. This was—by the blessing of God—the only life lost in the whole affair."

"Mr. Bates, seeing now that we had possession of the deck, surrendered, upon promise that the commandant's wife and child should be put ashore in safety. I directed him to take such matters as he needed, and prepare to lower the jolly-boat. As she swung off the davits, Captain Frere came alongside in the whale-boat, and gallantly endeavored to board us; but the boat drifted past the vessel. I was now determined to be free—indeed, the minds of all on board were made up to carry through the business—and, hailing the whale-boat, swore to fire into her unless she surrendered. Captain Frere refused, and was for boarding us again, but the two soldiers joined with us, and prevented his intention. Having now got the prisoners into the jolly-boat, we transferred Captain Frere into her, and, being ourselves in the whale-boat, compelled Captain Frere and Mr. Bates to row ashore. We then took the jolly-boat in tow, and returned to the brig, a strict watch being kept for fear that they should rescue the vessel from us."

"At break of day every man was upon deck, and a consultation took place concerning the parting of the provisions. Cheshire was for leaving them to starve, but Lesly, Shiers, and I held out for an equal division. After a long and violent controversy, humanity gained the day, and the provisions were put into the whale-boat and taken ashore. Upon the receipt of the provisions, Mr. Bates thus expressed himself: 'Men, I did not for one moment expect such kind treatment from you, regarding the provisions you have now brought ashore for us, out of so little which there was on board. When I consider your present undertaking, without a competent navigator and in a leaky vessel, your situation seems most perilous; therefore I hope God will prove kind to you, and preserve you from the manifold dangers you may have to encounter on the stormy ocean.' Mrs. Vickers also was pleased to say that I had behaved kindly to her, that she wished me well, and that when she returned to Hobart Town she would speak in my favor. They then cheered us on our departure, wishing we might be prosperous on account of our humanity in sharing the provisions with them.

"Having had breakfast, we commenced throwing overboard the light cargo which was in the hold, which employed us until dinner-time. After dinner we ran out a small kedge anchor with about one hundred fathoms of line, and having weighed anchor, and the tide being slack, we hauled on the kedge-line, and succeeded in this manner by kedging along, and we came to two islands, called the Cap and Bonnet. The whole of us then commenced heaving the brig short, sending the whale-boat to take her in tow, after we had tripped the anchor. By this means we got her safe across the bar. Scarcely was this done when a light breeze sprung up from the south-west, and, firing a musket to apprise the party we had left of our safety, we made sail and put out to sea."

Having read thus far, Sylvia paused in an agony of recollection. She remembered the firing of the musket, and that her mother had wept over her. But beyond this all was uncertainty. Memories slipped across her mind like shadows—she caught at them, and they were gone. Yet the reading of this strange story made her nerves thrill. Despite the hypocritical grandiloquence and affected piety of the narrative, it was easy to see that, save some warping of facts to make for himself a better case, and to extol the courage of the jailers who had him at their mercy, the narrator had not attempted to better his tale by the invention of perils. The history of the desperate project that had been planned and carried out five years before was related with grim simplicity, which (because it at once bears the stamp of truth, and forces the imagination of the reader to supply the omitted details of horror) is more effective to inspire sympathy than elaborate description. The very barrenness of the narration was hideously suggestive, and the girl felt her heart beat quicker as her poetic intellect rushed to complete the terrible picture sketched by the convict. She saw it all—the blue sea, the burning sun, the slowly moving ship, the wretched company on the shore; she heard — Was that a rustling in the bushes below her? A bird! How nervous she was growing!

"Being thus fairly rid—as we thought—of our prison life, we cheerfully held consultation as to our future in the South Seas, and, scuttling the brig, to pass ourselves off among the natives as shipwrecked seamen, trusting to God's mercy that some homeward-bound vessel might at length rescue us. With this view, I made James Lesly first mate, he being an experienced mariner, and prepared myself, with what few instruments we had, to take our departure from Birches Rock. Having hauled the whale-boat alongside, we stove her, together with the jolly-boat, and cast her adrift. This done, I parted the landsmen with the seamen, and, steering east-south-east, at 8 p.m. we set our first watch. In little more than an hour after this came on a heavy gale from the south-west, I, and others of the landsmen, were violently sea sick, and Lesly had some difficulty in handling the brig, as the boisterous weather called for two men at the helm. In the morning, getting upon deck with difficulty, I found that the wind had abated, but upon sounding the well, discovered much water in the hold. Lesly rigged the pumps, but the starboard one only could be made to work. From that time there were but two businesses aboard—from the pump to the helm. The gale lasted two days and a night, the brig running under close reefed topsails, we being afraid to shorten sail lest we might be overtaken by some pursuing vessel, so strong was the terror of our prison upon us.

"On the 16th, at noon, I again forced myself on deck, and taking a meridian observation, altered the course of the brig to east and by south, wishing to run to the southward of New Zealand, out of the usual track of shipping; and having a notion that, should our provisions hold out, we might make the South American coast, and fall into Christain hands. This done, I was compelled to retire below, and for a week laid in my berth as one at the last gasp. At times I repented of my resolution, Fair urging me to bestir myself, as the men were not satisfied with our course. On the 21st a mutiny occurred, led by Lyons, who asserted we were heading into the Pacific, and must infallibly perish. This disaffected man, though ignorant of navigation, insisted upon steering to the south, believing that we had run to the northward of the Friendly Islands, and was for running the ship ashore and beseeching the protection of the natives. Lesly in vain protested that a southward course would bring us into ice fields. Barker, who had served on board a whaler, strove to convince the mutineers that the temperature of such latitudes was too warm for such an error to escape us. After much noise, Lyons rushed to the helm, and Russen, drawing one of the pistols taken from Mr. Bates, shot him dead, upon which the others returned to their duty. This dreadful deed was, I fear, necessary to the safety of the brig; and had it occurred on board a vessel manned by free men, would have been applauded as a stern but needful measure.

"Forced by these tumults upon deck, I made a short speech to the crew, and convinced them that I was competent to perform what I had promised to do, though at the time my heart inwardly failed me, and I longed for some sign of land. Supported at each arm by Lesly and Barker, I took an observation, and altered our course to north-by-east, the brig running eleven knots an hour under single-reefed topsails, and the pumps hard at work. So we ran until the 31st of January, when a white squall took us, and nearly proved fatal to all aboard.

"Lesly now committed a great error, for, upon the brig righting (she was thrown upon her beam-ends, and her spanker-boom carried away), he commanded to furl the foretop-sail, strike top-gallant yards, furl the main course, and take a reef in the maintop-sail, leaving her to scud under a single reefed maintop-sail and foresail. This caused the vessel to leak to that degree that I despaired of reaching land in her, and prayed to the Almighty to send us speedy assistance. For nine days and nights the storm continued, the men being utterly exhausted. One of the two soldiers whom we had employed to lash the two pieces of the spanker boom, with some quartering that we had, was washed overboard and drowned. Our provision was now nearly done, but the gale abating on the ninth day, we hastened to put provisions on the launch. The sea was heavy, and we were compelled to put a purchase on the fore and main yards, with preventers to windward, to ease the launch in going over the side. We got her fairly afloat at last, the others battening down the hatches in the brig. Having dressed ourselves in the clothes of Captain Frere and the pilot, we left the brig at sundown, lying with her channel plates nearly under water.

"The wind freshening during the night, our launch, which might, indeed, be termed a long boat, having been fitted with mast, bowsprit, and main boom, began to be very uneasy, shipping two seas one after the other. The best plan we could devise was to sit, four of us about, in the stern-sheets, with our backs to the sea, to prevent the water pooping us. This itself was enough to exhaust the strongest men. The day, however, made us some amends for the dreadful night. Land was not more than ten miles from us, approaching as nearly as we could with safety, we hauled our wind, and ran along it, trusting to find some harbor. At half-past two we sighted a bay of very curious appearance, having two large rocks at the entrance, resembling pyramids. Shiers, Russen, and Fair landed, in hopes of discovering fresh water, of which we stood much in need. Before long they returned, stating that they had found an Indian hut, inside of which were some rude earthenware vessels. Fearful of surprise, we lay off the shore all that night, and putting into the bay very early in the morning, killed a seal. This was the first fresh meat I had tasted for four years. It seemed strange to eat it under such circumstances. We cooked the flippers, heart, and liver for breakfast, giving some to a cat which we had taken with us out of the brig; for I would not, willingly, allow even that animal to perish. After breakfast, we got under way; and we had scarcely been out half an hour when we had a fresh breeze, which carried us along at the rate of seven knots an hour, running from bay to bay to find inhabitants. Steering along the shore, as the sun went down, we suddenly heard the bellowing of a bullock, and James Barker, whom, from his violent conduct, I thought incapable of such sentiment, burst into tears.

"In about two hours we perceived great fires on the beach, and let go the anchor in nineteen fathoms of water. We lay awake all that night. In the morning we rowed farther inshore, and moored the boat to some seaweed. As soon as the inhabitants caught sight of us, they came down to the beach. I distributed needles and thread among the Indians, and on saying 'Valdivia,' a woman instantly pointed toward a tongue of land to the southward, holding up three fingers and crying *leaghos!* which I conjectured to be three leagues; the distance we afterward found it to be.

"About three o'clock in the afternoon, we weathered the point pointed out by the woman, and perceived the flag-staff and a twelve-gun battery under our lee. I now divided among the men the sum of six pounds ten shillings that I had found in Captain's Frere's cabin, and made another and more equal distribution of the clothing. There were also two watches, one of which I gave to Lesly, and kept the other for myself. It was resolved among us to say that we were part crew of the brig Julia, bound for China, and wrecked in the South Seas. Upon landing at the battery, we were received with the greatest civility by the Spaniards, and were heartily entertained, though we did not understand one word of what they said. Next morning it was agreed that Lesly, Barker, Shiers, and Russen should pay for a canoe to convey them to the town, which was nine miles up the river; and on the morning of the 6th of March they took their departure. On the 9th of March, a boat, commanded by a lieutenant, came down with orders that the rest of us should be conveyed to town; and we accordingly launched the boat under convoy of the soldiers, and reached the town the same evening, in some trepidation. I feared lest the Spaniards had obtained a clue as to our real character, and was not deceived—the surviving soldier having betrayed us. This fellow was thus doubly a traitor—first, in deserting his officer, and then in betraying his comrades.

"We were immediately escorted to prison, where we found our four companions. Some of them were for brazening out the story of shipwreck, but knowing how confused must necessarily be our accounts were we examined separately, I persuaded them that open confession would be our best chance of safety. On the 14th we were taken before the Intendente, or governor, who informed us that we were free, on condition that we chose to live within the limits of the town. At this intelligence I felt my heart grow light, and only begged in the name of my companions, that we might not be given up to the British Government; 'rather than which,' said I, 'I would beg to be shot dead in the palace square.' The governor regarded us with tears in his eyes, and spoke as follows: 'My poor men, do not think that I would take that advantage over you.'

"The following day we all procured employment in launching a vessel of three hundred tons burden, and my men showed themselves so active that the owner said he would rather have us than thirty of his own countrymen; which saying pleased the governor, who was there with almost the whole of the inhabitants and a whole band of music, this vessel having been nearly three years on the stocks. After she was launched, the seamen among us helped to fit her out, being paid fifteen dollars a month, with provisions on board. As for myself, I speedily obtained employment in the ship-builder's yard, and subsisted by honest industry, almost forgetting, in the unwonted pleasure of freedom, the sad reverse of fortune which had befallen me. To think that I, who had mingled among gentlemen, and scholars, should be thankful to labor in a shipwright's yard by day, and sleep on a bundle of hides by night! But this is personal matter, and need not be intruded.

"In the same yard with me worked the soldier who had betrayed us, and I could not but regard it as a special judgment of Heaven when he one day fell from a great height, and was taken up for dead, dying in much torment in a few hours. The days thus passed on in comparative happiness until the 20th of May, 1836, when the old governor took his departure, regretted by all the inhabitants of Valdivia, and the Achilles, a one-and-twenty gun brig of war, arrived with the new governor. One of the first acts of this gentleman was to sell our boat, which was moored at the back of Government House. This proceeding looked to my mind indicative of ill-will; and, fearful lest the governor should deliver us again into bondage, I resolved to make my escape from the place. Having communicated my plans to Barker, Lesly, Riley, Shiers and Russen, I offered the governor to get built for him a handsome whale-boat, making the iron work myself. The governor consented, and in a little more than a fortnight we had completed a four-oared whale boat, capable of weathering either sea or storm. We fitted her with sails and provisions in the governor's name, and on the 4th of July, being a Saturday night, we took our departure from Valdivia, dropping down the river shortly after sunset. Whether the governor, disgusted at the trick we had played him, decided not to pursue us, or whether—as I rather think—our absence was not discovered until the Monday morning, when we were beyond reach of capture, I know not; but we got out to sea without hazard, and, taking accurate bearings, ran for the Friendly Islands, as had been agreed upon among us.

"But now it seemed that the good fortune which had hitherto attended us had deserted us, for after crawling for four days in sultry weather, there fell a dead calm, and we lay like a log upon the sea for forty-eight hours. For three days we remained in the midst of the ocean, exposed to the burning rays of the sun, in a boat without water or provisions. On the fourth day, just as we had resolved to draw lots to determine who should die for the sustenance of the others, we were picked up by an opium clipper returning to Canton. The captain, an American, was most kind to us, and on our arrival at Canton, a subscription was got up for us by the British merchants of that city, and a free passage to England obtained for us. Russen, however, getting in drink, made statements which brought suspicion upon us. I had imposed upon the consul with a fictitious story of a wreck, but had stated that my name was Wilson, forgetting that the sextant, which had been preserved in the boat, had Captain Bates' name engraved upon it. These circumstances together caused sufficient doubts in the consul's mind to cause him to give directions that, on our arrival in London, we were to be brought before the Thames police court. There being no evidence against us, we should have escaped, had not a Dr. Pine, who had been surgeon on board the Malabar transport, being in the court, recognized me and swore to my identity. We were remanded, and to complete the chain of evidence, Mr. Capon, the Hobart Town jailer, was, strangely enough, in London at the time, and identified us all. Our story was then made public, and Barker and Lesly, turning king's evidence against Russen, he was convicted of the murder of Lyons, and executed. We were then placed on board the Leviathan hulk, and remained there until shipped in the Lady Jane which was chartered, with convicts, for Van Diemen's Land, in order to be tried in the colony, where the offense was committed, for piratically seizing the brig Osprey, and arrived here on the 15th of December, 1838."

Coming, breathless, to the conclusion of this wonderful relation, Sylvia suffered her hand to fall into her lap, and sat meditative. The history of this desperate struggle for liberty was to her full of a vague horror. She had never before realized among what manner of men she had lived. The sullen creatures who worked in the chain-gangs, or pulled in the boats—their faces brutalized into a uniform blankness—must be very different men from John Rex and his companions. Her imagination pictured the voyage in the leaky brig, the South American slavery, the midnight escape, the desperate rowing, the long, slow agony of starvation, and the heart-sickness that must have followed upon recapture and imprisonment. Surely the punishment of penal servitude must have been made very terrible for men to dare such hideous perils to escape from it. Surely John Rex, the convict, who alone, and prostrated by sickness, quelled a mutiny, and navigated a vessel through a storm-ravaged ocean, must possess qualities which could be put to better use than stone-quarrying. Was the opinion of Maurice Frere the correct one, after all, and were these convict monsters gifted with unnatural powers of endurance, only to be subdued and tamed by unnatural and inhuman punishments of lash and chain? Her fancies growing amidst the fast gathering gloom, she shuddered as she guessed to what extremities of evil might such men proceed did an opportunity ever come to them to retaliate upon their jailers. Perhaps beneath each mask of servility and sullen fear that was the ordinary prison face, lay hidden a courage and a despair as mighty as those which sustained the ten poor wanderers over the Pacific Sea. Maurice had told her that these people had their secret signs, their secret language. She had just seen a specimen of the skill with which this very Rex—still bent upon escape—could send a hidden message to his friends beneath the eyes of his jailers. What if the whole island were but one smouldering volcano of revolt and murder—the whole convict population but one incarnated conspiracy, engendered and bound together by the hideous freemasonry of crime and suffering! Terrible to think of—yet not impossible.

Oh, how strangely must the world have been civilized, that this most lovely corner of it must needs be set apart as a place of banishment for the monsters that civilization had brought forth and bred! She cast her eyes around, and all beauty seemed blotted out from the scene before her. The graceful foliage melting into indistinctness in the gathering twilight, appeared to her horrible and treacherous. The river seemed to flow sluggishly, as though thickened with blood and tears. The shadow of the trees seemed to hold lurking shapes of cruelty and danger. Even the whispering breeze bore with it sighs and threats and mutterings of revenge. Oppressed by a terror of loneliness, she hastily caught up the manuscript, and turned to seek the house, when, as if summoned from the earth by the power of her own fears, a ragged figure barred her passage.

To the excited girl this apparition seemed the embodiment of the unknown evil she had dreaded. She recognized the yellow clothing, and marked the eager hands outstretched to seize her. Instantly upon her flashed the story that three days since had set the prison-town agog. The desperado of Port Arthur, the escaped mutineer and murderer, was before her, with unchained arms, free to wreak his will of her.

"Sylvia! It is you! Oh, at last! I have escaped, and come to ask— What? Do you not know me?"

Pressing both hands to her bosom, she stepped back a pace, speechless with terror.

"I am Rufus Dawes," he said, looking in her face for the grateful smile of recognition that did not come—"Rufus Dawes."

The party at the house had finished their wine, and, sitting on the broad verandah, were listening to some gentle dullness of the clergyman, when there broke upon their ears a cry.

"What's that?" said Vickers.

Frere sprang up, and looked down the garden. He saw two figures that seemed to struggle together. One glance was enough, and, with a shout, he leaped the flower-beds, and made straight at the escaped prisoner.

Rufus Dawes saw him coming, but, secure in the protection of the girl who owed to him so much, he advanced a step nearer, and loosing his respectful clasp of her hand, caught her dress.

"Oh, help, Maurice, help!" cried Sylvia again.

Into the face of Rufus Dawes came an expression of horror-stricken bewilderment. For three days the unhappy man had contrived to keep life and freedom, in order to get speech with the one being who, he thought, cherished for him some affection. Having made an unparalleled escape from the midst of his warders, he had crept to the place where lived the idol of his dreams, braving recapture, that he might hear from her two words of justice and gratitude. Not only did she refuse to listen to him, and shrink from him as from one accursed, but, at the sound of his name, she summoned his deadliest foe to capture him. Such monstrous ingratitude was almost beyond belief. She, too—the child he had nursed and fed, the child for whom he had given up his hard-earned chance of freedom and fortune, the child of whom he had dreamed, the child whose image he had worshipped—she, too, against him! Then there was no justice, no heaven, no God! He loosed his hold of her dress, and regardless of the approaching footsteps, stood speechless, shaking from head to foot. In another instant Frere and M'Nab flung themselves upon him, and he was borne to the ground. Though weakened by starvation, he shook them off with scarce an effort, and, despite the servants who came hurrying from the alarmed house, might even then have turned and made good his escape. But he seemed unable to fly. His chest heaved convulsively, great drops of sweat beaded his white face, and from his eyes tears seemed about to break. For an instant his features worked convulsively, as if he would fain invoke upon the girl, weeping on her father's shoulder, some hideous curse. But no words came—only thrusting his hand into his breast, with a supreme gesture of horror and aversion, he flung some thing from him. Then a profound sigh escaped him, and he held out his hands to be bound.

There was something so pitiable about this silent grief, that, as they led him away, the little group instinctively averted their faces, lest they should seem to triumph over him.

CHAPTER XI.

A RELIC OF MACQUARIE HARBOR.

"You must try and save him from further punishment," said Sylvia, next day to Frere. "I did not mean to betray the poor creature, but I had made myself nervous by reading that convict's story."

"You shouldn't read such rubbish," said Frere. "What's the use? I don't suppose a word of it's true."

"It must be true. I am sure it's true. Oh, Maurice, these are dreadful men! I thought I knew all about convicts, but I had no idea that such men as these were among them."

"Thank God, you know very little," said Maurice. "The servants you have here are very different sort of fellows from Rex and company."

"Oh, Maurice, I am so tired of this place! It's wrong, perhaps, with poor papa and all, but I do wish I was some where out of the sight of chains and yellow cloth. I don't know what has made me feel as I do."

"Come to Sydney," said Frere. "There are not so many convicts there. It was arranged that we should go to Sydney, you know."

"For our honey moon? Yes," said Sylvia, simply. "I know it was. But we are not married yet."

"That's easily done," said Maurice.

"Oh, nonsense, sir! But I want to speak to you about this poor Dawes. I don't think he meant any harm. It seems to me now that he was rather going to ask for food or some thing, only I was so nervous. They won't hang him, Maurice, will they?"

"No," said Maurice. "I spoke to your father this morning. If the fellow is tried for his life, you may have to give evidence and so we came to the conclusion that Port Arthur again and heavy irons will meet the case. We gave him another life sentence this morning. That will make the third he's had."

"What did he say?"

"Nothing. I sent him down aboard the schooner at once. He ought to be out of the river by this time."

"Maurice, I have a strange feeling about that man."

"Eh?" said Maurice.

"I seem to fear him, as if I knew some story about him, and yet didn't know it."

"That's not very clear," said Maurice, forcing a laugh; "but don't let's talk about him any more. We'll soon be far from Port Arthur and every body in it."

"Maurice," said she, caressingly, "I love you, dear. You'll always protect me against these men, won't you?"

Maurice kissed her. "You have not got over your fright, Sylvia," he said. "I see I shall have to take a great deal of care of my wife."

"Of course," replied Sylvia.

And then the pair began to make love, or rather Maurice made it, and Sylvia suffered him.

Suddenly her eyes caught something. "What's that—there, on the ground by the fountain?" They were near the spot where Dawes had been seized the night before. A little stream ran through the garden, and a Triton—of convict manufacture—blew his horn in the middle of a—convict-built—rockery. Under the lip of the fountain lay a small package. Frere picked it up. It was made of soiled yellow cloth, and stitched, evidently by a man's fingers. "It looks like a needle-case," said he.

"Let me see. What a strange looking thing! Yellow cloth, too. Why, it must belong to a prisoner. Oh, Maurice, the man who was here last night!"

"Ay," says Maurice, turning over the packet, "it might have been his, sure enough."

"He seemed to fling something from him, I thought. Perhaps this is it?" said she, peering over his arm, in delicate curiosity. Frere, with something of a scowl on his brow tore off the outer covering of the mysterious packet, and displayed a second envelope, of gray cloth—the good-conduct uniform. Beneath this was a piece, some three inches square, of stained and discolored merino, that had once been blue.

"Halloo!" says Frere. "Why, what's this?"

"It is a piece of a dress," says Sylvia.

It was Rufus Dawes' talisman—a portion of the frock she had worn at Macquarie Harbor, and which the unhappy convict had cherished as a sacred relic for five weary years.

Frere flung it into the water. The running stream whirled it away. "Why did you do that?" cried the girl, with a sudden pang of remorse for which she could not account. The shred of cloth, caught by a weed, lingered for an instant on the surface of the water. Almost at the same moment, the pair, raising their eyes, saw the schooner which bore Rufus Dawes back to bondage glide past the opening of the trees and disappear. When they looked again for the strange relic of the desperado of Port Arthur, it also had vanished.

CHAPTER XII.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

The usual clanking and hammering were prevalent upon the stone jetty at Port Arthur when the schooner bearing the returned convict, Rufus Dawes, ran alongside. On the heights above the esplanade rose the grim front of the soldiers' barracks; beneath the soldiers' barracks was the long range of prison buildings, with their workshops and tan-pits; to the left lay the commandant's house, authoritative by reason of its embrasured terrace and guardian sentry; while the jetty, that faced the purple length of the Island of the Dead, swarmed with party-colored figures, clanking about their enforced business, under the muskets of their jailers.

Rufus Dawes had seen this prospect before, had learned by heart each beauty of rising sun, sparkling water, and wooded hill. From the hideously-clean jetty at his feet to the signal station, that, embowered in bloom, reared its slender arms upward into the cloudless sky, he knew it all. There was no charm for him in the exquisite blue of the sea, the soft shadows of the hills, or the soothing ripple of the waves that crept voluptuously to the white breast of the shining shore. He sat with his head bowed down and his hands clasped about his knees, disdaining to look until they roused him.

"Halloo, Dawes!" says Warder Troke, halting his train of ironed yellow jackets. "So you've come back again! Glad to see yer, Dawes! It seems an age since we had the pleasure of your company, Dawes!" At this pleasantry the train laughed, so that their irons clanked more than ever. They found it often inconvenient not to laugh at Mr. Troke's humor. "Step down here, Dawes, and let me introduce yer to your h'old friends. They'll be glad to see yer, won't yer, boys? Wuy, bless me, Dawes, we thort we'd lost yer! We thort yer'd given us the slip altogether, Dawes. They didn't take care of yer in Hobart Town, I expect, eh, boys? We'll look after yer here, Dawes, though. You won't bolt any more."

"Take care, Mr. Troke," said a warning voice, "you're at it again! Let the man alone!"

By virtue of an order transmitted from Hobart Town, they had begun to attach the dangerous prisoner to the last man of the gang, riveting the leg-irons of the pair by means of an extra link, which could be removed when necessary; but Dawes had given no sign of consciousness. At the sound of the friendly tones, however, he looked up, and saw a tall, gaunt man, dressed in a shabby pepper-and-salt raiment, and wearing a black handkerchief knotted round his throat. He was a stranger to him.

"I beg yer pardon, Mr. North," said Troke, sinking at once the bully in the sneak. "I didn't see yer reverence."

"A parson!" thought Dawes, with disappointment, and dropped his eyes.

"I know that," returned Mr. North, coolly. "If you had, you would have been all butter and honey. Don't you trouble yourself to tell a lie; it's quite unnecessary."

Dawes looked up again. This was a strange parson.

"What's your name, my man?" said Mr. North, suddenly, catching his eye.

Rufus Dawes had intended to scowl, but the tone, sharply authoritative, roused his automatic convict second nature; and he answered, almost despite himself, "Rufus Dawes."

"Oh," said Mr. North, eyeing him with a curious air of expectation that had something pitying in it. "This is the man, is it? I thought he was to go to the coal-mines."

"So he is," said Troke, "but we hain't a-going to send there for a fortnit, and in the mean time I'm to work him on the chain."

"Oh," said Mr. North again. "Lend me your knife, Troke."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—The plague fright at Berlin has recalled the extraordinary precautions taken during the cholera epidemic of 1831. A cord was drawn in front of houses supposed to be infected. The keys were given to a police agent, who, three or four times a day weighed to see what the inmates wanted. He then placed what he brought them on a table outside near the door. The money was put into a glass full of vinegar, and the agent took it out with a spoon. The paper on which the commissions were written down he took up with pincers. When a sick person was taken to hospital a police agent preceded the vehicle with a bell, and two soldiers kept every one away from the sick person. The doctors wore cloaks and masks of oil cloth. The skin of dogs and cats being deemed particularly favorable to the dissemination of the disease, persons were recommended to kill them, except where they were positively necessary. For months the inhabitants lived in seclusion, and an old lady actually hanged herself for fear of the cholera reaching her. The precautions gradually became matter for ridicule.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE INVENTION.

A Machine for Moving Grain as if it were Water.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

One of the most remarkable inventions of the time is now being practised and experimented upon by Alfred Wilkin, of this city. For several months Mr. Wilkin has been trying to study out some more speedy and economical method of elevating grain in bulk than any now in use. The results, as already shown by his yet imperfect model, are astonishing, and promise to work almost a revolution in the grain carrying trade. The principle made use of in this curious little machine is simply that of atmospheric pressure, or the exhaust process which has lately been applied with such wonderful success in the great Westinghouse atmospheric brakes. The model which Mr. Wilkin has used so far is a small air pump, rather rudely constructed, yet answering for all practical purposes at present. Connected with the pump is a one-inch tin pipe, syphon shaped, and at the elbow or top (some three feet above the pump) is a cylinder somewhat larger than the pipe and connecting both parts of it. Inside of this is a smaller perforated cylinder, while at the lower end of it is a valve through which the grain drops out. The other arm of the syphon is extended down into the grain pile.

When the machine was first ready to be started some wheat was put into a common envelope box to represent the car or vessel, and the grain was sucked up at a rate that was perfectly astonishing. As some one remarked, at this rate the complete machine would "draw the inside out of a vessel in less than no time." This was making an elevation of about five feet, and some who viewed the remarkable effects of the crude air pump reasoned that it would be as high as the air would sustain a column of water. But, without arguing the case, Mr. Wilkin quietly had an additional lot of pipe made, and planting his machine in the third story of the Custom House, forty feet from the ground, had the satisfaction of seeing it take up the wheat and corn out of the box placed on the ground as easily as a whirlwind would take up the dust from the road. The next step was to place the air pump in the fourth story, over fifty feet from the ground where the result was similar. The only drawbacks were the mechanical defects in his appliances. This settles the question about raising grain to great heights by atmospheric pressure.

The reciprocating pump will be supplanted in practice by powerful blowers, which, with their continuous action, will exhaust the air so rapidly, the manufacturers think, that an eight inch pipe will give all the pressure asked for by the inventor.

The economy of power and the rapidity of transit of the grain are, of course, problematical. But many of the great advantages of the arrangement are apparent. Among these is the capacity for discharging several cars or vessels at the same time, by making the supply pipe fork into several pipes leading to the different lots of grain. Then the expense of shoveling the grain up to the leg of the elevator, as under the present system, is saved. This amounted to $3.50 per 1,000 bushels in Buffalo last season—$150 or $200, say, for a large schooner. When held at the surface of the grain the pipe, while in one position, would draw up nearly, if not quite, all the wheat or corn in the envelope box, so that by a little moving, as a fireman would move the nozzle of his hose, it would quickly take up all the grain in the vessel.

There would be a saving of about one-half in insurance rates on grain in store, as there would be no machinery in the building—hence no friction and no danger from fire in the building. Not the least among the desirable features of this method would be the cooling of the grain by passing it from one bin to another, and cleaning it of dust and dirt at the same time. The immense benefits such a system would confer upon a port like Toledo can be readily seen. By making a large reduction in the cost of transferring and storing grain, not only here but at terminal lake points, a supremacy would be given our great water route which could not be successfully challenged by any railroad combination on earth.

TO THE NORTH POLE BY BALLOON.

Commander Cheyne, of the British Royal Navy, is making efforts to get up an expedition to reach the North Pole by means of balloons. He is an experienced Arctic navigator, having served under Sir James Ross, and has secured the services of Captain Templar, a well-known aeronaut. Commander Cheyne believes that the Gulf Stream sweeps round the polar basin, and returns by the north and east of Greenland as a great body of cold water. He proposes to utilize this current in the following manner: The ship would proceed up Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay; then, turning to the west, would steam up Lancaster Sound and Queen's Channel to the furthest explored point. She would next take a north-northwesterly direction until the set of the current was felt, when her course would be altered to due north. In any case, she would push on through every available opening in the ice until her advance was definitely arrested by the advent of Winter. In addition to the usual equipment of sledges, etc., the vessel would carry several balloons, each one capable of lifting about a ton weight in addition to the men. When the ship becomes beset in the pack, three balloons would be inflated and joined together by means of three light spars 60 feet long. Thus a triangle would be formed, with a balloon at each angle. The whole together representing a lifting power of about three tons. This power would be employed in carrying the boat-cars, sledges, provisions, tents, ballast, etc. Commander Cheyne proposes during the winter to establish two observatories about thirty miles apart, with the ship as a centre, so that by the end of May the balloons may start upon a curve already ascertained with tolerable accuracy. By this means, the distance of the vessel from the Pole and the course to be followed being known, the travelers would be enabled to drop within ten or twenty miles of their destination. Wire trail-ropes would be used for preserving an equal altitude above the ice. When it was necessary to descend, the gas would be reserved by recompressing it, by mechanical means, into the receivers, there to be held in readiness for future use. If the journey should have been successful and the wind favorable, the return trip would at once be made, the balloons being arrested on the parallel of latitude upon which the ship was left ice-blocked. The commanding officer in charge would send out sledge parties daily to meet the balloons and give whatever assistance might be required. On the breaking up of the ice the ship would leave her Winter quarters and push round the northern extremity of Greenland. A second winter would here be passed, the time being spent in making a survey of the coast and other scientific observations. During the following Summer, aided by the natural drift of the ice, the vessel would steam through the opening, and return home between the continent of Greenland and Spitzbergen. Should no favorable wind arise, however, to carry him back from the Pole to his ship, commander Cheyne intends continuing his aerial journey, and trusts to good fortune to drop in Russia wherever inhabitants are to be seen.

AFTER THE HORSE THIEVES.

Exciting Chase in Waterloo County.

Two weeks ago last Sunday evening, while Mr. John Ketchie, living near Galt, was attending church, some person stole a valuable horse from his stables. Mr. Ketchie did not find out that his horse was gone till Monday morning, when Chief of Police Robinson, of Galt, was informed of the matter. He took the proper steps at once to recover the stolen property. On Tuesday morning following Mr. Robinson received information that a man on horseback had broken into and stolen from the house of Walter Scott, living in the vicinity of Galt, a purse containing a small sum of money and some other articles. A second warrant was issued and Chief Robinson and Mr. Ketchie started in pursuit. The thief was traced as far as Glenworth, where he was lost track of in the woods. The pursuers were at one time within forty minutes' ride of the thief, after a race of four or five days duration. They however failed to capture him, and had to return home. Soon after their arrival intelligence was received that the thief had been seen near Shakespeare. Messrs. Robinson and Ketchie started with the latter's team, and cornered him up in the above place, where an arrest was effected. The horse and man were taken to Galt on Monday night. Yesterday morning the prisoner was brought before Mayor Blain, and remanded to the Berlin jail for eight days in order to obtain the necessary evidence. The man's name is John Anges. Two more warrants are in the hands of the London police for horse stealing against the same man.—*News.*

In the same town James Lepscomb has been arraigned and sent for trial on a charge of stealing a horse and cutter from Mr. Dilman Cobb. The accused is a colored man from Guelph.

A HUSBAND'S LIABILITIES.

A Test Case in the London Courts—How to Avoid a Wife's Extravagancies.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1879.

A way has been found in England, in which husbands may guard against being responsible for the debts contracted by extravagant wives. The case of Howell against Lord Desart, recently tried in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, before Sir Alexander Cockburn and a special jury, has considerable interest to married men. The story is as follows:—Messrs. Howell & James sued Lord Desart for the sum of £112, being the balance of an account alleged to be due from his Lordship for goods supplied to Lady Desart between December, 1875, and June, 1877. The noble defendant denied his liability. It was stated that Lord Desart on coming to his title inherited estates so heavily encumbered by charges upon them for the benefit of relatives that his actual and tangible income was only £1,000 a year. On his marriage in 1871 to the sometime Lady Desart £500 a year was settled on her by her father for her separate use, so that their joint income was £1,500 per annum. It was mutually agreed that £500 a year should be set apart to meet the expenses of their joint housekeeping, and that her ladyship should retain for her sole personal use the annual sum of £400.

A WIFE'S DEBTS.

In a few years the lady ran into debt to the extent of £6,000, which heavy sum her father made arrangements to liquidate. A fresh agreement was then come to between the parties. Lady Desart was only to receive £250 a year pin money, and she promised—so the defendant's counsel represented—not to incur any more debts. But in September, 1875, the first instalment of the yearly stipend of £250 was paid to Lady Desart and in December of the same year she opened a fresh credit account with Messrs. Howell & James. The account went on unknown to her husband for some eighteen months: the bills for the goods delivered were sent in to Lady Desart and not to his lordship; in May, 1876, Lady Desart paid the firm £25 on account by her own check on her own bankers, and in April, 1877, she paid them in the same manner £30 more. In 1877 Messrs. Howell & James seem to have begun to press the lady for payment, without, however, having recourse to her husband. In May, 1878, certain painful circumstances culminated in the dissolution of the marriage of Lord and Lady Desart, at the suit of the former, and shortly after the divorce Messrs. Howell & James made to Lord Desart their first application for payment of the balance due to them. Lord Desart, finding that there were similar claims against him from other tradesmen to the amount of several thousands of pounds, denied his liability. The action tried by Sir Alexander Cockburn was thus a test case.

A LEGAL DECISION.

The decision of the eminent Justice is thus stated by the *Daily News*:—"The divorce made, of course, no difference in the liability, nor was the fact that Lady Desart had a marriage settlement relied on. But it so happened that her allowance had been paid to her separate account and that she was accustomed to discharge her bills with her own checks—an arrangement resorted to on account of some previous extravagance of hers. This was regarded by the jury, and had evidently been regarded by the Lord Chief Justice, as strong if not complete proof that Lady Desart was not entitled to pledge her husband's credit and that her tradesmen had by the mere receipt of her checks sufficient intimation of the fact. This view of the case was strengthened by the fact that Lord Desart had never received applications for payment until after the divorce. It would appear from this case that tolerably simple means exist of checking the foibles of an extravagant partner; the means, namely, of a separate account and a check book. Nor can this decision be thought hard on tradesmen, inasmuch as by the simple process of sending in their accounts to the husband at reasonable intervals in any doubtful case they can soon ascertain whether or no his credit as well as their customer's is pledged. There are tradesmen, no doubt, who object to this on the ground that might offend their customers, but in such a case they must naturally take the consequences of their acts, or rather of their inaction."

There is naturally great consternation among our much-trusted West End firms, who are as the *Telegraph* remarks, "already much exasperated at the spectacle of the Haymarket and of Bedford street blocked up by carriages and carriage people, who are flocking with their ready money to the stores."

HIS SAD MISSION.

Mrs. Nichols is a wealthy lady. She is the wife of an invalid. The other day she was summoned to the parlor to see a visitor.

"Good morning, sir!" she said, as she swept into the room.

"Good morning!" he replied, very politely; "I understand you have an invalid husband?"

"I have."

"What seems to be the matter with him?" enquired the caller, with professional gravity.

"Consumption."

"Been troubled long," he went on, as he drew his handkerchief across his face a couple of times, "or is it hasty?"

She told him in a very dignified manner that her husband had been a sufferer for five years.

"Five years—five years?" he murmured, meditatively, as he drew out a memorandum-book and commenced to figure. "Well, I guess about another year will settle him. I suppose you've had him in Florida, but that amounts to nothing. Consumption is awful uncertain; you can't tell when it is going to yank you."

The lady made no reply, but tears trickled down her cheeks, which caused her caller to remark:

"Yes, I know it is sad; but then there's no use of talking on. Death is inevitable and can't be escaped. Now, then, say we'll give him till next May."

The lady sobbed audibly.

"Yes, I suppose he was a kind, indulgent husband, and it will be hard for you to part with him; but you must brace up and face the shock with heroic fortitude."

Still no reply from the lady, whose face was now buried in her handkerchief.

"I didn't come here this morning to stir up your feelings and make you feel sad. Death is awful solemn, but business is business."

He then paused and drew a card from his pocket, and, presenting it, said:

"Perhaps after you are a widow you will have no use for your husband's garments; if not, I should be pleased to make a bid on them. I keep a second-hand clothing store, and I just thought I'd step around early and get the refusal. If you'll just let me take a look at some of his things I can give you a decent idea of what they'll fetch."

Then she summoned the coachman, but he didn't arrive in time to get a kick at the clothier.

—A new recipient of judicial honors in Alabama was reminded, after the argument in a case that was being tried before him was closed, that he should charge the jury, and rose and said: "Gentlemen ob de jury, I charge you half a dollar a-piece, and I say you must pay it before de case goes on."

—The passenger rate from Chicago to New York is still $17, a reduction of $3 from the regular rates.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Ireland.

Major-General Roberts, who has so highly distinguished himself in the Afghan campaign, is a native of Waterford.

Marshall MacMahon will probably visit Ireland during the coming summer, in order that he may see the country of his ancestors. The visit will be private.

A conference on the land question has been held in Dublin, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that further protection was necessary for the occupiers of the soil.

The money on deposit in joint-stock banks in Ireland fell last year, it is reported, £1,500,000, and this is taken as a measure of the depression, especially among the agricultural classes.

The engineers' dispute has extended to Belfast. The masters some time ago gave notice of a reduction of 7½ to 10 per cent. in wages. The notice has expired, and the men have struck work.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs to that journal that the Government has just resolved not to proceed at the next assizes with the trial of the three men charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim. An application will be issued to admit them to bail.

The report of Dr. Cameron, analyst to the city of Dublin, to the effect that he had traced several cases of typhoid fever in some fashionable localities to the milk coming from a dairy owned by a person said to be suffering from that sickness, has created a painful sensation.

The Clonmel board of guardians have forwarded a petition to Parliament praying to equalize the franchise in Ireland to that in England. Mr. Bagwell said there are 459 electors in Clonmel out of a population of 11,000. In similar towns in England the number of electors is double or treble in proportion.

Intelligence has been received at Wexford that a woman named Mary Hawkins was found dead in her bed. It is supposed that the woman was murdered. Some of her ribs were broken. The deceased kept a lodging-house, which was frequented by the tramp class, at a place called Lathnure, near Clonroche.

A general meeting of moulders has been held, when a communication was read from the executive in London, announcing that arrangements had been completed there whereby the weekly payments of the men on strike in Belfast would be considerably increased. To all appearances at present the men are determined to resist the reduction of 2s. per week.

At a meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians, Mr. Clampettert drew attention to the necessity that existed for the erection of a public morgue in the city, where unclaimed dead bodies might be placed when found until an inquest had been held. The only available place at present for the reception of such bodies was the corporation yard. Only recently the dead body of a child was found and taken there, and in the morning it turned out that during the night rats had got at the body and literally devoured it. When found it was so disfigured that the coroner's jury could scarcely identify it as a human body at all. That such a state of things should be tolerated in the city of Waterford was almost incredible.

Scotland.

The North Leith Parochial Board has received the sum of £1,290, a bequest to the poor of the parish from a gentleman in Philadelphia.

About 250 plumbers in Glasgow, who have been on a strike for six weeks, have to accept a reduction of one penny per hour on the present rate, 8½d per hour.

It was shown on the trial of the Glasgow Bank Directors that in one case an advance of £80,000 was made to a friend on the security of four live elephants.

The Solicitor-General for Scotland has issued an address as Conservative candidate for Haddington Burghs. He approves the Government's Eastern and Afghan policy.

The Glasgow Free Presbytery has resolved to appoint a committee to confer with representatives of other churches as to a joint movement in aid of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank.

The Prince of Wales' Indian collection is shortly to be forwarded for exhibition in the Museum of Science and Arts. Arrangements are being made for the holding of a conversazione in the Museum on the occasion of the inauguration of the collection in Edinburgh.

A disease entitled by the physicians "German measles," is exceedingly prevalent in Govan just now, and is in almost every case fatal. Many families have lost two and three children inside of a week. Whooping-cough is also prevalent, and there are several cases of scarlet fever.

Smuggling in the Orkney and Shetland Islands is now to be put down with a strong hand. A special division of the coast guard service has been created, the members of which will be located in several of the islands, and two cruisers, one a steamer, are attached to the division.

Since their admission to the convict cells in Duke street prison, Glasgow, the health of Mr. Salmond and Mr. Inglis have suffered considerably, and they have now, by the order of the prison surgeon, been entered on the sick list and transferred to the hospital. The other directors are still in fair health, and occupy their proper cells.

The Committee of the Caledonian Banking Company have issued a circular to the shareholders, calling on them to guarantee individually to the other Scotch Banks the sum of £150 against any possible loss the Scotch banks may incur by the Caledonian Bank being kept out of liquidation, and by its getting two years to pay up its liabilities to the Scotch banks. The Glasgow City Bank liquidators do not now insist on the liquidation of the Caledonian, but require its paid-up capital to be set aside to meet their possible claims.

A meeting of tenant farmers has been held at Kelso to consider the present state of agricultural interests. On behalf of the tenantry an opinion was expressed that it was impossible for farmers to continue, in the face of the present depression and of the extent to which they were handicapped by high rents, to meet their engagements to landlords and others. Lord Polwarth speaking as a proprietor, said it was his belief that a reduction of the rents would not give farmers the remedy they wanted, and suggested that what should be aimed at was increased production of both beef and corn.

A GOOD REASON.

He was a regular dandy in appearance. He wore kid gloves, plug hat, gaiters with cloth uppers, a natty cut-away coat hidden beneath a checkered ulster, and a pair of mouse-colored linen pantaloons.

Everybody noticed his summer trousers as he walked down the street.

"Hey, mister!" shouted one boy, "shoot the pants."

Still he paid no attention.

"There goes a Hesquimax," shrieked another gamin.

Then he sought refuge in a sample-room, where one man took the liberty of inquiring:

"Why don't you wear cloth trousers; you'll kill yourself going around that way in this kind of weather."

The man didn't reply but got near the stove.

"Guess he's a poet trying to come the eccentric," suggested another.

After a few moments of silence another man bawled out:

"If I were you I'd drive my legs into the sleeves of my ulster and tie the skirts around my neck."

After several more had quizzed him on the absurdity of wearing summer pantaloons in midwinter, he got up and shouted:

"Would you all like to know why I wear summer trousers now?"

"Yes, yes!" they answered, unanimously.

"Well, it's because they're all I've got!"

His reply was satisfactory.

HOW HOT IS THE SUN?

The temperature of the sun has recently been the subject of an able investigation by M. Rosetti. He first sought to establish the laws of radiation in relation to the temperature. First the radiation of a Leslie's cube filled with mercury and heated to 300° was measured with a thermopile and a Wiedemann galvanometer. The formula arrived at was tested in the case of a copper ball heated in the flame of a Bunsen burner to about 7[illegible]° to 800°. Further, the radiating powers of various bodies (copper, copper covered with lampblack, iron, platinum and oxychloride of magnesium), heated in the Bunsen burner or oxyhydrogen blowpipe, was also examined, and gave satisfactory confirmation of the formula for temperatures ranging up to 2,4[illegible]°. Taking into account absorption in the earth's atmosphere, and making observation of the heating of a thermopile by the radiation of the sun, the effective temperature of this orb was concluded to be 9,965.4° C., or 20,380.7° C., according as regard is had to the absorption by the solar atmosphere round the photosphere or not.

—What class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
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Mr. Titus, from Mr. Bleecker's office, will attend at each Division Court held at Madoc.

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E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

DR. W. A. DAFOE,
GRADUATE of Toronto University, and of the University of Trinity College; Fellow of Trinity Medical School, (by examination); Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office in Victoria Block, Madoc.

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J. D. EVANS, P.L.S. T. O. BOLGER, P.L.S., C.E. & A.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
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Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Cheap Bread!

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WHITE FISH,
FRESH WATER HERRING,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Family Groceries,

FLOUR, FEED,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

J. HARPER.

Madoc, Jan. 21st, 1878. 65

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.

To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:

Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?

APPLY TO
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For further particulars apply to

A. F. WOOD,
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Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 19, 1879.

THE BUDGET.

In a speech acknowledged on all hands to be of great ability Mr. Tilley, on Friday night last, brought down the National Policy promised by Sir John and his friends at the last election. It will take some time for ordinary readers to grasp the full tenor of the explanations made by the Finance Minister, though we expect to see criticisms of the most profound character made off hand on all sides. So far as we have been able to give the matter attention the result strikes us as follows:—A pretty general increase has taken place of 2½ per cent. on all goods that heretofore were rated at 17½. That some articles rated at 17½ are increased to 25 and 30 per cent. That in some cases, but very few, the duty has been lowered. That on the whole it is a Protective Tariff, and it remains to be seen how far it will meet the exigencies of the times for which its promoters claim it was especially framed. We hope for the best, but shall watch with a good deal of anxiety the results. We must plead guilty to having some grave doubts on the subject. We live alongside a nation with whom we must as traders, both in exporting and importing, have much in common, and anything like an antagonistic policy is sure to stir up anything but friendly feelings. There is to be an extra session in Congress and it will be interesting as well as cause some anxiety to note how they will act under the probable effects of the new Tariff. As we said before we shall watch results with some anxiety. It has always been a question with us how to reconcile satisfactorily—indeed we think it never has been done—the interests of the manufacturer and the consumer. For a time there may seem to be no disturbing elements, when all at once there springs up feelings of great intensity, demanding either a lowering of a protective tariff or the creating of one as the case may be. As to the effect on some articles we will show below the difference from what it was and leave it with our readers to form their own judgment:—Under the old Tariff barley was free and all the articles below. Under the new it pays 15 cts. on each bushel; Indian corn, 7½ cts.; oats, 10 cts.; rye, 10 cts.; wheat, 15 cts.; peas, 10 cts.; beans, 15 cts.; rye flour, 50 cts. per bbl.; wheat flour, 50 cts. per bbl.; coal, 50 cts. per ton.

On the following articles an increase has taken place, on cotton clothing, shirts, etc., 12½ per cent. Cotton cloth, such as paid 17½ per cent. is increased to about what is equal to 40 per cent. Bolts, nuts, screws, etc., increased 17½ per cent. Hardware used by cabinet makers, carriage makers, saddlers, upholsterers, an increase of 12½ per cent. On whiskey an increase of 13½ cts. per gallon; brandy, 25 cts.; Gin, 12½ cts. Steel, formerly free, now 10 per cent. Steel tools of all kinds, 12½ per cent. increase.

It will be seen by the above that while the farmer *may* get an advantage by the protection on grain he is sure to pay a higher price on all classes of manufactured goods. If he gains as much on the one hand as he loses on the other, and manufactures are stimulated thereby, indirectly no doubt, it will be a gain all round. We hope for the best, and accept the change as an evident wish to make things better.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S WEDDING.

Arthur, Duke of Connaught, the soldier Prince, was married on Thursday last, 13th inst., in St. George's church at Windsor to the Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederic Charles. Prince Arthur was born in May, 1850, and is consequently in his 29th year. His bride is a grand niece to the Emperor William of Germany. Her father commanded at the famous siege of Metz, during the late Franco-Prussian war, and won for himself great distinction on account of his coolness, bravery and fortitude. The Princess Margaret is said to be very plain and unostentatious in her habits. It may interest our lady readers to learn that her *trousseau* was also plain for a princess; her bridal dress was white satin, trimmed with Point D'Alencon lace representing roses, oranges and myrtles, and the train was only thirteen feet long. Her travelling costume was gray, braided with *soutache*. The bridesmaids were eight in number—two daughters of dukes, two daughters of marquises, four daughters of earls. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were the groom's best men. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by half-a dozen other bishops. The foreign guests were the King of the Belgians, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

MAYOR RIVARD, of Montreal, was inaugurated on Tuesday last. In his address, speaking of the Orange difficulties, he said:—"I firmly and conscientiously believe that the sad occurrences which we had unfortunately to encounter in the past, will not occur again, and what encourages me in this belief is that I have faith in the sense and sound judgment of the great majority of the population of Montreal, who, I am satisfied, think with me that because it so happens that we have here, agglomerated together, different nationalities and creeds, it does not follow that we must rouse and battle against one another. On the contrary we are all Christians, and consequently members of the same family, and as such there is no reason why we should not love one another, leaving to each denomination perfect liberty to follow the form of the religion of its choice. I am confident that the citizens of Montreal generally will make it a point of honor to justify the handsome device, *concordia salus*, which is written in golden letters on our coat of arms, and which I would like to see enshrined in the hearts of all my fellow citizens.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

In Trenton, according to the *Courier*, they make tramps shovel snow in return for lodgings.

The Campbellford *Herald* says the work of grading on the Grand Junction Railway between Campbellford, and Hastings was expected to commence on Thursday last.

A barn and its contents, consisting of grain, hay, waggons, harness, &c., owned by Jacob Hill, in the Township of Murray, were totally destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Cause unknown.

The last issue of the Eganville *Enterprise* contained the prize list for a township Agricultural Society's show, in Renfrew, to be held in October next. Nothing like giving the affair due notice.

We learn that the people of Hungerford have made the proposal to the Napanee, Tamworth, and Quebec Railway Company, of a bonus of $10,000, to extend their line through that Township from Tamworth to the village of Tweed.

The Kingston *News* says: "A man named Roland Jackson, who was one of the associates of George Phoenix, the Odessa counterfeiter, has been arrested in Toronto for burglary. He will probably meet his old friend in the P. P."

The contract for fencing the line of the Grand Junction from Stirling to Hastings has been awarded to Mr. Wm. G. Denison, of Toronto, who has already got some twenty thousand posts and is now procuring a supply of lumber.

Judge Lazier gave judgement in the Stirling election case on Wednesday last, unseating the defendant, Dr. Faulkner, who has also to pay costs. The Judge did not consider Mr. Craige entitled to the seat, and consequently a new election will ensue.

Mr. David Airth has shown us a natural curiosity, in the shape of a stalk of rye, with three heads to it, which was grown on his farm last season. Two heads on a single stalk is not an unusual occurrence: but this is the first instance noticed of three separate heads on one stalk.—*Renfrew Mercury.*

The first appearance of that ebony gentleman named the "crow," more especially during the latter part of a long, hard winter, is generally hailed as the omen of the near approach of spring, but when a flock of geese, "those historical saviours of old Rome," is seen to fly northwards, we are taught to believe that the sunny days are not far distant. A goodly sized flock of geese passed over the town this morning, within easy rifle range, on their way to the upper lakes, prompted, doubtless, by the innate instinct common to all migratory fowls.—Peterborough *Review.*

The lightning on Saturday night which appeared so vividly here committed stranger freaks in the Township of Thurlow, Mr. Elijah Ketcheson, who lives in the 3rd. concession, had a wire clothes line attached to two corners of his house and from thence to a tree about thirty feet distant. The lightning struck the tree, and following the clothes wire conductor both ways, struck and splintered both posts of his house to which the wire was attached, splitting them both, but fortunately doing no further damage. Mr. Franklin Foster, who lives in the 1st concession of Huntingdon, was sitting in his house in the evening in question, when the lightning struck the chimney, following it down to the room where he was sitting, where it found egress through the floor within about two feet of where he was sitting. The carpet was torn into shreds and the floor into fine splinters where the lightning went through the floor, and Mr. Foster felt a shock similar but much intensified to what would be felt from a galvanic battery. The carpet was set on fire but was soon extinguished.—*Intelligencer.*

We take the following from the Napanee *Standard*:—"Mr. Jamieson, of the Belleville *Intelligencer*, was in town on Monday, and we had the pleasure of a friendly call from him. He was down to meet the promoters of the Napanee railway with a view to obtaining their views on an extension of the railway from Tamworth to Madoc *via* the village of Tweed. A glance at the map shows that such a line would tap all the leading avenues of an immense traffic which is now lost to us, and as the line would pass through the centre of Hungerford and tend greatly to the development of that township, it is very probable that a substantial bonus could be obtained. As the line would also pass through Erinsville, the claim upon the support of Sheffield would be increased. Such a line would also be great benefit to Kaladar, and other back townships." To which the *Intelligencer* adds, "We commend this matter to the attention of the North Hastings Railway Company, whose line could be connected with Tweed by the construction of a short branch. It would be very greatly against their interests and those of this County generally to have the trade of Hungerford and townships to the north directed to Napanee."

THE ONTARIO ASSEMBLY was prorogued on Tuesday last. The fourth session of the third Parliament, which has just been brought to a close, was not one productive of great measures, but a good deal of very useful legislation has been accomplished. Besides a greater number of private bills being passed than usual, several important public measures have been carried through. Among the most valuable of these are, perhaps, the measure for the improvement of the public school law, the amendment of the election laws, and also the improvement of the laws concerning juries. A most needful measure has also been passed providing for the establishment of a refuge for girls and the regulation of the reformatory for women. All who understand the evils arising from the enforced association of young with older and more hardened criminals will appreciate the benefits arising from this act. The act providing for the incorporation of steam-heating companies, and to enable gas companies to adopt the new discoveries of science, will perhaps be unused for some time, but it is a manifestation of the commendable zeal of Ontario legislators to anticipate the needs of the times. But if the session which has just passed is to be remembered in history, it will be by its confirmation of the settlement of the Ontario boundary question, which was so favorable to that province that it is now larger than most European States. The administration of justice over so extensive a territory, most of which is wild and little known, is no small task, and this has been also provided for by this session. The last session of the fourth assembly has thus been not an unfruitful one. The election of members to compose the fourth assembly must take place this year, and the electors will have to decide for or against the present Liberal administration, which has been a very useful one indeed.—*Witness.*

Rules for making Gilt-Edged Butter.

Select your cows with reference to the quantity and richness of the milk produced. The best cows are the cheapest for butter, so get the best you can of whatever breed you select. Give them good pasturage in the summer, and plenty of pure water, with frequent access to salt. In winter, feed sweet, early-cut hay, well-cured corn fodder, roots, cabbages, etc., and a ration of bran, corn-meal, ground oats or middlings.

Have the best implements, and keep them scrupulously clean, well scalded, and often exposed to the sweetening influences of the sun. The milk pail and pans should be of the best quality of tin. A reliable thermometer is a necessity to every good dairyman. The milking should be done quietly and at regular times, and the utmost cleanliness observed. Nothing is tainted quicker than milk by foul odors, and surely at times with nearly all cows there is enough animal odor to it, without adding any more. Strain the milk slowly into the pans, four to six inches deep. It is an excellent plan to strain the milk into a large can set in cold water, and cool down to 60 degrees before putting into the small pans. The milk must be set in a pure atmosphere, at such a temperature as will permit the cream to rise in from thirty to thirty-six hours after setting. In order to do that the room should be kept at about 60 to 65 degrees, and not allowed to vary much either above or below.

In hot weather keep a large piece of ice in a tub in the room. Cover it over with a thick blanket, and, if arranged so that the water will run off, it will keep a long time, and keep the room very uniform.

In cold weather some arrangements for warming the milk room should be adopted. Skim as soon as the milk begins to sour. Do not neglect this rule, as it is impossible to make good butter from cream that has become old and sour. When you pour your cream into the cream jar, splash as little as possible. Stir the cream every time you add more to it, and wipe the sides of the pot. Keep the temperature at about 60 degrees, and the cream pot in the coolest part of the house, covered with a fine gauze netting strained on a hoop, not with a tight cover. If covered too tight, fermentation is often too rapid. Churn often, as there is nothing gained by long keeping. Bring the temperature of the cream in the churn to 58 degrees, and allow it to rise above 64 degrees. Churn early in the morning, while it is cool. First scald the churn, turn the paddles; pour off, and pour in your cream. When likely to be deficient in color add a sufficient quantity of Wells Richardsons & Co.'s Perfected Butter Color to keep it up to the June standard. In churning revolve the paddles with an easy regular motion, not too fast nor too slow.

The butter should come in about forty minutes, a little more or a little less if the temperature of the cream when put in was about 58 degrees, ascertained by the thermometer. When it has "broken" and there is a difficulty to make the butter gather, throw in some cold water and give a few more turns. Some and I think a majority, of the best butter makers of to-day wash their butter with cold water before removing from the churn. Gather your butter with the paddle and lift it out into the tray, press it gently and incline it, and let the butter-milk run off. Work it gently with a paddle, with a cutting, gentle pressure, but not mash it; or, better, put into the butter-worker.

Salt it about an ounce to the pound, or to the taste of good customers; only with the best salt, and free from lumps and coarseness. Work the butter only so much as to expel the butter-milk, but not to work it too dry. This can be done by the use of a weak brine prepared for the purpose. Put the bowl away in a cool place. After standing twelve or twenty-four hours, gently press out with a ladle or machine, the remaining butter-milk, and any brine that will flow out with it, care being used not to work it too much. If this is done the butter has lost its grain and becomes salvey, and its keeping qualities are greatly injured. Pack in vessels which will impart no impurities to the butter. Fill within half an inch of the top. Place a thin cloth wholly over the butter. Over that pour cold brine as strong as can be made of hot water and the purest salt, or cover with a layer of fine salt. The whole process of making the butter, from drawing the milk to the placing of the butter in packages, should be hurried, as milk, cream and butter are going to decay every moment when exposed to the air, however pure it may be. Such butter is ready to keep or to sell. If to be kept long before selling, surround every package with coarse salt, by placing them in boxes prepared for the purpose. This process keeps the butter cool and hard, and free from sudden changes of air. When all these things are attended to promptly, and with as much uniformity as is under the power of man to control, there will be a near approach to uniformity in color, richness and purity. If the new beginner follows these rules, and keeps doing so, he will soon command the highest figures.

Cleanliness and common sense applied from the beginning to the end are absolutely necessary to issue good butter that will bring the highest price in the market.

The Learned Negro.

There was a negro preacher, I have heard,
In southern parts, before rebellion stirred,
Who did not spend his strength in empty sound;
His was a mind deep-reaching and profound.
Others might beat the air, and make a noise,
And help to amuse the silly girls and boys;
But as for him he was a man of thought,
Deep in theology, although untaught.
He could not read or write, but he was wise,
And knew "right smart" how to extemporize.
One Sunday morn, when hymns and prayers were said,
The preacher rose, and rubbing up his head,
"Brethern and sisterin, and companions dear,
Our preachment for to-day, as you shall hear,
Will be ob de creation,—ob de plan
On which God fashioned Adam, de first man.
When God made Adam, in the ancient day,
He made his body out of earth and clay,
He shape him out all right, den by and by,
He set him up agin de fence to dry."
"Stop," said a voice; and straightway there uprose
An ancient negro in his master's clothes.
"Tell me," said he, "before you farder go,
One little thing which I should like to know.
It does not quite get through this niggar's har,
How came that fence so nice and handy dar?"
Like one who in the mud is tightly stuck,
Or one non-plussed, astonished, thunder-struck,
The preacher looked severely on the pews
And rubbed his hair to know what words to use:
"Bredren," said he, "dis word I hab to say;
De preacher can't be bothered in dis way;
For, if he is, its jest as like as not,
Our whole theology will be upset."

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, April 14th, for the Painting of the Orange Hall in the Allen Settlement. Specifications may be seen at any time at my residence.

WM. THOMPSON.
March 18th, 1879. 103-4t

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Alexandra Factory Company will be held at the Factory, on Monday the 31st of March, inst., for the election of Officers for the present year, and settling the accounts of last year.

WILLIAM FEENY, Jr.
Madoc, March 18th, 1879. 103-2t

Closing up Business!

I BEG to give my friends and customers notice that I intend going out of the Blacksmithing business in this village on the 1st of May next, Mr. Thrasher again taking the premises. All accounts due me for work will require to be paid before that date.

JAMES JOHNSON.
Madoc, March 18th, 1879. 103

SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale his Saw Mill, situated on Lot No. 20, 4th Con., Township of Madoc. The building is 61x30 feet, and is comparatively new, being only built three years. The machinery is new and in good running order; circular saw, driven by water power. As I purpose giving up business in this place liberal terms will be given on the above, which presents a good opening for any one wishing to invest in the lumbering business.

ROBERT ROBINSON.
Madoc, March 18th, 1879. 103-3t

NOTWITHSTANDING

THE
ANTICIPATED RISE
IN THE PRICE OF

DRY GOODS,

AND
BOOTS AND SHOES,
(caused by the extra Duty)
WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER OUR
Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints,
Cottons, Steamlooms, Tweeds,
Shirts and Drawers,
Flannels, Tickings,
Boots and Shoes,
Trunks, Shoepacks, etc.
(an examination of the goods and prices proves this fact.)

CHEAP JOHN.

☞ WE ARE BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 80	to	$0 85
Barley,	0 55	to	0 75
Rye,	0 45	to	0 00
Oats,	0 32	to	0 33
Peas,	0 53	to	0 55
Butter,	0 13	to	0 20
Eggs,	0 15	to	0 18
Potatoes, per bush	0 43	to	0 53
Flour, per bbl	4 50	to	4 80
Sheepskins,	0 50	to	0 90
Hides,	3 00	to	5 00

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per brl	$4 25	to	$0 00
Wheat, per bushel	0 75	to	0 00
Rye, "	0 40	to	0 00
Oats, "	0 30	to	0 00
Barley, "	0 60	to	0 00
Peas, "	0 60	to	0 60
Potatoes, "	0 40	to	0 40
Eggs, per doz	0 12	to	0 13
Butter, per lb	0 12	to	0 13
Hides, per cwt.	3 00	to	4 00

HIDES, FURS AND SHINGLES.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any of the above, and will be in Madoc village every Wednesday and Saturday to attend to the same. Apply at Sydmer Ross & Co's.

S. SARGENT.
Madoc, Feb. 12th, 1879. 98-2m.

CHEESE BOXES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE ANY quantity of CHEESE BOXES at the low rate of

NINE CENTS EACH,

And will guarantee them first-class or ask no pay.
Will deliver them on the shortest notice.

JOHN KELLS,
100-3m. Queensboro.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East halves of Lots Nos. 25 and 26, in the Eighth concession of Madoc, will be sold cheap. Apply to the publishers of the REVIEW, Madoc, or to
H. HOLDEN,
95-6m Shannonville.

FOR SALE.

NO FAITH IN THE RAILWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED. NINE good Dwelling Houses and Lots in the flourishing village of Madoc. For particulars apply to the owner.
H. DINGMAN.

MORTGAGE SALE

—OF—

FARM PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in two certain Mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, default in payment having been made, there will be offered for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the

Court House, Belleville,
ON
Thursday, the Third day of April,
A. D. 1879, at Twelve o'clock, noon,
the following valuable Farm properties, viz.:

The South half of Lot Number Nineteen, in the Tenth Concession of Huntingdon, and also that portion of the West half of Lot Number Eighteen in same Concession, which was lately occupied by one Robert Elliott. These properties are about five miles distant from Tweed, and there are erected thereon a log house and frame barn. Terms and conditions made known at time of sale, and on application to

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
Barristers, Belleville,
Vendor's Solicitors.
CHAS. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
March 1st, 1879. 102-3t

C. G. WILSON,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Farmers and physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Agents, Read This.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address,
SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

TO THE
ELECTORS!
—OF—
North Hastings.

Having been urged by many old and influential friends in the Riding to become a candidate at the next election for the Ontario Legislature, and having received assurances from all parts of the Riding of a hearty support, I have decided to announce myself as a candidate.

An experience of nineteen years in the County Council, ten of which I filled the Warden's chair, has given me an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of the Constituency, and should be of value to me in trying to serve the Riding if returned as a member to the Legislature.

If elected I shall seek as a Conservative to work with the Conservative Party—for the general interests of the Province and for North Hastings particularly, while at the same time I will not be a party hack or yield up my judgment at the beck of a party leader, for the purpose of a factious party policy.

I shall consider it my bounden duty to do all in my power to develope the vast resources of the northern part of this County, consisting as they do of large agricultural districts, forests of timber, and extensive beds of minerals, and to aid generally in such legislation as will advance the best interests of the Province.

Your obedient servant,
A. F. WOOD.
MADOC, Feb'y 8th, 1879.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker
AND
Jeweler,
MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, and
JEWELRY,
ALWAYS ON HAND,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 16, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

Dried Apples.

We offer Canadian
Dried Apples, all
grafted fruit, at $1.25
a bushel, or 6 cts.
by the pound.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

New Goods,

New Goods,

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

John Robertson's

New advertisement

will appear next week.

New Partnership.

ON entering into partnership with my son, George Caverly, I feel it my duty to return my grateful thanks to the public, for their unvarying patronage and support for a period of twenty-two years. The new firm will carry on the business on the same premises, and upon the same principles of good work, good materials, and fair prices.

JOSEPH CAVERLY & SON,

Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers,

Beg to notify their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description on the cheapest terms of the Trade.

HORSESHOEING will form a special branch of their business.

The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to order, and the ready repair of all kinds of machines now getting into general use on our well cultivated farms, and in the various Mills in North Hastings, can be depended on for quickness and thoroughness.

OUR CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE ON HAND

Lumber Sleighs, Bob-Sleighs, Handsome Family Sleighs, and Cutters,

of the most modern and fancy styles. Also,

LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS & BUGGIES,

in style, workmanship and finish, to suit customers.

GEORGE H. CAVERLY, JOSEPH CAVERLY.

MADOC, January 17th, 1879.

CHRISTMAS

GROCERIES.

Gray & McGregor

OFFER FOR SALE A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GROCERIES

For the Holiday Season, including

NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
" TABLE RAISINS,
" SEEDLESS RAISINS,
" CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
SYRUPS,
PEELS, FIGS, AND ALMONDS,
S. W. SALMON,
LABRADOR HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,
THE CELEBRATED
DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC.

Dec. 5th, 1878.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD FARM, situated at Norman's Corners, Millbridge, 15 miles north of Madoc, on the County Road. 90 acres well cleared and fenced. For particulars apply to R. M. Norman, of same place, or to

GREAM & HENDERSON,
84 Solicitors, Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.

Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate.)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one-quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)

Apply to S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT GEO. CHOWN'S,

Division Street, Reed's Block,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles.
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY
LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style, and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT!

WM. MOORE.

Madoc, November 28th, 1877.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM

SEE THE LIST
OF
FARMS FOR SALE!
IN THE
WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise there.—Parties Wishing to Buy, Read there.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in the *Weekly Mail*, 20 words for 50c each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in *Daily Mail*, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1½c.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc., Seed for Sale, Exhibitions, etc., inserted at same rates.

Address, MAIL, Toronto.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ORANGE LODGES.

NUGENTVILLE LODGE, No. 1094, Meets on the first Saturday in each month. DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thanet P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624, Meets every Friday on or before full moon. HENRY BENTLEY, Sec'y, York River P.O.

DOWNEY'S L. O. LODGE, No. 425, Held on the first Tuesday in each month. FRANK H. GAUEN, Sec'y, Ivanhoe P. O.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437, Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon. W. J. WIGGINS, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285. Meets on the first Monday in each month. J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

MADOC LODGE, No. 321. Meets the first Wednesday in each month. W. BRISTOL, Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253. Meets every second Monday in each month. JOHN McCOY, JR., Sec'y, Remington P.O.

HAZZARD'S CORNERS LODGE, No. 1133. Meets first Friday in each month. R. KEENE, Secretary, Madoc P. O.

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1387, Meets every first Monday in each month. T. SOLMES, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT No. 4. J. F. MORRILL, D. M., Millbridge, C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

NORTH HASTINGS CO. ORANGE LODGE. M. BRISTOL, Co. Master, Madoc P. O. JAS. A. ORR, Co. Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

Hearts of Oak Lodge, *No. 139, O. Y. B.*

A SPECIAL meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, March 20th,** at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance requested.

A. GUFFIN, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on

Monday Evening, March 31st

At 8 o'clock.

N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48

A. F. & A. M.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall,

On Tuesday, April 1st,

at the hour of 7.30 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

☞ For a cheap suit go to Mouncey.

No Service.

On account of the absence of the incumbent, Rev. M. G. Poole, there will be no service in the Church of St. John the Baptist on Sabbath next.

Township Delegates.

We are informed that only about twenty were at the meeting for the appointing of delegates, at Eldorado, on Saturday last. We understand that some nineteen were appointed, the extra number being in case all the regular delegates could not attend.

A Merciful Death.

Lawrence Gilligan, an unfortunate creature well known to our village readers as a deranged but perfectly harmless and inoffensive person, died on Sunday last. He had been ailing for several weeks past from some disease, and at the time of his death was in a most deplorable condition. Death was the most merciful balm under the circumstances.

Important to Dairymen.

In another column will be found an article on making fine butter, circulated by the Vermont Dairymen's Association, the rules laid down in which if carefully followed, would no doubt work a wonderful revolution in the art of butter making. We commend it to the careful perusal of those of our readers who are at all interested.

Hawk Captured.

A hawk of an unusually large species was captured on the premises of Mr. Godfrey Gabell, Dungannon, on the 9th inst. Hearing a strange noise in the yard some of the inmates ran out to ascertain the cause, and found a large hawk attacking a rooster. The latter ran into a dog house for safety, but the unwary hawk ran in after him, and the servant girl, going to the rescue, caught and killed him. He measured three feet nine inches across from tip to tip.

Obituary.

We exceedingly regret to learn of the death of Eva, only child of Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Maybee, late of this village, which sad event took place at her parents' residence in Brooklin, on the 6th inst. Sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved parents in their great loss, will not be wanting in this community, where they left a host of warm friends, and more especially that the departed little one was a much loved only child. But after all there is consolation in the thought that their dear one has only "gone before," and is now enjoying perpetual happiness.

The entertainment for the benefit of the band passed off very successfully, the proceeds amounting to some $20, clear of expenses. The programme consisted of selections by the band, instrumental music by Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, assisted by Messrs. J. G. Deans, M. Maybee, and C. Wellington; a chorus by Mrs. F. E. Seymour, Miss A. Seymour, Miss E. Ross, and Mr. H. Seymour; song by the Misses Taber; solo by J. G. Deans, on the flute; and readings by Messrs. Mackintosh and Orr. These entertainments will be continued, and another given two weeks from last night.

Wants Contradiction.

Our worthy village constable, Mr. B. C. Sills, waited on us a few days ago with the request that we would contradict the reports in circulation as to his being stricken by that fell disease, small pox. We cheerfully do so; the report is a wicked and malicious libel, or something worse, and we would strongly recommend Mr. Sills to prove his bodily health and undiminished prowess by giving some of those who circulated the report a first-class shaking. There is not now, we are happy to say, nor has there been for a good many years, a case of small pox in or near this village.

Oddfellows' Celebration.

We take the following from a Belleville contemporary in regard to the Oddfellows demonstration in this village on the coming anniversary. Full particulars will be given in good time:—"The Oddfellows of this city have decided to celebrate the forthcoming anniversary in Madoc, an invitation having been extended to them by the brethren in that village. The anniversary is on the 26th of April, which falls on Saturday, and Monday the 28th will be celebrated instead. We understand they intend going out by the B. & N. H. Railway, and will likely have an excursion to the north on that day."

☞ If you want a good fitting suit go to Mouncey.

Brevities.

Heavy snow storm to-day.——Mr James Johnson announces that he is giving up business here and calls on all indebted to pay up.——The annual meeting of the Alexandra Cheese Factory Company will be held on Monday 31st inst.——Tenders are asked in this issue for the painting of the Allen Settlement Orange Hall.——Mr. Robt. Robinson advertises his saw mill for sale in this week's paper.

Auction Sales.

On Tuesday, April 1st, the farm stock, implements, and household furniture, etc., belonging to Mr. David Ellis, lot 12, 5th concession, Madoc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p.m. T. Scott, Auctioneer.

On Saturday, March 22nd, at the residence of Mrs. Fretz, this village, farm stock and implements of David Hermon. $10 and under, cash; over that amount 9 months credit.

Runaway.

On Wednesday last a team belonging to Mr. Alex. Smith started from Hudgins' yard and ran at a break-neck pace up Durham street. Turning at Simmons' corner down Elgin street the box of the sleigh was somewhat forcibly deposited on the road, and a little further down, nearly opposite Huff's livery stable, the fiery steeds were brought to a sudden, but most effectual stop. One of the horses got into the soft snow at the side of the road and fell; the other necessarily followed suit, but so sudden was the transposition from their mad career that for a few seconds the heels of the poor brutes remained wildly kicking in the air, while their heads were almost wholly buried in the snow. They were soon released, apparently none the worse, but the wonder was that their necks were not broken.

Liberal Conservative Meeting.

A meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of the village of Madoc was held on Monday evening last. John Robertson, Vice-President, in the chair. R. H. Breakell was appointed Secretary. Among those present were A. F. Wood, John Francis, P. Gillen, A. B. Ross, G. D. Rawe, John Harper, W. T. White, H. Rollins, Stephen Reed, and others.

Moved by G. D. Rawe, seconded by A. B. Ross, that this meeting appoint four delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Bristol's Hall, on the 20th inst., to protest against the selection of a candidate for the Local House, inasmuch as it is inexpedient so to do, until an opposition candidate is in the field.—Carried.

Moved by A. F. Wood, seconded by G. D. Rawe, that after the delegates have given expression to the foregoing resolution they may use their own judgment, provided they do not pledge the party to the action of that Convention in selecting a candidate.—Carried.

On motion A. B. Ross, S. Rollins, John Francis, J. Robertson were appointed delegates and J. Harper an additional delegate, provided any one of the above be unable to attend.

Nearly a Panic.

On Friday last, according to announcement, the scholars of Bridgewater school met at the Temperance Hall to give an entertainment consisting of singing, recitations, and comic dialogues. The performance had just commenced, and the children were singing when an alarm was raised in the village that the parsonage was on fire, and some one with a view to get all help possible ran to the Hall and shouted "fire." This immediately caused a panic, for all thought the building which was crammed full was on fire and numbers rushed for the door which was soon blocked up, as also the steps outside the hall, being in an upper story, and it was only by presence of mind of a few of the audience, who, either by main force or vigorous expostulation, kept the frightened people back, that a serious accident was prevented. The fire turned out to be in the parsonage chimney and was soon got under when the entertainment was resumed and passed off well, though it was plain to be seen the younger branches were very much excited, and did not quite get over their fright the rest of the evening, but, with all, everything was excellently rendered, and much credit is due to Mr. Tait and Miss Breeze, the teachers, for the zeal they have shown in making the young performers so proficient.—COM.

MARMORA.

The following correspondence was received one day too late for our last issue.

FIRE.—The barns, stables, sheds, and granary of Solomon Johns, Esq., of Marmora, together with three valuable horses, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, the 8th inst. A severe thunder storm was passing over this place at the time, and while his men were engaged in feeding the stock one of the barns was struck by lightning and immediately took fire and so rapidly did the flames extend that little else than the cattle and some of the horses could be saved. In addition to the buildings and horses above mentioned, a large quantity of hay and all the grain raised upon his farm the past season, a threshing machine, and various other farming implements were consumed. Mr. Johns' loss will be heavy, not less than $3,000, upon which there is probably no insurance.

SMALL POX.—This contagious and infectious disease has broken out here, and two or three cases have terminated fatally. The health officers have taken the matter into consideration, and the Reeve has issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants to observe a set of rules published for the guidance of those who may be exposed to the disease. The people outside of this place are very much alarmed and circulate all manner of exaggerated reports respecting the disease, some even affirming, (as published in the Campbellford *Herald*, and copied in the *Intelligencer*), "that it is nothing less than the plague." The facts are these: that two have undoubtedly died of the small pox, viz., Mr. Mason, and Mr. Kelly. Mrs. Airhart was exposed to the disease, but the physicians have asserted that it was not small pox in her case that caused death, but rather an inflammation which was not at all contagious. The whole of Mr. Mason's family, inhabiting the house in which the disease first broke out, have been taken down with the same disease, but are, at the time of writing, doing well, with good hope of recovery in every case. There are a few other cases, but, with the exception of two, are not considered dangerous; and, as there does not appear to the people here a sufficient reason from the facts above stated or from anything at present known about this disease to warrant the publication of the extravagant stories now in circulation about the country, and we hope for the sake of our afflicted community you will strive to allay the already too much excited state of public fears in this matter.

Direct communication with Madoc by mail is just now much required by the residents of Marmora, as all letters, however important, have to be sent via Belleville, which takes at least two days to send, and two more to receive an answer. A letter may be sent to Toronto or Montreal and an answer returned in less time than to Madoc, which is only twelve miles distant. I think it would be well to call the attention of the post office authorities to this matter and see if something can be done to facilitate the transmission of mail matters between Marmora and Madoc.—COR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Situation in Ontario

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—As the unceasing flight of time brings us nearer and nearer to the day "big with the fate," not "of Cato, and of Rome," but of Ontario and her people, it becomes more imperative on those who stand as watchmen of the public weal to stir the people up to a full sense of their duty. The pen that writes, and the types that print, cannot be too actively employed at this important turning point in our national affairs. For, it is certain that, on the action of the next few months, must depend the future destinies of our country for many years to come. The people, I regret to say, are too much imbued with the spirit of Party, and blinded by partizan zeal: they cannot perceive that, in a Government like ours, the choice of parties is but a choice of evils. The one may be a little farther removed from the boundaries of wisdom, patriotism, and truth than the other, but they are both far enough from those lines. As yet, no overtures have been made by the would-be candidates or their backers, beyond the simple declaration that they belong to a certain party, that they will work with that party, &c. But this will not do; old birds cannot be caught with such chaff; we must have something more tangible. For, although the leading men of the Conservative party are undoubtedly the head and shoulders above their opponents in all that pertains to statesmanship; yet we have seen too much of their short-comings in days gone by to trust them again without some material guarantee. Here some will ask, what guarantee can they give? I reply, the guarantee that touches their pockets. So long as men cling to the mean, sordid, selfish principle of making legislation a mere stepping-stone to their own aggrandizement, we can place no confidence in them. But, when we see them spurning the gilded baits of mammon, big salaries, fat sinecures, &c., and coming out manfully on the broad platform of patriot zeal and self-abnegation, our hearts expand towards them, and our faith in them is strong. We have happily at last one bright example in the Ontario Legislature of what a member of parliament should be. Mr. Meredith, of London, is carving out for himself a name that will live in the annals of Ontario. When the increase in the salary-grab was brought forward and acquiesced in by both sides of the House, Meredith opposed it, but was voted down; it passed and became law. But did he pocket the *douceur*? No; he scorned to retain what he considered a "sop to Cerberus." On his return home he handed it over to the city treasurer, to be employed for the benefit of his constituency. If we had a dozen such men as Meredith in that House, they would soon clear the treasury benches of the vultures that have been preying on the vitals of the country. Such an example is the sort of guarantee we want; and as there is little doubt but that the noble member of London will occupy a prominent place in the next Assembly, let us see that North Hastings sends him a worthy and reliable supporter. The "grip and greed" system that has been practised for some years past, is contrary to, and subversive of the true principle of free government. Our forefathers who first instituted parliaments never meant them as a means of enriching a few drones, at the expense of the working hives of society. It was not for this that our Cecils labored, and our Sydneys and our Hampdens bled; and, on the free soil of Canada, it ill becomes us to practice a system that in our fatherland would be spurned with contempt.

PUBLICOLA.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—During the past week I made a short visit to our back country, and was happy to find prosperity and contentment amongst the many pioneers whom I visited. They all, however, spoke to me of a great nuisance they had to suffer in the way of frequent and intruding visits from certain religious humbugs from the front. Those parties intrude themselves even into the privacy of families, and, notwithstanding the protests of the good people of the household, insist in peddling (I use the word advisedly) their irreligious wares. Now, Mr. Editor, allow me through the columns of your valuable journal to brand conduct such as this, as not only fanatical and unchristian, but as the conduct of persons simply without common sense or decency. It must not be supposed, however, that only unknown parties are engaged in the above. On the contrary, even some, (not 100 miles from Madoc), with the prefix Reverend to their names, have descended so low as to insult many women on the Hastings Road, who very properly objected to join with them in religious exercises. I can give day and date, and names, also for what I here state, and shall at any time, if required, do so. If the conduct of those parties to whom I refer is religious, then, Mr. Editor, I, for one, exclaim in the language of the Litany, "Good Lord deliver us from it." Will not they in the future pass by those who despise them and their wares, and cease showing to the public what otherwise the public would be ignorant of, their utter want of even the common sense of children.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

I have within the last two or three weeks had business that has brought me in contact with a large number of the electors of this Riding, and I find a general feeling that as a party the Conservatives have made a mistake in insisting on a Convention. The manner in which it was called in the first place has created a good deal of dissatisfaction, and left an impression on a large number of the Conservative party, that the object of many of those who originated it was not so much to unite the party as to get some parties off the track who were personally distasteful to them. That others were led into it without thinking. A large majority of those I have met have made up their minds not to be governed by it, and many say, "if so and so gets the nomination I will support him, but if so and so, I will not," which really comes back to this, they will not be governed by it. Now this is really a serious matter to the party and is sure to bring trouble and division. So far as Mr. Wood is concerned there is a strong impression that the Convention was worked up to shove him off the track, and there is a growing feeling of resentment, even by those who, under ordinary circumstances, would not have supported him. Persecution never weakens a sect or public man, especially if there is real merit at the foundation, and no one will deny that to Mr. Wood, for his ability is a matter of general acknowledgement throughout the County. Now, Mr. Editor, what I want to deduct from this is: why should any one of the party be assailed or an attempt be made to weaken them among the electors? Dr. Boulter, Mr. Eno, Mr. Haggerty, Mr. Pearce and other leading men have their friends and supporters as well as Mr. Wood. Attack only incites to counter attack; and who gains in the end? No one, only the party is weakened; and a Convention at this time, when no opposition is in the field, is worse than useless for while doing no good it will do harm. It has already to my knowledge created ill feeling by the spirit manifested at the inception, and is looked upon by a large number of the party with hostility from the wire-pulling already developed. I would like that I could give such counsel as would take away the bitterness that now exists and prevent future trouble. Why should this Convention go on? Let the gentlemen desirous of running act on the advice of your correspondent last week—come before the public and "let the best man win." If a candidate is brought out by the opposite side we will have a good chance to test the loyalty of these men to the party. If they wont come to an arrangement, then let the party take steps to make them. It will do some of the candidates harm to issue an address, and, as Mr. Wood has done, let the electors know where they are. I would like to see a suitable man represent us, and am prepared to join with the party in every fair means to that end, but I cannot support any man because he is the nominee of the Convention, as it is constituted, and under the circumstances, for I know it will work harm. It has already. Let the *Intelligencer* say what it pleases, Conventions are Yankee Institutions and are not suited to the genius of a Canadian people.

Yours,

A LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE

Huntingdon, March 17th, 1879.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—Will you please give me space for a few lines to show how the honest, hard-working man is robbed in Hastings County by the powers that be. Now, sir, the hard-working, honest man believes in church and state, but this is to show the dishonest part that he does not believe in. For to explain, the honest farmer raises 100 bushels of wheat, a little rye, and a few potatoes. The Government says to the honest man, we must have 25 bushels of your wheat to pay the salary grab, and all the other grabs. The next robber is the Council—I mean the Reeves and the Warden. They take 25 bushels of the wheat to pay their salary grab, and all their other grabs, such as pulling down good sound bridges, building another in its place, drawing timber from Hungerford to build a bridge in Madoc, and from Madoc to Hungerford. The next on the programme is these great worthies, the family compact—I mean the trustees of schools. They have great power and they like to show it. I say power for it was handed to them from the great father of education. They take another 25 bushels of the honest man's wheat. The next is the parson—he says I want so much for my salary, so much for the bishop, and so much for the elder, so much for the college, and so much for the debt on the parsonage, and so much for the superannuated preacher's fund, and so much for the missionary fund, and so much for the church extension fund, and so much for the contingent fund. This is only a small part of his claim, for there are too many to name. The farmer says you can have the rest of the wheat. The parson is dissatisfied to think that he can't get the rye too; and he says to you, now, the old church must be repaired, and you ought to build a new one, and he goes away.

ONE WHO KNOWS

Wood's Household Magazine.

Every person becomes morally good or bad and intellectually great or small by the thoughts which occupy his mind from time to time. These thoughts are derived chiefly from reading. But, in order that reading may be in the highest degree profitable, there must be a capacity for reading well and a taste for reading, which can only be secured by a supply of appropriate matter, such as will be found in Wood's Household Magazine. Indeed, this monthly is edited with a special reference to these needs. Having the best American and foreign periodicals and books published during the past fifty years to select from, Mr. Wood strives to present from month to month a "Scrap Book" containing the choicest treasures of the best minds concerning the various subjects treated. This Magazine is also believed to be the cheapest published for the school-room and fireside—a year's numbers being equivalent to more than twelve dollar's worth of bound books; and those who know it have repeatedly characterized it as "The Prince of periodicals, which no family can afford to do without." Handsomely illustrated. $2 per year; single copy, 20 cents. But any person who has not seen the Magazine since its recent enlargement and improvement may obtain a sample copy for *only five cents* by IMMEDIATELY addressing the Publisher, S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

THE ROSS-EMMET BOAT RACE.—The single-scull race for £400, between Wallace Ross, of St. John, N. B., and Frank Emmet, of Newcastle, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, came off yesterday, and resulted in a victory for Ross. The race created unusual interest in boating and sporting circles at Newcastle and London. Owing to Emmet's success in numerous races, and Ross having never rowed in public in England, Emmet was the prime favorite, and his backers and admirers laid odds of 7 to 4 on him. Ross, however, improved wonderfully since his arrival in England, and under the able mentorship of Drewitt and Harry Kelly, the ex-champion, he learned many points. It was claimed that Ross has rowed the course in twenty-three minutes, and that his chances of winning were certain. One of Ross' principal backers was Bush the great London sporting man. He invested heavily with the book-makers, accepting the £7 to £4 laid against Ross. Ross will be matched to row Tarryer for £200 a side. Emmet led till he reached a point about 50 yards below Hammersmith Bridge, when Ross overtook him, and drew away from him, winning easily by about 8 or 10 lengths.

MARRIED.

BRISTOL—FRANCIS.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. Kenner, Mr. Malcolm Bristol to Miss Marian Louisa, second daughter of John Francis, Esq., all of Madoc.

HAGGERTY—HARRIS.—At Stirling, on the 11th March, by the Rev. Thomas Goodea, William James Haggerty to Miss Fanny Ann Harris, only daughter of the late William Harris, all of the township of Huntingdon.

DIED.

MULROONEY.—At the residence of her uncle, Jas. Thompson, Township of Madoc, on the 11th inst., Rachel Mulrooney, of consumption, aged 20 years and 11 months.

MAYBEE.—In Brooklin, on Thursday, March 6th, inst., Eva, only child of Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Maybee, formerly of this place.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. [illegible] Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

LOST.

A PROMISORY NOTE for Fifty Dollars, made in my favor by Henry Branders, of the township of Elzivir, due in April, 1879. All persons are forbidden to negotiate the same, as no value has been received.

THOMAS KEHOE.

Bridgewater, Feb. 24th, 1879. 100-4

A. F. WOOD,

LAND, LOAN,

—AND—

Commission Agency.

OFFICE.—Second Door South from Masonic Hall.

Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company

Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

VALUABLE

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd con., township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in the vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage House, Stables, and all necessary outbuildings; some Fruit Trees, well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.

Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd con. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.

Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned.

JAS. O'HARA, Jr.

Madoc, March 20th, 1879.

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK

FOR SALE,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS

in all the different styles and sizes.

☞ CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

REMOVED!!

N. D. PETERS,

Having removed to a more commodious room in

DALES' BLOCK,

(One door north of the Hardware store), will have pleasure in furnishing his customers with

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERY,
Provisions, Crockery,
Stationery, &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for goods.

Madoc, Nov. 5th, 1878.

OATS! OATS!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

PAID FOR

ANY QUANTITY OF OATS!

AT THE

BRIDGEWATER MILLS.

J. D. BREEZE.

Bridgewater, Jan. 18th, 1879. 95

$20,000 TO LOAN.

AT THE LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
87 Solicitor, &c., Stirling.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

PAID FOR

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER,

AT

JOHN COOK'S,

Grocer and Provision Merchant,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

ORGANS!

ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence

☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC

BONUS BY-LAW.

RAILROAD OR NO RAILROAD,

It makes no difference to me, for I am bound to sell Furniture at the lowest prices possible for Cash or Ready Pay. No Humbug. If you don't believe it call and see.

M. MAYBEE.

THE BEST AND LARGEST!

ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical Instruments, &c.,

EVER SHOWN IN MADOC,

WILL BE FOUND AT

G. D. RAWE'S.

THE FALL STOCK IS

Complete, Varied, and Extensive,

AND AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

AGENT FOR THE

NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

Madoc, November 5th, 1878.

New Butcher Shop.

The subscriber has opened in connection with his present business a shop where he will keep all kinds of Fresh Meat, of the best quality and at loweat prices.

Give him a call.

G. M. BROOKS.

NOTICE!

Parties in need of Furniture will find it to their advantage to call on

W. T. WHITE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—First Session.

OTTAWA, March 5.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. After routine,

A number of petitions were presented.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN (Northumberland) introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the bill was intended to establish rights which did not exist. He announced his intention of opposing the bill.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER dissented from the statement of the hon. leader of the Opposition. The bill did not propose to establish any such rights. Its intention was to prevent any previous bill from being prejudicial to any rights which existed at the time.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN said the whole question was one of restoring certain rights to the Halifax City Railway, of which it had been deprived by an Act passed by the late Government. It was promised by the late Administration that those rights should not be interfered with.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the bill could not be introduced without the consent of the Governor-General.

At the suggestion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the bill was held over till to-morrow.

A number of bills were introduced, among them being one by Mr. McCarthy to authorize Mr. Dalton, Clerk of the Queen's Bench, to pay $1,000 to Dr. Stewart, of Kingston, deposited by the latter in connection with an election petition.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he did not think the $1,000 in Mr. Dalton's hands belonged to Dr. Stewart. He thought it belonged to some one else. The bill should have been brought in as a private bill.

After some further discussion the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented the first report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. STEPHENSON, for Mr. Domville, asked whether the Government have taken any steps towards recovering sums of money that may be due from officers of the public service. If so, what steps.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. BERGERON asked whether it is the intention of the Government to widen and deepen the Beauharnois Canal, as has been done with the Lachine Canal.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER replied in the negative.

Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier) asked whether it is the intention of the Government soon to give out the contract for the widening of St. Anne's Lock in the county of Jacques Cartier, and to proceed with the work in the spring. If not, when the work will probably be commenced.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Government did not intend at present to give out the tenders but would proceed with it as soon as in a position to do so.

Mr. BURPEE moved for correspondence, etc., respecting the dismissal of Captain Purdy from the command of the Government steamer Newfield. He condemned the course of the Government in dismissing Purdy, whom he described as a very efficient officer.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved that the motion be amended by asking for all correspondence concerning the removal of Capt. Daniel Morrison from the steamer James Douglass and the substitution of Captain Devereaux. He thought that was a parallel case, as Morrison had been removed to satisfy a caprice of the late Government.

Hon Dr. TUPPER said the amendment was not in order, and asked that it be withdrawn.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

After Recess.

Mr. Mackenzie's bill to amend the Acts respecting the "Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada," and to change the name thereof to the "Sovereign Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Canada," was read a second time.

Mr. LANTHIER objected to the bill, as the Quebec shareholders were opposed to the change.

Mr. Scriver's bill to amend the Act 41 Victoria, chapter 29, intituled "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company," was also read a second time.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER, in reply to Mr. Cartwright, said the Hon. Minister of Finance had been able to reach his office to-day, but he regretted to say that he was not well enough to be present in the House.

The House adjourned at 8 p. m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Christie—on Monday next—Enquiry of the Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to place in the estimates a sufficient sum to complete the dredging of the North River, so as to make it navigable to St. Andrew's during low water; and if so, whether the work will be prosecuted the ensuing summer.

Mr. Bergin—on Friday next—Motion for a return of hydraulic leases on the Cornwall canal, showing whether any of the leases had expired and been renewed previous to September 17th last, and the correspondence in connection.

Mr. McManus—on Friday next—Motion for correspondence in connection with the suspension of J. S. Spettigue, the Inspector of Weights and Measures for London and the East Riding of Middlesex; the District Inspector's report and correspondence as to his reinstatement.

Mr. Farrow—on Friday next—Motion for a return of harbor expenditure in Kincardine, county of Bruce, from spring of 1873 to fall of 1878.

OTTAWA, March 6.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine, a number of petitions were presented.

Mr. MACDONALD, (Cape Breton,) moved, seconded by Mr. McLEOD, that the Committee on Agriculture be empowered to employ short-hand reporters.

Mr. MACKENZIE called attention to a rumor which which was current to the effect that an arrangement had been made for the supply of reporters with certain newspapers in the city. He asked if there was any truth in the rumor. He urged that the old practice should be followed of having the work done by the reporters in the gallery.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Hon Mr. BOWELL denied that any such arrangement had been made as the one referred to.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. RYAN, (Marquette,) asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a general bill for assisting by grants of land such roads in Manitoba and the Northwest, as may be necessary, for the purposes of colonization, and which would, if built, act as feeders of the Canada Pacific road.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said a bill on the subject had been introduced last session, which bill was now under the serious consideration of the Government.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN (Northumberland) again applied for leave to introduce a bill in relation to certain rights of the Halifax City Railway. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. DOMVILLE asked whether the Government intends to take any steps to have the election petitions tried in New Brunswick which have been so long delayed.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that the matter would have to by arranged between the petitioners and the Courts.

Mr. MILLS asked whether the Government propose this season to introduce a bill to confirm the boundary between the Province of Ontario and the territories of Canada as declared in the award of the arbitrators, and if not why not.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD announced that information relating to the subject was now in the hands of a member of the Government, and would receive the careful consideration of the Ministry.

The debate on the motion for returns concerning the dismissal of Captain Purdy from the command of the Government ship Newfield was resumed.

The debate was continued by Hon. Mr. Huntington, Hon. J. H. Pope, and Mr. Allison, after which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved the second reading of the bill to make better provision for the trial of controverted elections by amending and consolidating the Acts now in force on that subject. He explained the provision of the bill at considerable length. It proposed to have election petitions tried by three judges instead of one as at present, the decision of whom would be finally conclusive. One of those would be a member of the Supreme Court, and the other two judges of the Province in which the trial took place. This would do away with appeals, and also provide for having a more consistent interpretation of the laws. Another important feature was that petitions should be supported by oath, thus preventing proceedings being taken merely to give annoyance.

After some conversation on the motion it was agreed to adjourn the debate.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved that sessional paper No. 42, not printed in 1877, respecting the fisheries of British Columbia, and the report of the Inspector of Fisheries of British Columbia, for 1878, etc., be laid before the House. He proceeded to give some statistics showing the value of the fishing interests in the Dominion, especially of British Columbia. He alluded to the means taken for renewing the supplies of fish, and asked the Government to consider whether it would be better to rely on natural methods, or go on with artificial, as in some parts of the country. With regard to the sessional paper moved for he said it had been brought down last year, but for some economical reason it had not been printed. He believed it was an important document, and he hoped it would be brought down and printed, and made use of in the interest of the fisheries.

In the absence of the Minister of Marine the debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. HESSON, for Mr. McCallum, moved for an order of the House for a statement of the damage caused by the break on the lower level of the Welland Canal in September, 1878, and for other information concerning it. Carried.

Mr. DAWSON moved for correspondence in reference to the arrears due to the Indians of Lake Huron and Superior.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for a return shewing the number of tons of bar iron imported into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the year ending 1878.

Mr. DECOSMOS suggested that the motion should be amended so as to include the remaining Provinces of the Dominion, and also to ask for the returns of pig iron imported during the same period.

Mr. DOMVILLE had no objection to the amendment, only that it would take too long to bring down the paper it would be so voluminous.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DUGAS moved for a statement respecting immigrants to Manitoba during the year 1878. Carried.

Mr. KILLAM, for Mr. Snowball, moved for correspondence in reference to the Marine Hospital at Maramichi, N. B. Carried.

Mr. VALIN moved for the petitions of Messrs. Ross and others, of Quebec and Levis, proprietors and builders of ships and steamboats, in relation to the registration in Canada of American vessels. He pointed out the great injustice of allowing American vessels to be brought into this country and registered without paying any duty, while Canadian vessels were obliged to pay duties under similar circumstances. He argued that in this matter there was an opportunity for applying the National Policy.

Dr. FORTIN and Mr. DECOSMOS spoke strongly in favor of the motion, urging that in bringing the National Policy into operation the interest ship building should not be forgotten.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE, (Cardwell,) moved for a return respecting tenders for the construction of the works in the tidal harbor at Quebec and the graving dock at Levis. Carried.

Mr. DESJARDINES, for Mr. Dubuc, moved for a statement respecting leases granted by the Government to cut timber on the public lands of the Dominion within the settlement belt on Red River. Carried.

The House adjourned at 10.25 p.m.

OTTAWA, March 7.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

Petitions were presented from Halifax and Yarmouth, N. S., Sherbrook and Sorel, Que., praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented the report of the Committee on Printing.

Hon. M. BOWELL presented a return respecting the employees of the Montreal Custom House.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY presented the return respecting the late Canadian loan. He took the opportunity of informing the House that the estimates would be laid on the table of the House on Tuesday next, and that he would deliver the Budget Speech on the following Friday.

Hon. Mr. BABY introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes. He explained that the object of the Bill was to consolidate the existing acts and to introduce one amendment. at present the use of the stamped paper was permissive last session. A bill was introduced to make the use of stamped paper compulsory, but it was found that such a change would not be satisfactory; the amendment proposed was that whenever the stamped paper used did not equal the amount of the note the maker of the note might affix stamps and so make up the amount required. Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) moved that a Select Committee of twelve members be appointed to enquire into and consider the question of insolvency and bankruptcy and the working of the Insolvent laws of Canada, as well as the expediency of continuing, of amending or repealing such laws, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report by bill or otherwise, the Committee to consist of the following members: Messrs. McCarthy, Cartwright, Domville, McLellan, Holton, Brecker, Weldon, Laurier, Girouard, Colby, Robertson (Hamilton), Cimon and Longley.

A long discussion ensued which lasted until recess.

After Recess.

The following private bills were read a second time:

Act to incorporate the *Gazette* Printing Company.—Mr. Ryan (Montreal Centre.)

Act to amend the Act incorporating the Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company, and to extend the time for the completion of the said railway.—Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Ontario & Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada.—Mr. Williams.

Mr. RYKERT resumed the debate in regard to the Insolvent Law.

After some conversation the motion passed.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Mounted Police force. The remaining clauses were passed through committee, the principal one of which was the provision that a grant of 160 acres of land should be given to those enlisting to serve five years, this applies only to those whose applications for service are accepted between the present time and the first of July next.

The Bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

OTTAWA, Mar. 10.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine a number of petitions were presented, among which was one from the counties of Hants and Pictou, N. S., praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Hon. J. B. ROBINSON presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders, which recommended the extension of the time for receiving private bills and petitions for ten days.

Mr. RYKERT introduced a bill to extend certain provisions of the Seamen's Act of 1873, to vessels navigating the inland waters of Ontario.

Mr. McCUAIG introduced a bill to repeal the Act 40 Victoria, establishing a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. KILVERT introduced a bill to revive and amend the Act relating to the Union Assurance Co., and to change the name to the Crown Assurance Co.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the following were added to the Committee on Insolvency: Messrs. Bourassa, Gault, Guthrie, Caron, Doull, Burpee, Jackson, Bunting, Hay, Malouin, Vallee.

Hon. J. H. POPE introduced a bill to provide against contagious diseases affecting animals.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Holton,

Hon. J. H. POPE explained that the bill was mainly the same as the old one relating to this matter.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced a bill to amend the Act for the suppression of betting and pool selling.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN introduced a bill to amend the Post Office, Act of 1875. He explained that the primary object of the bill was to give the Governor General in Council the power to appoint inspectors and to give rights to the Inspectors to examine witnesses on oath in cases of investigation.

Mr. SCHULTZ asked whether it is the intention of the Government to recruit in Manitoba for any portion of the number of men required for the Mounted Police.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Commissioner, Col. McLeod, had received instructions to recruit the required number without reference to what Province they came from.

In reply to Mr. WELDON,

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Government had already taken steps to repair the break water at Negro Point, in the harbor of St. John, N. B.

In reply to Mr. DeCosmos,

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the latest reports of the Engineer-in-Chief and Assistant-Engineer of the Canada Pacific Railway had already been laid before the House.

Mr. HESSON asked whether there are any grounds for the rumor in Stratford that in consequence of the large sums now paid for rent by the Government for postoffice, customs, inland revenue and weights and measures offices, and the very imperfect and inconvenient accommodation now afforded by the same, it is the intention to include any amount in the estimates for the year 1879 for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting suitable buildings thereon for the use of said offices.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Government were not able at present to proceed with the work referred to.

Mr. CHRISTIE asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place in the estimates a sufficient sum to complete the dredging of the North River, so as to make it navigable to St. Andrew's during low water, and, if so, whether the work will be prosecuted during the ensuing summer.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the work referred to.

Mr. CASGRAIN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to codify the criminal laws, following the example set by England in that respect.

Hon. JAMES MACDONALD replied in the negative.

Mr. CASGRAIN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to codify the commercial laws in order to make them uniform throughout the Dominion, and to assimilate them as much as possible with those of England and the United States of America.

Hon. JAMES MACDONALD again replied in the negative.

Mr. BOLDUC asked whether it is the intention of the Government to withdraw from circulation all penny and half-penny copper coin and to substitute therefor coin of the value of one cent.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said there was only one denomination of copper currency legal, viz., the one cent pieces. A quantity of other copper coins were used as counters so to speak, but they were illegal.

Mr. GILLMOR asked whether it was the intention of the Government to revoke the appropriation of last year of $2,500 for Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan, Charlotte county, N.B.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the matter was still under consideration, as the Government were of the impression that the work would cost much more than the sum appropriated and fresh examinations would be made.

Mr. McISAAC asked whether it was the intention of the Government to finish next season the dredging of Tracadie Harbor, N.S., commenced but not finished last summer.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the matter was still under consideration. Fuller information would be given at a later period of the session.

Mr. GILLIES asked whether it is the intention of the Government during the current year to extend the mail service twice a day by the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway to Paisley, Port Elgin and Southampton in the north riding of Bruce, the same as at present enjoyed at Walkerton, in the south riding of that county.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN replied that the matter was at present under the consideration of the Government.

In reply to Mr. Casgrain,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was not the intention of the Government to bring forward this session any measures providing for the inspection by officers of the Government of banks, but that all due measures would be taken.

Mr. MACDONALD (Kings) moved for an order of the House for correspondence and other information relating to the practice of mackerel seining in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The motion was discussed at considerable length by a number of Maritime and Quebec Province members, among whom were Sir Albert Smith, Hon. Mr. Anglin, and Messrs. Brecken, Muttart, Flynn, Fortin and Richey, all of whom urged that prompt and effective action should be taken to preserve the fishing interests of that part of the Dominion.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved for a copy of the memorandum of the circumstances that led to the conclusion of the convention between Great Britain and Russia of February, 1825.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said every clause in the Washington Treaty had been ratified by the British Government before being adopted. The information asked for would be supplied as far as possible.

Mr. FISET moved for all correspondence respecting the contract for carrying the mail between the railway station and the post office of the parish of St. Fabien. Carried.

Mr. DUBUC moved for a copy of the order or orders-in-Council by which certain lots of land on the Red River, in Manitoba, were reserved for settlement.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said there could be no objection to the motion, but he doubted if the orders-in-Council would give the information referred to.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for an order of the House for returns in reference to election petitions made in New Brunswick since the late general election.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN deprecated the introduction of the motion, which, he thought, was a reflection on the judiciary.

At the request of the Hon. Minister of Justice who stated that the papers asked for were not under the control of the Government. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. HAGGART moved for return of moneys paid on public works connected with the Canada Pacific Railway up to 1st March 1879, and for other information. Carried.

Mr. CARON moved for return of all tenders containing schedules of quantities and prices at letting of contracts No. 13, 14, 15 and 25 Canadian Pacific Railway. Carried.

Mr. VALIN moved for copies of tenders received for building the steamer "Northern Light."

Hon. Dr. TUPPER presented a return of the tenders received for the construction of the Souris Breakwater.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

After Recess.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved that the debate on Mr. Valin's motion respecting the Northern Light be adjourned, as it affected the conduct of the late Government and the late Minister of Public Works, who was not in his place.

Mr. CARON seconded the motion, which was carried.

Hon. Mr. MILLS, for Hon. Mr. Huntington, moved for reports relating to the employment of W. F. Forsyth in the Post Office Department, and all papers connected therewith. Carried.

Hon Mr. MILLS, for Hon. Mr. Huntington, moved for papers relating to the superannuation of Mr. Leseur, formerly of the Post Office Department, and all correspondence connected therewith. Carried.

Mr. BENOIT moved for a copy of all tenders received by the Department of Public Works for the construction, enlargement or renewal of all canals, railways, piers, docks and harbors in Dominion, from 1st May 1873, to 10th October 1878, giving names of tenderers, and for other information.

Hon. JAMES MACDONALD (Pictou) said that all the information sought, which had not already been placed before the House would be brought down.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved that the petition of George E. Lonsdy and others praying that enquiry may be made into certain alleged corrupt practices in the electoral district of the South Riding of the county of Grenville be read at the table of the House.

The motion was declared carried, after which the petition was read.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved for an address praying his Excellency to cause enquiry to be made under the Act 39 Vic., chap. 10, into the alleged existence of corrupt practices in the electoral district of the south riding of Grenville, and that for that purpose a Commissioner or Commissioners be appointed under the said Act.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved in amendment that the petition be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with instructions to enquire into the sufficiency and regularity thereof, and also as to the expediency of passing the address.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. BENOIT moved for a return of all hydraulic leases on the Cornwall Canal with particulars regarding them. Carried.

Mr. WELDON moved for correspondence relating to the claim of the city and county of St. John, and the other counties in the Province of New Brunswick, to send prisoners under sentence for less than two years to the St. John Penitentiary, and for other information.

The motion was carried.

Mr. MCMILLAN moved for correspondence in connection with the suspending of J. S. Spettigue, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the city of London and the east riding of Middlesex, and for other information. Carried.

Mr. FARROW moved for a return of the expenditure in the town of Kincardine, county of Bruce, in connection with the harbor work from May 1st, 1873, to October 1st, 1878, and for full particulars as to wages paid, etc. Carried.

Mr. LANDRY moved for a statement respecting the repairing of the wharf at Berthier, in the county of Montmagny, in each year since 1874. Carried.

Mr. MCMILLAN moved for correspondence, &c., which led to the superannuation of Peter McClary, Collector of Inland Revenue for the city of London and the east riding of Middlesex.

Mr. CIMON moved for copy of instructions given as to vaccinating the Indians of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. Carried.

Mr. LANDRY moved for a return of persons employed each year since 1874 on the different works at Grosse Isle. Carried.

Mr. TAO moved for correspondence relative to the appropriation and distribution of the Fishery Award.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned at 10.40 p.m.

OTTAWA, March 11.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) presented a petition from Hon. George Burton, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Ontario, praying that the Welland Railway Company be not allowed to convert their six per cent. debentures into five per cent debenture stock.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented the report of the Committee on Printing.

The estimates of expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1880, were laid on the table, and on motion were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER presented a return of the correspondence in relation to the dismissal of John B. Smith from the position of Deputy-Superintendent of the Welland Canal; also, a return in reference to the harbor of Montmagny.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved that the dismissal by the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec of his Ministers on the 2nd of March, 1878, was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of responsible government to the British North American Colonies.

After several members had spoken on the motion

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved the adjournment of the debate.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, seconded by Dr. TUPPER, the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Kirkpatrick in the chair, and the item of $65,600 for charges of management was passed.

The Committee rose and reported, after which the House adjourned, at 11.30.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

—Hot water at 120 degees Fahrenheit will kill typhus germs, and soap acts as poison to them.

—Dr. Henry Wurtz has discovered some new and interesting minerals in the ores of the Silver Islet Mine.

—To make an ink that resists acid:—To good gallnut ink add a solution of Prussian blue dissolved in distilled water.

—The use of mustard water for destroying insects in the soil of flower pots has recently been recommended. A tablespoon of mustard to a gallon of water.

—Condensed steam or water vapor is a powerful means of diffusing light, partly by reason of its high reflective property, and partly because it first absorbs the light in one place, then emits it elsewhere. A German inventor has patented a means of practically applying it to artificial lighting.

—Last summer some Danish explorers attempted to penetrate into the interior of Greenland. They started in July and struggled against storms of snow, hail and thick fogs for twenty-three days, after which the weather cleared. When they ascended a mountain about forty miles inland and could penetrate no farther. Ice in all forms as far as the eye can reach, and the travelers willingly left the shore of that Greenland where not a bit of green could be descried.

—A most interesting collection of books is to be found in a library in the Province of Cassel. These volumes appear like so many wooden blocks, but each block is a complete history of the tree which it represents. For instance, an oak book is thus formed; the bark is stripped from the back and the title inserted, one side is formed of the split wood, showing the grain; the opposite side shows the varnished wood; inside are the leaves, seed, fruit, and the insects that feed upon it. To these specimens is added a simple account of the tree, its usual location, and manner of growth.

—Among the appliances recently offered as a covering for boiler and steam pipes, none have greater merits for cheapness than a paste made of sawdust and flour. The paste is made with rough flour without starch, and is applied with a trowel. Several successive layers of about one inch in thickness are quite equal to double this thickness of the material commonly used. For copper tubes two light coats of a hot solution of clay must first be applied, and for exposed situations an outside coating of coal tar is recommended.

—Artificial Carlsbad salts, to be kept in well closed bottles may be prepared as follows: Two pounds of chloride of sodium are dissolved in ten pounds of water, the water is heated to 43 deg. F., while twenty-five pounds of sulphate of potassium and three pounds of bicarbonate of soda are gradually added. The solution is filtered and allowed to chrystallize; the decanted mother liquor is again saturated with sulphate of sodium and allowed to chrystallize; the chrystals collected, drained and dried at ordinary temperature; they keep in the shape of colorless chrystals for a long time.

—Major Stuart, writing from Port-au-Prince, speaks of a plant growing there of such strong narcotic properties that in the hands of a skillful practitioner it will produce coma of any intensity or duration, or even death itself when so intended. The knowledge of this plant is confined to a few families who transmit the secret as an heirloom which is very highly valued, conferring, it is thought, the power of miracle working. It is called "Wanga," a word that inspires the African with awe and dread. The wanga chief can throw into a death-like coma, and knowing the moment of returning consciousness can make show of recalling to life.

THE USE OF SKIMMED MILK.

This is much better and more wholesome food than most of us who have been brought up in the country and upon plenty of milk, are apt to think, and until they learn better, city folks, of all others, have a horror of skimmed milk. Milk disagrees with a great many people. If they drink it pure and fresh, it gives heart burn, and other forms of indigestion, headache, etc. Even children frequently cannot drink it freely. The number who cannot take as much skimmed as they are inclined to is very small. The now common plan of using deep coolers, or 15 to 18-quart pails, which are tall and narrow, and kept nearly submerged in cold spring water until ready to be skimmed, which is within 24 to 36 hours usually, gives an abundance of sweet skimmed milk. If either of the air-tight systems, Cooley's or Hardin's, be followed, the skimmed milk and cream may be separated in 8 to 12 hours, and the milk from having been excluded from the air is found to be sweeter (because of the presence of sugar) than even fresh milk from the cow. Milk is slightly alkaline when first drawn, from the presence of less than a tenth of one per cent of free soda. The action of the air is to rapidly convert the milk-sugar into milk-acid, and this of course neutralizes the alkali; then, the formation of acid still going on (more slowly as the milk cools), after a while it loses its sweet taste, and before long is perceptibly sour. We are used to seeing and tasting skimmed milk between the loss of its sweetness and the time when it becomes positively sour. Excluded from the air, this chemical action cannot go on. When the cream is removed the full taste of the sugar may be better observed, and so it seems actually sweeter than at first. "Skim milk" ought to be retailed at half the price of "whole milk" in all our cities, and it would furnish a most desirable article of diet for families with moderate means.

THE FRED. BELL LIBEL SUIT.

At Nottingham (Eng.) Assizes, before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, the Rev. R. F. Griffiths, Baptist minister, and Wm. Hugh Stevenson, his solicitor, were charged with having libelled the Rev. Fred. Bell, the American singing preacher. Seven barristers were engaged in the case, including Mr. Waddy, Q. C., who had been retained for Mr. Bell at 150 guineas. Mr. Bell, when staying on a preaching visit in Nottingham, acted immorally, it is said, towards the servant of his host. As Mr. Bell continued preaching in the town, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, assisted by his solicitor, published a handbill, not only making the above named charges, but also stating that while Mr. Bell was officiating as minister of a chapel in Brooklyn, America, he acted immorally with a member of his congregation. All these charges Mr. Bell denied. Hence the present action. There was a number of witnesses in court, two of whom were from America, and had been brought to England by the defence to show that the American charges were not without foundation. When Mr. Waddy was about to open the proceedings, his Lordship said that unless the prosecutor withdrew many of the admissions which he made in cross-examination at the police court, he should direct the jury to find a verdict of "not guilty." As Mr. Waddy could not advise his client to withdraw what he had admitted when under cross-examination, his Lordship advised the jury to find a verdict of "not guilty," saying that he would not have the time of the court wasted, seeing that the prosecutor's own conduct showed that the defendants were justified in doing what they had done, and that they had done it for the public benefit. The jury returned a verdict accordingly, the result being that the prosecutor will pay the costs.

THE ZULU FIGHTS.

The Desperate Hand-to-Hand Struggle at Rorke's Drift.

An Awful Scene of Slaughter

HEROES OF THE VICTORIA CROSS AT A COMMISSARIAT POST—FIGHTING AGAINST ODDS OF FIFTY TO ONE.

A London correspondent gives the following graphic account of the terrible affair at Rorke's Drift, where a battalion of the Twenty-fourth British Infantry was annihilated:

On the 21st of January the main body of the British advance, under Lord Chelmsford, penetrated a considerable distance into Zululand, over twenty miles beyond Rorke's Drift, near which a camp had been established, with a convoy, consisting of 102 wagons, 1,400 oxen, two guns, 400 shot and shell, 1,200 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, and a rocket-trough, the whole valued at $300,000. Ten miles beyond Rorke's Drift Lord Chelmsford left the convoy guard and advanced with the remainder of his forces, some ten or twelve miles farther into Zululand.

"TO LOOK FOR THE ENEMY,"

Who, it afterward turned out, were at the same time 20,000 strong. Lord Chelmsford being well out of the way, they fell upon the convoy. The British fought hard, and retreated gradually upon the camp and their valuable stores, thus getting the support of all their immediate forces. The Zulus fell fast before the deadly rifle; but they carried out their courageous tactics with a bravery which will not be forgotten when the historian comes to tell their story. To hurry an encounter to the death-struggle, hand to hand, is the Zulu idea. They advance in a body, the men in the rear rushing into the gaps made in front by the enemy's fire. Then the men, with short knives and shields, sling back their rifles and leap upon the foe. Those who are armed with spears break them off short and convert them into short swords. This is what happened at Isandula and the camp at Rorke's Drift. The overwhelming numbers of the Zulus, taking the troops at a moment when there seems to have been no opportunity of availing themselves of intrenchments or barricades, enabled them to

OVERPOWER THE RED-COATS.

The British officers and men fought and fell where they stood, each of them, however, slaying his two or three to one in the unequal fight. The colors of the regiment and the stores fell to the victors, who thus came into possession of valuable weapons and ammunition, which they could show to possible allies as inducements to join them. Not less than fifty-one British officers and 570 men lay dead in the sacked camp before the Zulus carried off the spoils. In the meanwhile Lord Chelmsford was still "looking for the enemy!" When it was all over the news reached him and he hastened back, to discover that the force he had left in his rear had been annihilated. The Zulus had not held the camp, but had carried off literally everything that made it a camp. It was an awful scene of slaughter. There was

NOT A LIVING SOUL IN IT.

There were no wounded to tend and succor. Quarter had neither been asked nor given. Black and white lay together in the death-grip. Both had fought with equal courage and desperation. The sturdy Englishmen had met in the athletic Zulu a foeman worthy of his steel. The underrated savage had shown himself a creature upon whom drill may be as effective in the direction of natural courage as on Europeans. Lord Chelmsford encamped among the dead, making dispositions to meet any renewed attack. Some ten miles away, while the flower of his army is being literally massacred, he is also quietly awaiting morning in the shambles, while further in his rear another desperate fight is going on. In that inquiry which he is instituting touching the above affair, the British public will expect some explanation from him touching the question how it is a British General is found advancing into the heart of an enemy's territory while that enemy's army is allowed to congregate on his rear and destroy his base of operations.

HEROES FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Some dozen miles from the camp at Rorke's Drift proper, a small commissariat post had been stationed, near the Tugela River, and not far from the frontier towns of Helpmakaar and Greytown. Here, without any intrenched system of defense, utterly unprepared to resist anything like a serious attack, and never dreamed of danger, there were a handful of volunteers, some men of the Twenty-fourth, and some civilians, about 80, all told. They were under the command of a couple of young lieutenants, Broomhead, of the Twenty-fourth, and Chard, of the Royal Engineers. They knew nothing of the bitter business that had been going on at the camp. Their first intimation of trouble arose from seeing fugitives making for the river, and, in the distance, natives in pursuit. Seeing danger, the young lieutenants called their men to arms and commenced to turn their commissariat stores to account. They had a vast quantity of meal in bags and a large store of biscuits in tins. These under the young Engineer's direction, they hastily

FORMED INTO A BARRICADE.

With loop-holes for the rifles. Meanwhile, the outlook saw several of the fugitives fall under the Zulu fire, more particularly Lieut. Coghill, while crossing the river, the officer's intention being to warn Greytown and Helpmakaar of the danger they were in from a Zulu advance. Coghill and some half dozen or more had got away from the camp, charged with the duty of carrying news of the Zulu attack to the rear. The little post at Rorke's Drift appears to have been altogether forgotten, except by the Zulu army, for the natives who had pursued Coghill turned out to be the vanguard of another portion of the victorious force which had captured the Chelmsford convoy. It was sunset on the 22nd, just as his Lordship was beginning to realize what had happened at the camp, and utterly unconscious of the situation of the post at the Drift, that between 3,000 and 4,000 of the enemy appeared before Chard and Bromhead's breastwork of meal-bags and biscuit-tins. Waiting calmly for their advance, the little garrison poured into them a volley that staggered them. The fire was repeated, and the

ZULUS SWARMING OVER THEIR DEAD

charged for the most vulnerable part of the barricade, entered it and were hurled back at the point of the bayonet. Again and again they returned to the breach, which was closed up with their dead. The garrison fought like devils. They clubbed their rifles, they used their bayonets, the young lieutenants fought with their swords. After each repulse the men returned to their rifle practise, keeping up a deadly fire. At the rear of the barricade was a small wooden hospital. There were five patients in it and a servant of Col. Harness. The Zulus fired the hospital and the

INMATES WERE BURNED TO DEATH,

except Harness's servant, who crept out and escaped into the bush. The light of the flames helped the garrison to see the foe, and enabled them to avenge over and over again the poor fellows in the hospital. All through the night the unequal contest went on, the Zulus more than once coming up to the breast-work and

SEIZING THE RIFLE BARRELS

Which flung among them a constant and deadly hail of bullets. Some of them got inside the impromptu fortress six different times, but they were slaughtered to a man. Assistant commissary Byrne was conspicuous for his bravery. He was killed. But few of the others fell, sheltered by the bags and tins thus so admirably engineered by Lieut. Chard. Toward dawn Lord Chelmsford's continued his retreat and reached Rorke's Drift shortly after the attacking hosts had withdrawn. The Zulus had evidently good information of Lord Chelmsford's movements, for as he came up they retreated; and at first the men at the beleagured post thought the fresh force appearing against the gray sky-line was a new body of the enemy. The British colors however, soon made themselves manifest to the out-look, and the garrison sent up a ringing cheer, which was answered by their comrades, who, as they advanced, found grim evidence of the contest that had only just been finished. The neighborhood of the Drift was

STREWN WITH ZULU DEAD.

Three hundred and fifty-one bodies lying thick about the barricade, more particularly at the point where they had been repulsed with the bayonet. The bodies further away were estimated at between 600 and 700, so that Broomhead and Chard's company had averaged ten Zulus killed per man. They had not only done something toward wiping out the defeat at the camp, but they had saved Greytown and Helpmakaar, and, possibly Natal itself; for they had clearly checked the advance of the enemy, who could otherwise have swarmed over the frontier, which he has nevertheless crossed here and there in small parties. It is thought at the Cape that every man at Rorke's Drift should have the Victoria Cross, and nobody in London gainsays their title to the distinction. They have covered themselves with glory, and added another imperishable laurel to the famous but unfortunate Twenty-fourth.

THE SHAKERS.

An Extraordinary Religious Sect.

Strange Doings of the "Dancing Christians."

A Toledo, O., correspondent gives the following interesting account of the shaker settlement at Warrensville, near that city:—

This society came into the unbroken wilderness in 1822, and have seen all their present domain reclaimed from its primeval wildness. It now numbers something over 400 persons, less than twenty of whom are under 21 years old. The larger proportion of these members are Americans, and their belief religiously has been various. There was quite a sprinkling of Adventists, although some of the "professed" Methodists, Baptists, and other denominations have contributed occasionally a member. A considerable proportion of the of the present membership has come from old and friendless people, who had some property left, but no hope and desire to have some society. They easily swallowed the religious portion of the creed and so become full-fledged members of the order. As would be gathered from the conversation of the Elder, there is a sort of sublime religious cheek prevailing in the denomination which holds all who once come within its influence. It is assumed that everybody else is wicked and perverse, and the only way to be saved is in carrying out the absurd vagaries of Miss Lee, the founder.

This community is the second in size in the State, and owns some 1,355 acres of land; their productions most famous in the market are brooms and pails. They have a saw-mill, a blacksmith shop, a grist-mill, in fact nearly everything that is necessary in the running of a simple agricultural community. Their dress is proverbial for its plainness. The men wear a light-blue coat with light felt hat, broad-brimmed. The women wear coarse dresses, much plaited, and their head-gear consists of a plain cap closely drawn around the face and covered with the well-known Shaker bonnet. The most beautiful woman in the world decked out in full Shaker costume appears on the same level with the most homely to the casual observer.

The community is divided into sections of from thirty to ninety, and each of these is called a family, and all live together in one large building. On the first floors are located the kitchen, pantry, store-rooms, and dining halls. The upper floors are divided into sleeping-rooms somewhat similar in their character. They will accommodate about eight persons each. The furniture is of the plainest kind. There is nothing resembling a parlor or sitting room about the whole building, for in the simple rigid life of the Shaker there is no need of these luxuries of the world. The walls are furnished with rows of wooden pegs on which are hung the hats, bonnets, and coats of the occupants when not being worn. The most scrupulous neatness prevails everywhere, and nothing like dust is tolerated. Strips of carpet of a home-made quality are laid loosely upon the floor, so that it may be taken up and swept every day. For two reasons, everything like pictures is ruled out: First, they are in the shape of ornament, and all ornament is wrong; second, the cords and frames by which they would be hung would simply serve as means of gathering dust, and so hinder a chief law of godliness, neatness.

Awakening in the morning is accomplished by a signal on the great bell, and takes place at 4.30 o'clock in the summer, and at 5 o'clock in the winter. Perfect order marks the Shaker life from the moment the devotee is out of bed. He first places two chairs back to back, and doubling the clothes of his bed once, he places them across the chairs. The pillows are neatly placed in the chair seats. The women then begin the work of putting the rooms in order, and by 6 o'clock all are ready for breakfast, which takes place without the least formality, men and women eating at the separate tables in the same room, but in the utmost silence. All kneel in silence a moment before the meal begins. Dinner comes at 12 m., and supper at 6 p.m. All lights in the various buildings must be out at 9. 30.

The toil of the Shaker is not severe, and there is very little complaint, the Elder told me, in regard to one having a softer job than another. "We hold," he said, "that toil should be a pleasure, and to this end we work together evenly and easily."

Work begins immediately after the morning meal is finished, and ample "nooning" is taken in the middle of the day. Regular foremen, called "care-takers" have charge of the men and deal out the tasks.

"The entertainments which we have," said the Elder, in answer to a question, "all come in the evening. We read our evening letters of consolation and comfort from other societies, and read in our Society journals of the progress of the cause elsewhere. Sometimes we spend an evening in social converse, and again we engage in our social and religious dance or practice on new hymns for our service."

One of the most peculiar things which I learned was in regard to the special care that is taken to keep the brethren and sisters at their proper distance from each other. Brethren are not permitted to visit the sisters under any circumstances, but on Sunday nights, the sisters, six or eight in a body, call upon the brethren in their rooms. On these occasions sisters place themselves in a stiff row in chairs along one side of the room, while the brethren are in a similar row at the other side. They then converse in a stilted manner in regard to the crops, the weather, and the general prospects of the Society. If, on any of these occasions a brother is seen to be taking special interest in the conversation of any sister, or looks at her in such a manner as to particularly attract attention, she is never permitted to visit that particular room again.

The rules of the Society are something which no one can find out, but they are simply known to be of a strict and studied character. It is to be supposed that they differ to a certain extent with different communities.

It is said that brethren and sisters are not permitted to pass each other on the stairs; cannot visit each others rooms except on business, and then can never stay more than fifteen minutes at a time. No brother and sister can converse together alone. Everyone is bound to report to the proper authority the least violation of any of the rules, and this constant watchfulness, the one upon another, is what keeps them pure more than anything else. A member cannot even leave the premises on which he belongs without permission of the Elders, and this is done by stating the business which calls him away. No conversation except the most sanctified and discreet is permitted between the members of the different families. On the premises of their own families brethren, but not sisters are permitted to roam at will. No member is permitted to play with or particularly fondle any animal. All visiting from people of the world, even from relatives of the members, is forbidden, unless there exists prospects of conversion. The Sabbath is observed very closely. No books, except they be those of the Society, are permitted to be read. No unnecessary work can be performed. If crops are likely to incur loss by being left, they may be gathered on the Sabbath, but, under ordinary circumstances, not even a mouthful of fruit which is gathered on the Sabbath must be eaten. The Shaker has a peculiar fondness for the right as contradistinguished from the left. The right foot must be put forward in walking. The right horse must be first harnessed; the right knee must be first bent in prayer, and the right foot first placed on the floor in rising. All these regulations are provided for in the most careful and accurate manner by strict rules.

The visible head of the church is vested in the ministry, which is composed of men and women. This ministry is an absolute autocracy, and all appeals in matter of business or otherwise are taken to them.

THE LATEST THING ON ICE.

A Resolute Lady Curler.

The Galloway (Scotland) *Standard* tells the following good story:—The worthy proprietor of Cargen is known to be an enthusiastic curler, and his enthusiasm, which has infected so many, has not suffered the inmates of his own household to escape for Mr. Dudgeon, jr., is only less ardent on the ice, and, the female domestics of Cargen, inspired by the example of their masters, lately challenged an equal number of the fair sex to a bonspiel. The challenge was accepted, and a meeting took place; the contending rinks being skipped by ladies prompted and directed by gentlemen. It is not usual to find a rink of lady curlers at play. The phenomenon however is not unprecedented. Ladies on skates—at least in Scotland—were never seen, and probably never heard of, till only a few years ago; and it would rather have astonished our snuff-taking and toddy-drinking great-grandmothers to have seen how fast it was possible for a young lady to be (on skates) without losing her modesty. But though our grandmothers never tried the skates, they have been known on rare occasions and in clannish localities to turn out with their husbands and sweethearts to have a pitch in the roaring game. It is long since we heard anything of the sort having occurred in this neighborhood however; and in these days when lissom maidens love to skim the ice on skates, our matrons might do worse than exercise themselves by quietly indulging in the more solid and stationary sport of curling. The result of the match between the Cargen domestics, whom we shall call the insiders, and the ladies residing on the estate—the wives and daughters of farmers and others—whom we shall call the outsiders, was such as to warrant the highest exceptions to be formed of female curling; ladies not unfrequently become champion croquet players; they might attain similar distinction on the ice as curlers. On the occasion of which we are speaking, the game was in the fullest sense well contested; the ladies threw their stones and laid their cows like men, doing the work of sweeping as ladies only can do it. Towards the end of the game, however, an unfortunate accident occurred. The lady who skipped the outside rink, in delivering her stone, skipped, fell, and—broke an arm. An accident like this would have sent some fair ones into swoons and many of a sterner sex to bed; not so our heroine, however. It only served to bring out more fully her resolutions and enthusiasm. Her rink was likely to win; it would not fail by any failure of hers. So she got her arm in a sling, and, going at it single handed, had the satisfaction of coming off victorious, amid the cheers of all around who witnessed the exciting game. The lady, we understand, afterwards procured surgical assistance; but the limb was so swollen that it could not be set and spliced for a day or two.

THE "TOM" SIDE OF MACAULAY.

How the Great Historian Loved Children.

It is one thing to be fond of children, and another never to get tired of them; and Macaulay, Hannah says, was one of those who never got tired. He often spent the whole morning at her home playing with the children, and then after luncheon carried one of them off for a long walk. But the great treats for him, as well as for many, were the excursions into the city to see the shows. These did not come often enough to suit him or the children—twice a week it is said to have been the average he would have liked—and they used to last till the little ones, to use his own expression, "could not drag one leg after the other." The afternoon's diversions began with a bountiful luncheon in London, to which Macaulay always had some knickknack for which the children had an especial contempt, for the pleasure of seeing them reject it with scorn. The afternoon's sights were the lions and bears, the panoramas and the wax-work, or even the British Museum. One day he tells their mother in a letter how, all the other exhibitions being exhausted, he took the children to the National Gallery, and how, while Charley and Margaret played the connoisseur, Georgy said, honestly "Let us go; there is nothing here that I care for at all;" and again, "I don't call this seeing sights; I have seen no sight to-day." All of which seems to have amused Macaulay greatly. The elaborate process of sending a valentine to his little niece Alice is recorded at length in his dairy. February 12 he buys a superb sheet of paper and writes the valentine. February 13 he sends it off to his sister Fanny at Brighton to be forwarded. February 14 the whole entry of the day is about the valentine; how Fanny came at 3 with the children, Alice in perfect raptures, and begging quite pathetically to be told the truth about it. When they were alone together she said—the little witch—she was going to be very serious, and down she goes on her knees, lifting up her hands in supplication: "Dear uncle, do tell the truth to your little girl. Did you send the valentine?" And then he had to own it. Macaulay would do almost anything to please his favorites; he even tried to like their dog, and dogs he was not fond of. In one place in his diary he denounces the animal as "a beast that is always spoiling conversation." But when the dog was a pet of the children, that was another matter, and he bought things for it at the shops, and made poetry about it to an extent which made the children happy, if it had no particular effect upon the dog. When he was busy upon the second installment of his his history, he would spend some precious time inserting a gold piece in the seal of a letter to his nephew George, so that it might slip past the postoffice authorities, and would transmit it with the casual remark that while the best part of a lady's letter was in the postscript, the best part of an uncle's was in the seal. One day, coming out from a collection of pictures, he saw a more delightful picture, he says, than any there. It was four pretty little sisters, from 11 to 5 years old riding on a donkey-cart in a deep, shady lane and quite beside themselves with a delight at the treat. They were laughing and singing in a way that almost made him cry with a sense of the beautiful and when he asked them to go on they sang like little larks. Whereupon all the silver he had in his pockets went to buy dolls.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

ANOTHER PATRIARCH GONE.

Death of a Veteran of 1812.

Died, in great peace, at Buttonville, on Tuesday, the 18th ult., in his 84th year, John H. Stiver, who was the first white child born in the now populous and wealthy township of Markham in the county of York. His parents emigrated from Hanover, and settled in Markham in 1794, and were amongst the first settlers whose early struggles and privations were intense, and not likely to be endured again in any portion of Ontario. The subject of this memoir was born in 1795. He was 16 years old when the American war broke out, and being ensued with true Canadian patriotism, he enlisted in the York Light Dragoons, and was present and took part in the battles of Stoney Creek, Lundy's Lane and Queenston Heights. He was taken prisoner by the Americans and carried away captive to the Dominion of Uncle Sam, but soon made his escape and joined his comrades in arms, and continued in active service until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Markham and married his present surviving partner in 1817, sixty-two years ago, in the same house (the old homestead) in which he died. He is justly entitled to the appellation of a patriarch. He was the father of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters; four of the former are still living, the eldest and the last of the daughters was buried on the day two weeks previous to her father's death, aged 61 years. There are nineteen grand children and eleven great grand children surviving him, and a large circle of family connections. He remembered when Toronto was a trading post, consisting of three log houses, located on the Provincial Exhibition grounds. His brother-in-law was offered 200 acres on which the Barnekill mill and privilege is located at Thornhill for $14, and thought it too dear, and his father-in-law, Capt. Sheits, who died in 1837, was offered Lot 11, in 5th con., Markham, 200 acres for a yoke of yearling steers that he considered of little value; but it seemed that the journey of sixteen miles to little York, to have the writings drawn, was more than the land was considered worth. The government grant of 200 acres given to Mr. Stiver for his services during the war, on which a portion of the town of Brantford is located, he traded off for twenty bushels of wheat, about $15, and considered he had made a good bargain. For sometime past he seldom left his home, his last journey was to Toronto, some three years ago, to prove his claim to the pension to volunteers of 1812. He continued to enjoy good health until last year.

GILBERT'S NEW PLAY.

Introducing his Satanic Majesty on the Stage as a Private Gentleman

(From the Times)

LONDON, Feb 20.—Mr. Gilbert, author of "H. M. S. Pinafore," has literally turned Goethe's sublime tragedy inside out. He discards the usual opening scene, with *Faust* as an old man, the incantation, the vision of *Marguerite*, and the transformation of the aged philosopher into the ardent and youthful lover.

The new *Faust* is a young man to begin with, a priest, who, having seen the new *Marguerite* reading a book is smitten with her and longs to throw off the bonds of the Church. He invokes the aid of God or devil to relieve him, and the *Devil* appears. Not the *Mephistopheles* of our former plays; not the Goethe's devil, but his Satanic Majesty as a private gentleman. The gentleman *Devil* makes a legal bargain with the lover, and then introduces him to *Marguerite*. She has already a lover who has not, however, declared himself. He is a villager and a soldier, and the friend of the new *Faust*, whom he leaves in charge of the heroine.

The soldier goes to the war and confesses his love for *Faust*, asking him to watch over *Gretchen*, the new *Marguerite*, who parts with him with sisterly affection. Now, while the soldier lover is away, his friend encompasses the ruin of *Gretchen*, and when the warrior returns, a Captain, he draws a sword, breaks the scabbard, and swears never to sheath it again except in the body of her betrayer. He meets him at the deathbed of *Gretchen*, and, to his dismay, finds in him his friend *Faust*, who, in a fit of remorse, bares his breast and invites the warrior to strike. The sword is raised, the arm is about to strike, when *Gretchen* suddenly raises from her couch and stands between them. "Through my heart, his," says the dying woman, and thus, instead of murder, is brought about a reconciliation of the two men. Being a priest, *Faust* cannot marry.

Gretchen dies, and *Faust* resolves to return to the Church and atone for his sins. On his way thither he is accosted by the *Devil*, who reminds him of his bond. *Faust* retreats to the porch, denouncing *Mephistopheles* in very choice blank verse. His Majesty follows *Faust* to seize him, but the clerical influence is too strong for him, and he is obliged to retreat. "It is always so," he says "they want money, call on me; and want to capture a lovely maiden, call on me; when the time comes for my reward, they cheat me—go into the Church." The play is to be magnificently mounted.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Important Alterations in Regard to Police Affairs, Inquests, Assessments, Etc.

The Municipal Acts' Amendment Committee of the Ontario Legislature have held several meetings of late, and amongst the business transacted were the following amendments:

The amendments suggested by Mr. Chisholm at a former meeting, preventing traders from selling goods by auction out of the municipality in which they paid their taxes, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wills, an amendment was carried placing the expenditure upon police, so far as clothing and wages are concerned, under the control of the Council in cities of not more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The Attorney-General introduced a bill providing for a number of amendments, as follows:—The County Judge, Sheriff and such persons as the Council shall appoint at their first meeting, shall constitute a Board for the revision of assessments, to whom appeals shall be made under certain forms; the Council of any municipality may offer a reward for the apprehension of criminals; persons interested in any Company shall not vote when a by-law is submitted to grant aid to that Company; in case of the location or boundary of a lot being uncertain, the township Council on being requested by the Inspector may cause a new map of the place to be drawn up, the cost to be levied against the lot in question.

The bill which caused the most discussion was one introduced by Mr. McCraney, providing that, with a view to break the monopolies now existing, it might be competent for the County Council to advertise their by-laws in any paper having a circulation in the municipality, leaving them free to decide. The bill was amended to cover only the papers in the adjoining municipality.

The Committee resolved to recommend that no person should be allowed to be nominated for a municipal election unless with his express consent, and that candidates should be permitted to retire at any time between nomination and election by giving notice in writing to the Clerk.

Mr. Hardy introduced a section to be added to the Municipal Act, by which the Municipal Councils of cities of not more than 15,000 population may fix the number and settle the remuneration of the men constituting the police force, all such arrangements to be binding upon Boards of Police Commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. Monck's Bill, enacting that coroners' fees should be paid by the treasurer of the county when an inquest is held in the county, and by the treasurer of a city when a death occurs and the inquest held there, was carried.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

—The *Gazette* notifies that Coleraine and Londonderry are declared new ports in Ireland.

—The Otterville people have given up boring for oil in that neighborhood. It has proved a very great "bore."

—The bankrupt stock of Kane Bros., St. Catharines, Ontario, has been disposed of by Messrs. Miller & Clench, assignees, to Edward Moore, of Toronto, for 64¼ cents in the dollar.

—J. D. Balfour & Co., formerly of Mitchell, have bought out Mr. Grabill of Walkerton, Ontario, carriage maker. Mr. Owsley, of Holderness, has bought out John McCabe, of Walkerton, boots and shoes, at a discount of about 20 per cent. Prospects favorable.

—Robert Crawford, jeweler, Guelph, went into insolvency before last Christmas, but made a composition of 50 cents, payable quarterly, the third and fourth notes being endorsed by his wife, who has some separate property. The first note will be soon due, and Crawford sold off most of his stock by auction two weeks since, ostensibly to meet his notes, but rumor says he was last heard of in New York.—*Journal of Commerce.*

—Francis Vickers is an old resident of Elora, Ont., his employment first being that of teamster, then tavernkeeper, and latterly the owner of a livery stable. Old debts and a recent misfortune proved too much for him, and he went into insolvency, showing about $2,000 of liabilities and something over one-third of that amount of assets. A compromise of 25 cents, secured, has been arranged, which will probably enable him to start afresh and continue his business.

—Messrs. Howell and James, lace-men and jewellers, of Regent street, have brought an action to recover from Earl Desart £113 14s. 5d., balance of an account for goods supplied to Lady Desart. The defendant pleaded that his wife had no authority to pledge his credit, and that during the time the articles were supplied she had a sufficient allowance to enable her to pay for all articles of attire suitable to her position in life. The jury found for the defendant. Lady Desart owed about £6,000 in all.

GOING WEST WITH A VENGEANCE.

A French Canadian has been nearly a year traveling from Quebec to Stockton, California, although he had a through railroad ticket. He walked a good part of the way through the roughest parts of Nevada, Utah and Wyoming and went as far north as the Black Hills, where he stopped and worked for a few days. Then he plunged south until he struck the railroad again, took a train, and rode the rest of his journey. At Omaha he went aboard the wrong train and became very much excited on hearing the fact, being young and unused to travel and to the language. He had very vague fears of what would become of him, and although the railroad officials learning his destination from his ticket, promised to send him through, he attempted several times to leave the train, and finally did so at one of the stations, when he began his circuitous tramp of eight or nine months. He suffered much, being often without food, forced to swim rapid rivers and was frequently lost among the rugged mountains up and down which he wearily climbed day after day, week after week, month after month. And yet in face of all obstacles he emerged safe from the vast wilderness and found his brother near Stockton, who had long before given him up as lost. Being young, he had a chance to grow up with the country as he went along, and now knows more English and has a better notion of the advantages of hanging on even on the wrong train, after it has started.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS AT PETROLIA.

Messrs. Johnson & Morrow have a new rig upon the Stockes & McAlpine lot, back of Fildele, for another well. The Western of Canada Co. are drilling just north of the Cole & Bidwell wells, and will be down in a few days. Mr. Englehart has another rig up near the crude oil and tanking company's tanks, and it will soon be ready for the drill. Mr. Manning has his third rig up on his lot, back of his butcher's shop. Mr. McCarron has another going down on his lot near the R. C. Church. Mr. Brake is drilling his well on the old race course. Thos. Elliott is building a rig on his farm, the east half of lot one, in the 11th con., to try his luck. The VanCamp Bros. are also putting down another on their ten acres on lot 8, in the 11th con. The Swan well, which was reported as a twenty barrel well last week, has come down to seven or eight barrels. A tank at the wells of Mr. Geo. Palmer, caught fire last week, and a small quantity of oil was destroyed before the flames subsided.

Price of oil for the current half month ending March 15th, $1 20 per barrel.

APPLES IN WINNIPEG.

It does not seem so many years since Dutch George came along here with a barrel of apples and peddled them off at 12½ cents each thus importation being the only one in twelve months. Since then, what a splurge! Last fall a large supply of this description of fruit was brought to Winnipeg, and found a ready market at $8 per barrel. Later on, in mid-winter, a cargo of one hundred and eighty-five barrels, which were frozen at the Grand Forks, was brought through and

—Mr. John S. Hendrie, of this city, has visiting been his friends in Detroit.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum in Advance.

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WITH A CIGAR.

What! old fellow, not married yet,
After the many hours we've spent
Singing of eyes like violets wet,
Of eyebrows like a bow full bent,
Of lips that vied with June's sweet rose,
Of cheeks that held a dainty bloom,
Of small hands white as Alpine snows,
And hair that made a golden gloom.

Ah! those were regal joys and times,
All fair with promise, radiant, bright
Our souls were full of ringing rhymes,
And life was rich with amber light.
What bonnie queens were always had—
Maud, and Mollie, and little Sue;
The realms they swayed were broad and glad,
And we, their slaves, were always true.

Yes, they're married, or dead, or lost;
And we? Ah, we take little heed.
Who plays with fire and counts the cost?
We drown our loss in wine or weed;
And now we meet at sophy smiles,
And live sweet as we worshipped then;
For life gives only merry wiles
To careless, world-tossed happy men.

We work and laugh, and sing and play,
Just as we used to years ago;
The sun shines bright and clear to-day—
Who cares if soon the high winds blow?
We've had our loves and kisses sweet,
The tender clasp of little hands;
Here, drink to joys we used to meet
In youth's delightful summer lands.

Ah, old fellow, the years fly fast,
But, then, the days are still as long.
And now, as in the seasons past,
We have our feasts, our wine and song.
And life and love are just the same,
Though hair grows white, and dim the eyes;
Only we've said good-bye to fame,
And claim for wealth gold sunset skies.

Maybe we're thrown our lives away,
As we ne'er bought a wedding ring,
And now are bachelors turning gray,
Owing no love but that we sing.
And yet, we're free from dust and lagoons;
So fill your glass, let's drain a toast
To wine and smoke, and cosy rooms,
And spirits light for guest and host.

HIS NATURAL LIFE.

BY MARCUS CLARKE.

And then, before them all, this curious parson took a piece of tobacco out of his ragged pocket, and cut off a chew with Mr. Troke's knife. Rufus Dawes felt what he had not felt for three days—an interest in something. He stared at the parson in unaffected astonishment. Mr. North perhaps mistook the meaning of his fixed stare, for he held out the remnant of tobacco to him.

The chain-line vibrated at this, and bent forward to enjoy the vicarious delight of seeing another man chew tobacco. Troke grinned with a silent mirth that betokened retribution for the favored convict. "Here," said Mr. North, holding out the dainty morsel upon which so many eyes were fixed. Rufus Dawes took the tobacco; looked at it hungrily for an instant, and then—to the astonishment of every body—flung it away with a curse.

"I don't want your tobacco," he said; "keep it."

From convict mouths went out a respectful roar of amazement, and Mr. Troke's eyes snapped with pride of outraged janitorship. "You ungrateful dog!" he cried, raising his stick.

Mr. North put up a hand. "That will do, Troke," he said; "I know your respect for the cloth. Move the men on again."

"Get on!" said Troke, rumbling oaths beneath his breath, and Dawes felt his newly-riveted chain tug. It was some time since he had been in a chain-gang, and the sudden jerk nearly over-balanced him. He caught at his neighbor, and looking up, met a pair of black eyes which gleamed recognition. His neighbor was John Rex. Mr. North, watching them, was struck by the resemblance the two men bore to each other. Their height, eyes, hair, and complexion were similar. Despite the difference in name, they might be related. "They might be brothers," thought he. "Poor devils! I never knew a prisoner refuse tobacco before." And he looked on the ground for the despised portion. But in vain. John Rex, oppressed by no foolish sentiment, had picked it up and put it in his mouth.

So Rufus Dawes was relegated to his old life again, and came back to his prison with the hatred of his kind, that his prison had bred in him, increased a hundred-fold. It seemed to him that the sudden awakening had dazed him, that the flood of light so suddenly let in upon his slumbering soul had blinded his eyes, used so long to the sweetly cheating twilight. He was at first unable to apprehend the details of his misery. He knew only that his dream-child was alive and shuddered at him; that the only thing he loved and trusted had betrayed him; that all hope of justice and mercy had gone from him forever; that the beauty had gone from earth, the brightness from heaven; and that he was doomed still to live. He went about his work, unheedful of the jests of Troke, ungalled by his irons, unmindful of the groans and laughter about him. His magnificent muscles saved him from the lash; for the amiable Troke tried to break him down in vain. He did not complain, he did not laugh, he did not weep. His mate Rex tried to converse with him, but did not succeed. In the midst of one of Rex's excellent tales of London dissipation, Rufus Dawes would sigh wearily. "There's something on that fellow's mind," thought Rex, prone to watch the signs by which the soul is read. "He has some secret which weighs upon him."

It was in vain that Rex attempted to discover what this secret might be. To all questions concerning his past life, however artfully put, Rufus Dawes was dumb. In vain Rex practiced all his arts, called up all his graces of manner and speech—and these were not few—to fascinate the silent man and win his confidence. Rufus Dawes met his advances with a cynical carelessness that revealed nothing; and when not addressed, held a gloomy silence. Galled by this indifference, John Rex had attempted to practice those ingenious arts of torment by which Gabbett, Vetch, and other leading spirits of the gang asserted their superiority over their quieter comrades. But he soon ceased. "I have been longer in this hell than you," said Rufus Dawes; "and I know more of the devil's tricks than you can show me. You had best be quiet." Rex neglected the warning, and Rufus Dawes took him by the throat one day, and would have strangled him, but that Troke beat off the angered man with a favorite bludgeon. Rex had a wholesome respect for personal prowess, and had the grace to admit the provocation to Troke. Even this instance of self-denial did not move the stubborn Dawes. He only laughed.

Then Rex came to a conclusion. His mate was plotting an escape. He himself cherished a notion of the kind, as did Gabbett and Vetch, but by common distrust no one ever gave utterance to thoughts of this nature. It would be too dangerous. "He would be a good comrade for a rush," thought Rex, and resolved more firmly than ever to ally himself to this dangerous and silent companion.

One question Dawes had asked which Rex had been able to answer. "Who is that North?"

"A chaplain. He is only here for a week or so. There is a new one coming. North goes to Sydney. He is not in favor with the bishop."

"How do you know?"

"By deduction," says Rex, with a smile peculiar to him. "He wears colored clothes, and smokes, and doesn't patter Scripture. The bishop dresses in black, detests tobacco, and quotes the Bible like a concordance. North is sent here for a month, as a warming-pan for that ass Meekin. *Ergo*, the bishop don't care about North."

Jemmy Vetch, who was next to Rex, let the full weight of his portion of tree-trunk rest upon Gabbett, in order to express his unrestrained admiration of Mr. Rex's sarcasm. "Ain't Dandy a one'er?" said he.

"Are you thinking of coming the pious?" asked Rex. "It's no good with North. Wait until the highly intelligent Meekin comes. You can twist that worthy successor of the apostles round your little finger!"

"Silence, there!" cries the overseer. "Do you want me to report yer?"

Amidst such diversions the days rolled on, and Rufus Dawes almost longed for the coal-mines. To be sent from the settlement to the coal-mines, and from the coal-mines to the settlement, was to these unhappy men a trip. At Port Arthur one went to an out-station, as more fortunate people go to Queenscliff or the ocean beach now-a-days for change of air.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COMMANDANT'S BUTLER.

Rufus Dawes had been a fortnight at the settlement when a new-comer appeared on the chain-gang. This was a young man of about twenty years of age, thin, fair, and delicate. His name was Kirkland, and he belonged to what were known as the educated prisoners. He had been a clerk in a banking-house, and was transported for embezzlement, though, by some, grave doubts as to his guilt were entertained. The commandant, Captain Burgess, had employed him as butler in his own house, and his fate was considered a lucky one. So, doubtless, it was, and might have been, had not an untoward accident occurred. Captain Burgess, who was a bachelor of the old school, confessed to an amiable weakness for blasphemy, and was given to condemning the convicts' eyes and limbs with indiscriminate violence. Kirkland belonged to a Methodist family, and owned a piety utterly out of place in that region. The language of Burgess made him shudder, and one day he so far forgot himself and his place as to raise his hands to his ears. "My——!" cried Burgess. "You——, is that your——game? I'll——soon cure you of that!" and forthwith ordered him to the chain-gang for insubordination."

He was received with suspicion by the gang, who did not like white-handed prisoners. Troke, by way of experiment in human nature, perhaps, placed him next to Gabbett. The day was got through in the usual way, and Kirkland felt his heart revive. The toil was severe, and the companionship uncouth; but, despite his blistered hands and aching back, he had not experienced any thing so very terrible, after all. When the muster bell rang, and the gang broke up, Rufus Dawes, on his silent way to his separate cell, observed a notable change of custom in the disposition of the new convict. Instead of placing him in a cell by himself, Troke was turning him into the yard with the others.

"I'm not to go in there?" says the ex-bank clerk, drawing back in dismay from the cloud of foul faces which lowered upon him.

"By the Lord, but you are, then!" says Troke. "The governor says a night in there'll take the starch out of yer. Come, in yer go."

"But, Mr. Troke——"

"Stow your gaff," says Troke, with another oath, and impatiently striking the lad with his thong; "I can't argue here all night. Get in." So Kirkland, aged twenty-two, and the son of Methodist parents, went in.

Rufus Dawes, among whose sinister memories this yard was numbered, sighed. So fierce was the glamour of the place, however, that, when locked into his cell, he felt ashamed of that sigh, and strove to erase the memory of it. "What is he more than any body else?" said the wretched man to himself, as he hugged his misery close.

About dawn the next morning, Mr. North—who, among other vagaries not approved of by his bishop, had a habit of prowling about the prison at unofficial hours—was attracted by a dispute at the door of the dormitory. "What's the matter here?" he asked.

"A prisoner refractory, your reverence," said the watchman. "Wants to come out."

"Mr. North! Mr. North!" cried a voice; "for the love of God, let me out of this place!"

Kirkland, ghastly pale, bleeding, with his woolen shirt torn, and his blue eyes wide open with terror, was clinging to the bars.

"Oh, Mr. North! Mr. North! Oh, Mr. North! Oh! for God's sake, Mr. North!"

"What, Kirkland!" cried North, who was ignorant of the vengeance of the commandant. "What do you do here?"

But Kirkland could do nothing but cry, "Oh, Mr. North! For God's sake, Mr. North!" and beat on the bars with white and sweating hands.

"Let him out, watchman!" said North.

"Can't, sir, without an order from the commandant."

"I order you, sir!" North cried, indignant.

"Very sorry, your reverence; but your reverence knows that I daren't do such a thing."

"Mr. North!" screamed Kirkland. "Would you see me perish, body and soul, in this place? Mr. North! Oh, you ministers of Christ—wolves in sheep's clothing—you shall be judged for this! Mr. North, I say!"

"Let him out!" cried North again, stamping his foot.

"It's no good," returned the jailer. "I can't. If he was dying, I can't."

North rushed away to the commandant, and the instant his back was turned, Hailes, the watchman, flung open the door, and darted into the dormitory.

"Take that!" he cried, dealing Kirkland a blow on the head with his keys, that stretched him senseless. "There's more trouble with you bloody aristocrats than enough. Lie quiet!"

The commandant, roused from his slumber, told Mr. North that Kirkland might stop where he was, and that he'd thank the chaplain not to wake him up in the middle of the night because a——prisoner set up a——howling. "But, my good sir," protested North, restraining his impulse to overstep the bounds of modesty in his language to his superior officer, "you know the character of the men in that ward. You can guess what that unhappy boy has suffered."

"Impertinent young beggar!" said Burgess. "Do him good, curse him! Mr. North, I'm sorry you should have had the trouble to come here, but will you let me go to sleep?"

North returned to the prison disconsolately, found the dutiful Hailes at his post, and all quiet. "What's become of Kirkland?" he asked.

"Fretted hisself to sleep, yer reverence," said Hailes, in accents of parental concern. "Poor young chap! It's hard for such young 'uns as he, sir."

In the morning, Rufus Dawes, coming to his place on the chain-gang, was struck by the altered appearance of Kirkland. His face was of a greenish tint, and wore an expression of bewildered horror.

"Cheer up, man!" said Dawes, touched with momentary pity. "It's no good being in the mopes, you know."

"What do they do if you try to bolt?" whispered Kirkland.

"Kill you," returned Dawes, in a tone of surprise at so preposterous a question.

"Thank God!" said Kirkland.

"Now, then, Miss Nancy," said one of the men, "what's the matter with you?"

Kirkland shuddered, and his pale face grew crimson. "Oh," he said, "that such a wretch as I should live!"

"Silence!" cried Troke. "No. 44, if you can't hold your tongue, I'll give you something to talk about. March!"

The work of the gang that afternoon was the carrying of some heavy logs to the water-side, and Rufus Dawes observed that Kirkland was exhausted long before the task was accomplished. "They'll kill you, you little beggar!" said he, not unkindly. "What have you been doing to get into this scrape?"

"Have you ever been in that—that place I was in last night?" asked Kirkland.

Rufus Dawes nodded.

"Does the commandant know what goes on there?"

"I suppose so. What does he care?"

"Care! Man, do you believe in a God?"

"No," said Dawes, "not here. Hold up, my lad. If you fall, we must fall over you, and then you're done for."

He had hardly uttered the words, when the boy flung himself beneath the log. In another instant the train would have been scrambling over his crushed body, had not Gabbett stretched out an iron hand, and plucked the would-be suicide from death.

"Hold on to me, Miss Nancy," said the giant. "I'm big enough to carry double."

Something in the tone or manner of the speaker affected Kirkland to disgust, for, spurning the offered hand, he uttered a cry, and then, holding up his irons with his hands, he started to run for the water.

"Halt, you young fool!" roared Troke, raising his carbine. But Kirkland kept steadily on for the river. Just as he reached it, however, the figure of Mr. North rose from behind a pile of stones. Kirkland jumped for the jetty, missed his footing, and fell into the arms of the chaplain.

"You young vermin—you shall pay for this!" cried Troke. "You'll see if you won't remember this day."

"Oh, Mr. North," says Kirkland, "why did you stop me? I'd rather be dead than stay another night in that place."

"You'll get it, my lad!" said Gabbett, when the runaway was brought back. "Your blessed hide 'll feel for this, see if it don't!"

Kirkland only breathed harder, and looked round for Mr. North; but Mr. North had gone. The new chaplain was to arrive that afternoon, and it was incumbent on the old one to be present at the reception.

Troke reported the ex-bank clerk that night to Burgess, and Burgess, who was about to go to dinner with the new chaplain, disposed of his case out of hand. "Tried to bolt, eh! Must stop that. Fifty lashes, Troke. Tell Macklewain to be ready; or stay, I'll tell him myself—I'll break the young devil's spirit—him!"

"Yes, sir," said Troke. "Good evening, sir."

"Troke, pick out some likely man, will you? That last fellow you had ought to have been tied up himself. His flogging wouldn't have killed a flea."

"You can't get 'em to warm one another, your honor," says Troke. "They won't do it."

"Oh yes, they will, though," says Burgess, "or I'll know the reason why. I won't have my men knocked up with flogging these rascals. If the scourger won't do his duty, tie him up, and give him five-and-twenty for himself. I'll be down in the morning myself, if I can."

"Very good, your honor," says Troke.

Kirkland was put into a separate cell that night; and Troke, by way of assuring him a good night's rest, told him that he was to have fifty in the morning. "And Dawes 'll lay it on," he added. "He's one of the smartest men I've got, and he won't spare yer, yer may take your oath of that."

CHAPTER XIV.

MR. NORTH'S INDISPOSITION.

"You will find this a terrible place, Mr. Meekin," said North to his supplanter, as they walked across to the commandant's dinner. "It has made me heart-sick."

"I thought it was a little paradise," said Meekin. "Captain Frere says that the scenery is delightful."

"So it is," returned North, looking askance; "but the prisoners are not delightful."

"Poor, abandoned wretches," says Meekin. "I suppose not. How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon that bank! Eh!"

"Abandoned, indeed, by God and man—almost."

"Mr. North, Providence never abandons the most unworthy of his servants. Never have I seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread. In the valley of the shadow of death he is with us. His staff, you know, Mr. North. Really, the commandant's house is charmingly situated!"

Mr. North sighed again. "You have not been long in the colony, Mr. Meekin. I doubt—forgive me for expressing myself so freely—if you quite know our convict system."

"An admirable one! A most admirable one!" said Meekin. "There were a few matters I noticed in Hobart Town that did not quite please me—the frequent use of profane language, for instance—but, on the whole, I was delighted with the scheme. It is so complete."

North pursed up his lips. "Yes, it is very complete," he said; "almost too complete. But I am always in a minority when I discuss the question; so we will drop it, if you please."

"If you please," said Meekin, gravely. He had heard from the bishop that Mr. North was an ill-conditioned sort of person, who smoked clay pipes, had been detected in drinking beer out of a pewter pot, and had been heard to state that white neckcloths were of no consequence.

The dinner went off successfully. Burgess—desirous, perhaps, of favorably impressing the chaplain whom the bishop delighted to honor—shut off his blasphemy for a while, and was urbane enough. "You'll find us rough, Mr. Meekin," he said, "but you'll find us all there when we're wanted. This is a little kingdom in itself."

"Like Beranger's?" asked Meekin, with a smile. Captain Burgess had never heard of Beranger, but he smiled as if he had learned his words by heart.

"Or like Sancho Panza's island," said North. "You remember how justice was administered there?"

"Not at this moment, sir," said Burgess, with dignity. He had been often oppressed by the notion that Rev. Mr. North chaffed him. "Pray help yourself to wine."

"Thank you, none," said North, filling a tumbler with water. "I have a headache."

His manner of speech and action was so awkward that a silence fell upon the party, caused by each one wondering why Mr. North should grow confused, and drum his fingers on the table, and stare every where but at the decanter. Meekin—ever softly at his ease—was the first to speak. "Have you many visitors, Captain Burgess?"

"Very few. Sometimes a party comes over with a recommendation from the governor, and I show them over the place; but, as a rule, we see no one but ourselves."

"I asked," said Meekin, "because some friends of mine were thinking of coming."

"And who may they be?"

"Do you know Captain Frere?"

"Frere! I should say so!" returned Burgess, with a laugh, modeled upon Maurice Frere's own. "I was quartered with him at Sarah Island. So he's a friend of yours, eh?"

"I had the pleasure of meeting him in society. He is just married, you know."

"Is he?" said Burgess. "The devil he is! I heard something about it, too."

"Miss Vickers, a charming young person. They are going to Sydney, where Captain Frere has some interest, and Frere thinks of taking Port Arthur on his way down."

"A strange fancy for a honey-moon trip," said North.

"Captain Frere takes a deep interest in all relating to convict discipline," went on Meekin, unheeding the interruption, "and is anxious that Mrs. Frere should see this place."

"Yes, one oughtn't to leave the colony without seeing it," says Burgess; "it's worth seeing."

"So Captain Frere thinks. A romantic story, Captain Burgess. He saved her life, you know."

"Ah! that was a queer thing, that mutiny," said Burgess. "We've got the fellows here, you know."

"I saw them tried at Hobart Town," said Meekin. "In fact, the ringleader, John Rex, gave me his confession, and I sent it to the bishop."

"A great rascal," put in North. "A dangerous, scheming, cold-blooded villain."

"Well, now," said Meekin, with asperity, "I don't agree with you. Every body seems to be against that poor fellow; Captain Frere tried to make me think his letters contained a hidden meaning, but I don't believe they did. He seems to me to be truly penitent for his offences—a misguided but not a hypocritical man, if my knowledge of human nature goes for any thing."

"I hope he is," said North. "I wouldn't trust him."

"Oh! there's no fear of him," said Burgess, cheerily; "if he grows uproarious, we'll soon give him a touch of the cat."

"I suppose severity is necessary," returned Meekin; "though to my ears a flogging sounds a little distasteful. It is a brutal punishment."

"It's a punishment for brutes," said Burgess, and laughed, pleased with the nearest approach to an epigram he ever made in his life.

Here attention was called by the strange behavior of Mr. North. He had risen, and, without apology, flung wide the window, as though he gasped for air. "Halloo, North! What's the matter?"

"Nothing," said North, recovering himself with an effort. "A spasm. I have these attacks at times."

"Have some brandy?" said Burgess.

"No, no, it will pass. No, I say. Well, if you insist." And seizing the tumbler offered to him, he half-filled it with raw spirit, and swallowed the fiery draught at a gulp.

The Reverend Meekin eyed his clerical brother with horror. The Reverend Meekin was not accustomed to clergymen who wore black neckties, smoked clay pipes, chewed tobacco, and drank neat brandy out of tumblers.

"Ha!" said North, looking wildly round upon them. "That's better."

"Let us go on to the veranda," said Burgess. "It's cooler than in the house."

So they went on to the veranda, and looked down upon the lights of the prison, and listened to the sea lapping the shore. The Rev. Mr. North, in this cool atmosphere, seemed to recover himself, and conversation progressed with some sprightliness.

By and by, a short figure, smoking a cheroot, came up out of the dark, and proved to be Dr. Macklewain, who had been prevented from attending the dinner by reason of an accident to a constable at Norfolk Bay, which had claimed his professional attention.

"Well, how's Forrest?" cried Burgess. "Mr. Meekin—Dr. Macklewain."

"Dead," said Macklewain. "Delighted to see you, Mr. Meekin."

"Confound it—another of my best men," grumbled Burgess. "Macklewain, have a glass of wine." But Macklewain was tired and wanted to get home.

"I must also be thinking of repose," said Meekin; "the journey, though most enjoyable, has fatigued me."

"Come on, then," said North. "Our roads lie together, doctor."

"You won't have a nip of brandy before you start?" asked Burgess. "No? Then I shall send round for you in the morning, Mr. Meekin. Good-night. Macklewain, I want to speak with you a moment."

Before the two clergymen had got half-way down the steep path that led from the commandant's house to the flat on which the cottages of the doctor and chaplain were built, Macklewain rejoined them. "Another flogging to-morrow," said he, grumblingly. "Up at daylight, I suppose, again."

"Whom is he going to flog now?"

"That young butler-fellow of his."

"What, Kirkland?" cried North. "You don't mean to say he's going to flog Kirkland?"

"Insubordination," says Macklewain. "Fifty lashes."

"Oh, this must be stopped!" cried North, in great alarm. "He can't stand it. I tell you he'll die, Macklewain."

"Perhaps you'll have the goodness to allow me to be the best judge of that," returned Macklewain, drawing up his little body to its least insignificant stature.

"My dear sir," replied North, alive to the importance of conciliating the surgeon, "you haven't seen him lately. He tried to drown himself this morning."

Mr. Meekin expressed some alarm; but Dr. Macklewain re-assured him. "That sort of nonsense must be stopped," said he. "A nice example to all! I wonder Burgess didn't give him a hundred."

"He was put into the long dormitory," said North; "you know what sort of a place that is. I declare to Heaven his agony and shame terrified me."

"Well, he'll be put into the hospital for a week or so to-morrow," said Macklewain; "and that'll give him a spell."

"If Burgess flogs him I'll report it to the governor," cries North, in great heat. "The condition of those dormitories is infamous."

"If the boy has any thing to complain of, why don't he complain? We can't do any thing without evidence."

"Complain! Would his life be safe if he did? Besides, he's not the sort of creature to complain. He'd rather kill himself than say any thing about the matter."

"That's all nonsense," says Macklewain. "We can't flog a whole dormitory on suspicion. I can't help it. The boy's made his bed, and he must lie on it."

"I'll go back and see Burgess," said North. "Mr. Meekin, here's the gate, and your room is on the right hand. I'll be back shortly."

"Pray don't hurry," said Meekin, politely. "You are on an errand of mercy, you know. Every thing must give way to that. I shall find my portmanteau in my room, you said."

"Yes, yes. Call the servant if you want any thing. He sleeps at the back;" and North hurried off.

"An impulsive gentleman," said Meekin to Macklewain, as the sound of Mr. North's footsteps died away in the distance. Macklewain shook his head seriously.

"There is something wrong about him, but I can't make out what it is. He has the strangest fits at times. Unless it's a cancer in the stomach, I don't know what it can be."

"Cancer in the stomach! dear me, how dreadful!" says Meekin. "Ah! doctor, we all have our crosses, have we not? How delightful the grass smells! This seems a very pleasant place, and I think I shall enjoy myself very much. Good-night."

"Good-night, sir. I hope you will be comfortable."

"And let us hope poor Mr. North will succeed in his labor of love," said Meekin, shutting the little gate, "and save the unfortunate Kirkland. Good-night, once more."

Captain Burgess was shutting his veranda-window when North hurried up. "Captain Burgess, Macklewain tells me you are going to flog young Kirkland."

"Well, sir, what of that?" said Burgess.

"I have come to beg you not to do so, sir. The lad has been cruelly punished already. He attempted suicide to-day—unhappy creature!"

"Well, that's just what I'm flogging him for. I'll teach my prisoners to attempt suicide!"

"But he can't stand it, sir. He's too weak."

"That's Macklewain's business."

"Captain Burgess," protested North, "I assure you that he does not deserve punishment. I have seen him, and his condition of mind is pitiable."

"Look here, Mr. North, I don't interfere with what you do to the prisoners' souls; don't you interfere with what I do to their bodies."

"Captain Burgess, you have no right to mock at my office."

"Then don't you interfere with me, sir."

"Do you persist in having this boy flogged?"

"I've given my orders, sir."

"Then, Captain Burgess," cried North, his pale face flushing, "I tell you the boy's blood will be on your head. I am a minister of God, sir, and I forbid you to commit this crime."

"D—n your impertinence, sir!" burst out Burgess. "You're a dismissed officer of the Government, sir. You've no authority here in any way; and, by——, sir, if you interfere with my discipline, sir, I'll have you put in irons until you're shipped out of the island!"

This, of course, was mere bravado on the part of the commandant. North knew well that he would never dare to attempt any such act of violence, but the insult stung him like the cut of a whip. He made a stride toward the commandant, as though to seize him by the throat, but, checking himself in time, stood still, with clenched hands, flashing eyes, and beard that bristled.

The two men looked at each other, and presently Burgess' eyes fell before those of the chaplain.

"Miserable blasphemer!" says North; "I tell you that you shall not flog the boy!"

Burgess, white with rage, rang the bell that summoned his convict servant.

"Show Mr. North out," he said, "and go down to the barracks, and tell Troke that Kirkland is to have a hundred lashes to-morrow. I'll show you who's master here, my good sir."

"I'll report this to the Government," said North, aghast. "This is murderous."

"The Government may go to——, and you too!" roared Burgess. "Get out!"

And God's vicegerent at Port Arthur slammed the door.

North returned home in great agitation. "They shall not flog that boy," he said. "I'll shield him with my own body if necessary. I'll report this to the Government. I'll see Sir John Franklin myself. I'll have the light of day let into this den of horrors." He reached his cottage, and lighted the lamp in the little sitting-room. All was silent, save that from the adjoining chamber came the sound of Meekin's gentlemanly snore. North took down a book from the shelf and tried to read, but the letters ran together. "I wish I hadn't taken that brandy," he said. "Fool that I am."

Then he began to walk up and down, to fling himself on the sofa, to read, to pray. "O God, give me strength! Aid me! Help me! I struggle, but I am weak! O Lord, look down upon me!"

To see him rolling on the sofa in agony, to see his white face, his parched lips, and his contracted brow, to hear his moans and muttered prayers, one would have thought him suffering from the pangs of some terrible disease. He opened the book again, and forced himself to read, but his eyes wandered to the cupboard. There lurked something that fascinated him. He got up at length, went into the kitchen, and found a packet of red pepper. He mixed a tea-spoonful of this in a pannikin of water, and drank it. It relieved him for a while.

"I must keep my wits for to-morrow. The life of that lad depends upon it. Meekin, too, will suspect. I will lie down."

He went into his bedroom, and flung himself on the bed, but only to toss from side to side. In vain he repeated texts of Scripture and scraps of verse; in vain he counted imaginary sheep or listened to imaginary clock tickings. Sleep would not come to him. It was as though he had reached the crisis of a disease which had been for days gathering force. "I must have a tea-spoonful," he said, "to allay the craving."

Twice he paused on his way to the sitting-room, and twice was he driven on by a power stronger than his will. He reached it at length, and opening the cupboard, pulled out what he sought—a bottle of brandy.

With this in his hand, all moderation vanished. He raised it to his lips and eagerly drank. Then, ashamed of what he had done, he thrust the bottle back, and made for his room. Still he could not sleep. The taste of the liquor maddened him for more. He saw in the darkness the brandy-bottle—vulgar and terrible apparition! He saw its amber fluid sparkle. He heard it gurgle as he poured it out. He smelled the nutty aroma of the spirit. He pictured it standing in the corner of the cupboard, and imagined himself seizing it, and quenching the fire that burned within him. He wept, he prayed, he fought with his desire as with a madness. He told himself that another's life depended on his exertions; that to give way to his fatal passion was unworthy of an educated man and a reasoning being; that it was degrading, disgusting, and bestial. That, at all times debasing, at this particular time it was infamous; that a vice, unworthy of any man, was doubly sinful in a man of education and a minister of God. In vain. In the midst of his arguments he found himself at the cupboard, with the bottle at his lips, in an attitude that was at once ludicrous and horrible.

He had no cancer. His disease was a more terrible one. The Rev. James North—gentleman, scholar, and Christian priest—was what the world calls "a confirmed drunkard."

CHAPTER XV.

ONE HUNDRED LASHES.

The morning sun, bright and fierce, looked down upon a curious sight. In a stone-yard was a little group of persons—Troke, Burgess, Macklewain, Kirkland, and Rufus Dawes.

Three wooden staves, seven feet high, were fastened together in the form of a triangle. The structure looked not unlike that made by gypsies to boil their kettles. To this structure Kirkland was bound. His feet were fastened with thongs to the base of the triangle; his wrists, bound above his head, at the apex. His body was then extended to its fullest length, and his white back shone in the sunlight. During his tying-up he had said nothing; only when Troke roughly pulled off his shirt he shivered.

"Now, prisoner," said Troke to Dawes, "do your duty."

Rufus Dawes looked from the three stern faces to Kirkland's white back, and his face grew purple. In all his experience he had never been asked to flog before. He had been flogged often enough.

"You don't want me to flog him, sir?" he said to the commandant.

"Pick up the cat, sir!" said Burgess, astonished. "What is the meaning of this?"

Rufus Dawes picked up the heavy cat, and drew its knotted lashes between his fingers.

"Go on, Dawes," whispered Kirkland, without turning his head. "You are no more than another man."

"What does he say?" asked Burgess.

"Telling him to cut light, sir," said Troke, eagerly lying; "they all do it."

"Cut light, eh! We'll see about that. Get on, my man, and look sharp, or I'll tie you up and give you fifty for yourself, as sure as God made little apples."

"Go on, Dawes," whispered Kirkland again; "I don't mind."

Rufus Dawes lifted the cat, swung it round his head, and brought its knotted cords down upon the white back.

"Wonn!" cried Troke.

The white back was instantly striped with six crimson bars. Kirkland stifled a cry. It seemed to him that he had been cut in half.

"Now, then, you scoundrel," roared Burgess; "separate your cuts! What do you mean by flogging a man that fashion?"

Rufus Dawes drew his crooked fingers through the entangled cords, and struck again. This time the blow was more effective, and the blood beaded on the skin.

The boy did not cry; but Macklewain saw his hands clutch the staves tightly, and the muscles of his naked arms quiver.

"Tew!"

"That's better," said Burgess.

The third blow sounded as though it had been struck upon a piece of raw beef, and the crimson turned purple.

"My God!" said Kirkland, faintly, and bit his lips.

The flogging proceeded in silence for ten strokes, and then Kirkland gave a screech like a wounded horse.

"Oh!—Captain Burgess!—Dawes!—Mr. Troke!—Oh, my God!—Oh! oh!—Mercy!—Oh, doctor!—Mr. North!—Oh! oh! oh!"

"Ten!" cried Troke, impassibly counting to the end of the first twenty.

The lad's back, swollen into a hump, now presented the appearance of a ripe peach which a wilful child has scored with a pin. Dawes, turning away from his bloody handiwork, drew the cats through his fingers twice. They were beginning to get clogged a little.

"Go on," said Burgess, with a nod; and Troke cried "Wonn!" again.

Roused by the morning sun streaming in upon him, Mr. North opened his blood-shot eyes, rubbed his forehead with hands that trembled, and suddenly awakening to a consciousness of his promised errand, rolled off the bed and rose to his feet. He saw the empty brandy-bottle on his wooden dressing-table, and remembered what had passed. With shaking hands he dashed water over his aching head, and smoothed his garments. The debauch of the previous night had left the usual effects behind it. His brain seemed on fire, his hands were hot and dry, his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. He shuddered as he viewed his pale face and red eyes in the little looking-glass, and hastily tried the door. He had retained sufficient sense in his madness to lock it, and his condition had been unobserved. Stealing into the sitting-room, he saw that the clock pointed to half-past six. The flogging was to have taken place at half past five. Unless accident had favored him he was already too late. Fevered with remorse and anxiety, he hurried past the room where Meekin yet slumbered, and made his way to the prison. As he entered the yard, Troke called "Ten!" Kirkland had just got his fiftieth lash.

"Stop!" cried North. "Captain Burgess, I call upon you to stop."

"You're rather late, Mr. North," retorted Burgess. "The punishment is nearly over."

"Wonn!" cried Troke again; and North stood by, biting his nails and grinding his teeth during six more lashes.

Kirkland had ceased to yell now, and merely moaned. His back was like a bloody sponge, while, in the interval between the lashes, the swollen flesh twitched like that of a new-killed bullock. Suddenly, Macklewain saw his head droop on his shoulder. "Throw him off! Throw him off!" he cried, and Troke hurried to loosen the thongs.

"Fling some water over him!" said Burgess, "he's shamming."

A bucket of water made Kirkland open his eyes. "I thought so," said Burgess. "Tie him up again."

"No. Not if you are Christians!" said North.

He met with an ally where he least expected one. Rufus Dawes flung down the dripping cat. "I'll flog no more," said he.

"What?" roared Burgess, furious at this gross insolence.

"I'll flog no more. Get some one else to do your bloody work for you. I won't."

"Tie him up!" cried Burgess, foaming. "Tie him up! Here, constable, fetch a man here with a fresh cat. I'll give you that beggar's fifty, and fifty more on the top of 'em; and he shall look on while his back cools."

Rufus Dawes, with a glance at North, pulled off his shirt without a word, and stretched himself at the triangles. His back was not white and smooth, like Kirkland's had been, but hard and seamed. He had been flogged before. Troke appeared with Gabbett—grinning. Gabbett liked flogging. It was his boast that he could flog a man to death on a piece no bigger than the palm of his hand. He could use his left hand equally with his right, and if he got hold of a favorite, would cross the cuts.

Rufus Dawes planted his feet firmly on the ground, took fierce grasp of the staves and drew in his breath.

Macklewain spread the garments of the two men upon the ground, and, placing Kirkland upon them, turned to watch this new phase in the morning's amusement. He grumbled a little below his breath, for he wanted his breakfast, and when the commandant once began to flog, there was no telling where he would stop. Rufus Dawes took five-and-twenty lashes without a murmur, and then Gabbett crossed the cuts. This went on up to fifty lashes, and North felt himself stricken with admiration at the courage of the man. "If it had not been for that cursed brandy," thought he, with bitterness of self-reproach, "I might have saved all this." At the hundredth lash, the giant paused, expecting the order to throw off, but Burgess was determined to break the man's spirit.

"I'll make you speak, you dog, if I cut your heart out!" he cried. "Go on, prisoner."

For twenty lashes more Dawes was mute, and then the agony forced from his laboring breast a hideous cry. But it was not a cry for mercy, as that of Kirkland's had been. Having found his tongue, the wretched man gave vent to his boiling passion in a torrent of curses. He shrieked imprecations upon Burgess, Troke, and North. He cursed all soldiers for tyrants, all parsons for hypocrites. He blasphemed his God and his Saviour. With a frightful outpouring of obscenity and blasphemy, he called on the earth to gape and swallow his persecutors, for heaven to open and rain fire upon them, for hell to yawn and ingulf them quick. It was as though each blow of the cat forced out of him a fresh burst of beast-like rage. He seemed to have abandoned his humanity. He foamed, he raved, he tugged at his bonds until the strong staves shook again; he writhed himself round upon the triangles and spit impotently at Burgess, who jeered at his torments. North, with his hands to his ears, crouched against the corner of the wall, palsied with horror. It seemed to him that the passion of hell raged around him. He would fain have fled, but a horrible fascination held him back.

In the midst of this—when the cat was hissing its loudest—Burgess laughing his hardest, and the wretch on the triangles filling the air with his cries, North saw Kirkland look at him with what he thought a smile. Was it a smile? He leaped forward, and uttered a cry of dismay so loud that all turned.

"Hullo!" says Troke, running to the heap of clothes, "the young un's slipped his wind!"

Kirkland was dead.

"Throw him off!" says Burgess, aghast at the unfortunate accident; and Gabbett reluctantly untied the thongs that bound Rufus Dawes. Two constables were alongside him in an instant, for sometimes newly tortured men grew desperate. This one, however, was silent with the last lash, only, in taking his shirt from under the body of the boy, he muttered "Dead!" and in his tone there seemed to be a touch of envy. Then flinging his shirt over his bleeding shoulders, he walked out—defiant to the last.

"Game, ain't he?" said one constable to the other, as they pushed him, not ungently, into an empty cell, there to wait for the hospital guard. The body of Kirkland was taken away in silence, and Burgess turned rather pale when he saw North's threatening face. "It isn't my fault, Mr. North," he said. "I didn't know that the lad was chicken-hearted." But North turned away in disgust, and Macklewain and Burgess pursued their homeward route together.

"Strange that he should drop like that," said the commandant.

"Yes, unless he had any internal disease," said the surgeon.

"Disease of the heart, for instance," said Burgess.

"I'll *post-mortem* him, and see."

"Come in and have a nip, Macklewain. I feel quite qualmish," said Burgess. And the two went into the house amidst respectful salutes from either side. Mr. North, in agony of mind at what he considered the consequence of his neglect, slowly, and with head bowed down, as one bent on a painful errand, went to see the prisoner who had survived. He found him kneeling on the ground, prostrated.

"Rufus Dawes."

At the low tone Rufus Dawes looked up, and seeing who it was, waved him off; "Don't speak to me," he said, with an imprecation that made North's flesh creep. "I've told you what I think of you—a hypocrite, who stands by while a man is cut to pieces, and then comes and whines religion to him."

North stood in the centre of the cell, with his arms hanging down, and his head bent. "You are right," he said, in a low tone. "I must seem to you a hypocrite. I am a servant of Christ? A besotted beast rather! I am not come to whine religion to you. I am come to—to ask your pardon. I might have saved you from punishment—saved that poor boy from death. I wanted to save him, God knows! But I have a vice; I am a drunkard. I yielded to my temptation, and—I was too late. I come to you, as one sinful man to another, to ask you to forgive me." And North suddenly flung himself down beside the convict, and catching his blood-bespotted hands in his own, cried, "Forgive me brother!"

Rufus Dawes, too much astonished to speak, bent his black eyes upon the man who crouched at his feet, and a ray of divine pity penetrated his gloomy soul. He seemed to catch a glimpse of misery more profound than his own, and his stubborn heart felt human sympathy with this erring brother. "Then in this hell there is yet a man," said he; and a hand-grasp passed between these two unhappy beings. North arose, and with averted face, passed quickly from the cell. Rufus Dawes looked at the hand which his strange visitor had taken, and something glittered there. It was a tear. He broke down at the sight of it, and when the guard came to fetch the tameless convict, they found him on his knees in a corner, sobbing like a child.

CHAPTER XVI.

KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS.

The morning after this, the Rev. Mr. North departed in the schooner for Hobart Town. Between the officious chaplain and the commandant the events of the previous day had fixed a great gulf. Burgess knew that North meant to report the death of Kirkland, and guessed that he would not be backward in relating the story to such persons in Hobart Town as would most readily repeat it. "——awkward the fellow's dying," he confessed to himself. "If he hadn't died, nobody would have bothered themselves about him." A sinister truth. North, on the other hand, comforted himself with the belief that the fact of the convict's death under the lash would cause indignation and subsequent inquiry. "The truth must come out if they only ask," thought he. Self-deceiving North! Four years a Government chaplain, and not yet attained to a knowledge of a Government's method of asking about such matters! Kirkland's mangled flesh would have fed the worms before the ink on the last minute from deliberating authority was dry.

Burgess, however, touched with selfish regrets, determined to balk the parson at the outset. He would send down an official return of the unfortunate occurrence by the same vessel that carried his enemy, and thus get the ear of the office. Meekin, walking on the evening of the flogging past the wooden shed where the body lay, saw Troke bearing buckets filled with dark-colored water, and heard a great splashing and sluicing going on inside the hut. "What is the matter?" he asked.

"Doctor's bin post-mortising the prisoner what was flogged this morning, sir," said Troke, "and we're cleanin' up."

Meekin sickened, and walked on. He had heard that the unhappy Kirkland possessed unknown disease of the heart, and had unhappily died before receiving his allotted punishment. His duty was to comfort Kirkland's soul; he had nothing to do with Kirkland's slovenly, unhandsome body; so he went for a walk on the pier, that the breeze might blow his momentary sickness away from him. On the pier he saw North talking to Father Flaherty, the Roman Catholic chaplain. Meekin had been taught to look upon a priest as a shepherd might look upon a wolf, and passed with a distant bow. The pair were apparently talking of the occurrence of the morning, for he heard Father Flaherty say, with a shrug of his round shoulders, "He was not one of moi people, Mr. North, and the Government would not suffer me to interfere with matthers relating to Prhotestant prisoners." "The wretched creature was a Protestant," thought Meekin. "At least, then, his immortal soul was not endangered by belief in the damnable heresies of the Church of Rome." So he passed on, giving good-humored Dennis Flaherty, the son of the butter-merchant of Kildrum, a wide berth and sea-room, lest he should pounce down upon him unawares, and with Jesuitical argument and silken softness of speech, convert him by force to his own state of error—as was the well-known custom of those intellectual gladiators, the priests of the Catholic faith. North, on his side, left Flaherty with regret. He had spent many a pleasant hour with him, and knew him for a narrow-minded, conscientious, yet laughter-loving creature, whose God was neither his belly nor his breviary, but sometimes in one place and sometimes in the other, according to the hour of the day, and the fasts appointed for due mortification of the flesh. "A man who would do Christian work in a jog-trot parish, or where men lived too easily to sin harshly, but utterly unfit to cope with Satan, as the British Government had transported him," was North's sadly satirical reflection upon Father Flaherty, as Port Arthur faded into indistinct beauty behind the swift-sailing schooner. "God help those poor villains, for neither parson nor priest can."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COSTUMES SEVERELY CLASSIC.

The English Movement for Greek Styles of Dress for Women.

Every few years some enthusiastic woman comes forward with a plan for changing the dress of her sex and incidentally reforming innumerable abuses of the laws of health and good taste. Amelia Bloomer was the last person who made any converts to a change in outer clothing, and all her disciples have long ago died or lost faith in her, and the costume of which she was the advocate can only be found in some "water cures" and a few gymnasiums, and possibly at Vineland, N. J. Then came the American dress-reform movement and a general change in the style of underclothing, not only in the United States, but in England, France, and even Germany. Thickly-gathered garments, with straight seams were replaced by others gored and shaped to the figure; two garments were made into one and all were arranged so that the whole weight of the dress hung from the shoulders, and for a time women seemed contented. The pretty Princess dress or modifications of it, which did justice to a good figure when worn with this underclothing, was so graceful that one could hardly believe it a modification of the comparatively ugly "empress" of a dozen years ago, and was so comfortable that everybody was loath to forego it when fashion threatened to substitute the sacque or Louis XVI panniers for it. Several English ladies of taste, determined either to keep their Princess dress or something very like it, and not to be transformed into the likeness of Marie Antoinette's maids of honor, are strenuously urging the adoption of the ancient Greek dress. With very slight modifications. This costume consists of two pieces, the chiton and himation, or shawl as it is usually called by its advocates. The former is a gown, which may be either high or low necked, short or long sleeved, but which should be scanty and should have as few seams as possible. It may be of cotton, linen, silk or woolen, but should not be stiff, and it may be just long enough to touch the ground or may have a train. Its color may be white, saffron, blue, gray, purple or olive green, and it may be striped, figured or even checkered. The shawl may be of the same or of different material to the chiton, and is simply a seamless piece of cloth about two yards square, or according to the rules laid down by some ladies, two yards by four. The Greeks threw this garment over the left shoulder, brought it around under the right arm, and then threw it over the left shoulder again, adjusting the folds with as much grace as possible. The English ladies draw two of the corners over the shoulders, leaving a long loop to fall below the waist at the back, and drawing the edges together at the front, producing an effect not unlike that of an over skirt opening slantwise down the centre. This arrangement leaves all the limbs free, and is perfectly easy and graceful; but it takes both time and taste, and some ladies prefer to fasten the shawl in its place by loops passing over buttons on the chiton and its girdle, so that it requires but a few moments to draw its folds into place.

The trimming of the chiton and shawl may be of infinite variety, from alpaca braid to Oriental embroidery; it may be wrought into patterns of complicated richness or laid on in straight bands. The proper place for it is around the borders of the shawl, the lower edge of the chiton, the wrists of the sleeves, around the neck, and possibly down either side of the opening in front. The shawl may be edged with fringe and may have tassels at the corners to hold it in place, according to the ancient Greek custom, or may be left as it comes from the loom. There is no lack of chances to display handsome jewelry with this dress. The shawl is clasped on the shoulder by ornaments that may be large or small, as one pleases; the girdle may flash with diamonds and rubies may glow at throat or wrist, or even clasp the gown from throat to hem and the sleeves from wrist to shoulder, if one please, without offending against classic taste, so that the love of ostentation can be gratified as easily while wearing this simple dress as when arrayed in the regulation "suit of four pieces."

Several persons who have objected to the costume ask why the princess may not be substituted for the chiton, and the answer to this inquiry is that the latter is more simple to make and easy to fold, and therefore to be preferred to the princess, although it does not fit quite so smoothly. The shawl needs no recommendation to any one who has once seen it, and few who have do not hope for its introduction. The most beautiful woman cannot wear it in public without attracting disagreeable observation until it is put within the reach of all, and its general adoption will not detract from the peculiar grace of those who display most taste in its adjustment. However, its appearance on our shores is still a dream of the future, and for the present American women will follow French and not Athenian fashions.

A SCOTCH ZULU CHIEF.

His Surrender to the British.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—The name of a Mr. John Dunn is frequently referred to, and I may explain that the gentleman so named is of Scotch parentage, born at Port Elizabeth, in the Cape Colony, and is about forty years of age. He is, or was, a "Zulu chief," with domestic arrangements suitable to the position, a sort of Prime Minister to Cetywayo, and also in the pay of the Natal Government (not in a political way) to the tune of £300 per annum. He has his own kraals and his own tribe of Zulus; and by trading in guns, cattle, etc., has amassed a pretty good fortune, I believe. About twelve days after Cetywayo received the ultimatum he sent a message to John Dunn, who was then at his own place, to this effect:—"I am going to fight. I will eat up every English soldier as a bit of meat, and when they are all finished my appetite will be keener than it is at the beginning." John Dunn had decided that he and his tribe would be neutral, and so he crossed into Natal and sought an interview with General Lord Chelmsford, to inform him accordingly. The General received him at once, and, in reply to the statement, informed him that, of course, he must choose his own line of conduct, but added, "It is only right, however, that I should tell you that, when war has once begun, I shall treat every man I meet in the Zulu country as an enemy." This soon solved any doubts John Dunn may have had as to his position, and it was agreed that Dunn and his people and cattle should come over into Natal, giving up their arms to the General when they came over, and they would have land given them to live upon until, the war being over, they may return to their old location. Accordingly, in the last days of 1878, Dunn, with his whole tribe, estimated at 2,500 men, women and children, with about 1,000 head of cattle, came over into Natal. The men were disarmed as they landed on this side of the Tugela. Their crossing looked like nothing else than a "skedaddle" in double quick time; but, fortunately, was peacefully effected, though a few men were drowned while driving the cattle through the river, which was then almost at flood level.

—Simple pity ain't much better to a person than an insult, but to pity him with a two-dollar bill is business.—*J. Billings.*

GREENLAND COURTSHIP.

When the Danish missionaries had secured the confidence of the Greenlanders, marriage was made a religious ceremony. Formerly the man married the woman as the Romans did the Sabine women, by force. One of the missionaries, writing in his journal, describes the present style of courtship as follows:—

The suitor, coming to the missionary, said, "I should like to have a wife."

"Whom?" asks the missionary. The man names the woman.

"Hast thou spoken to her?"

Sometimes the man will answer, "Yes; she is not unwilling, but thou knowest womankind."

More frequently the answer is "No."

"Why not?"

"It is difficult; girls are prudish. Thou must speak to her."

The missionary summons the girl, and, after a little conversation, says:—

"I think it time to have thee married."

"I won't marry."

"What a pity! I had a suitor for thee."

"Whom?"

The missionary names the man who has sought his aid.

"He is good for nothing. I won't have him."

"But," replies the missionary, "he is a good provider; he throws his harpoon with skill, and he loves thee."

Though listening to his praise with evident pleasure, the girl answers, "I won't have him."

"Well, I won't force thee. I shall soon find a wife for such a clever fellow."

The missionary remains silent, as though he understood her "no" to have ended the matter.

As last with a sigh she whispers: "Just as thou wilt have it, missionary."

"No," replies the clergyman, "as thou wilt; I'll not persuade thee."

Then, with a deep groan, comes "yes," and the matter is ended.

A WINDSOR BOY.

One of the Sierra Nevada Mine Operators and His Lucky Life.

(From the Cincinnati Sun.)

John Skae—or John Skae, as he is more familiarly called—who has lately brought himself into pre-eminence by trying to perform an Atlas feat with the Sierra Nevada Mine, is a perfect sample of the San Francisco stock gambler. He was born about 38 years ago in Windsor, Canada, a small town opposite Detroit, Mich. Having studied telegraphy, he came to San Francisco in search of employment, and obtained a position in the Western Union office, where, by keeping his wits about him and his tongue tied, he soon learned to profit by the scraps of knowledge picked up about the office. Having made considerable money in stock speculations, he invested largely in the Virginia City Water Company, and in 1867 was able to travel in Europe with his two sisters, having an insured income of $16,000 a year. He was always famous for his good luck, and while at Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden eclipsed the brother of the Sultan in his heavy winnings at rouge et noire and roulette. It was actually sad to see the poor men lose their last sou on the turn of a card, while the rich young man won at every play. He always has had a penchant for frappe wine and pretty actresses. His never-failing good fortune made him reckless, and his recklessness made him a millionaire. He had "worked" with the Flood & O'Brien clique for a long time, and, it is said, was looked upon by them as infallible in his predictions regarding the rise and fall of the mining-stock barometer. He made a mistake, like Cæsar, and has been almost slain for his ambition. He tried to "go it alone" in his light canoe, unaccustomed to the great ocean of big schemes, and, paradoxical as it may sound, would have been swamped had not a flood come to his assistance.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE BREAK.

Most people imagine that there is but one, or at most two, cables between America and Europe, while in fact eight telegraph cables have been laid. The most northern cable from Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, known as the cable of 1865, has been abandoned. The cable of 1866 has also been abandoned; the first ten years ago and the second three years ago. The cable of 1866 was taken up. The remaining two from Newfoundland to Ireland, laid in 1873 and 1874, are working only tolerably well. The cables which connect Newfoundland and the main land are all broken except one, and this thread is at present our only communication with Europe. The other lines cannot be repaired till spring opens. The French cable is broken in two places, one break in the main line, one hundred and sixty miles out in the Atlantic, the other on the connecting line, four hundred miles from Rye Beach. The Direct Cable Company's wire is also broken in two places. All the breaks will require weeks of favorable weather to repair. The seventh, or indirect cable, evidently believes that the longest way around is the quickest way to get to Europe. It is more than three times as long as any of the others. It goes by land to Florida, crosses to Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico and a dozen little islands to Trinidad, thence to the South American coast, along which it runs a few miles out in the Atlantic, stopping at Demerara, Cayenne and Para until it reaches Pernambuco, when it strides across for Lisbon, calling at several islands en route. From Lisbon two cables run to England. The break on this line is between Trinidad and South America and it is complete. Therefore, don't be astonished some fine morning if the bottom should suddenly drop out of foreign dispatches.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

—The Chaplain of the Alabama House of Representatives is a colored man.

—Subscriptions amounting to $390,00 have been made for the founding of a Liverpool bishopric, and the sum of $60,000 more is asked for.

—Bibles are not allowed to enter Russia except through the Holy Synod, but the late war enabled the British and Foreign Bible Society to place 300,000 copies of the book in the hands of Russians while they were out of their native country.

—Among the English-speaking people of the world Episcopalians rank first in number, with 17,750,000; Methodists are next, with 14,000,000; and then come Roman Catholics with 13,500,000; Presbyterians with 10,000,000; Baptists with 8,000,000; Congregationalists with 7,000,000, and Unitarians with 1,000,000.

—At the beginning of the present century the number of Jews in Jerusalem did not exceed 300, but in the past ten years, owing to the removal of the restrictions of the Porte, the influx has been great. Nearly all the old houses, as they became vacant, have been bought up by them, while a great many new ones can be built in all parts of the town. Schools, hospitals and religious associations have been started, and the population, which was barely 300 eighty years ago, amounted in 1875 to 13,000 in the city alone. A rich Jew of Venice has founded and endowed a school of agriculture with several thousand pounds, so that the country seems in a fair way to recover some of its old fertility.

A MINISTERIAL KLEPTOMANIA.

A peculiar and very sad case of kleptomania is reported from Rochester in the person of a Baptist minister who has preached for thirty years. Last January he took from a show-window a china vase valued at about $10. The vase was one of a pair. And last Friday he entered the store and took the other. He went away unmolested, but at the depot he was met by two officers, who asked him what he had in his valise. At this question he was so much overcome that he came near fainting, and a chair was brought to support him. At first he denied that he had taken the vase, and said he had bought it of a man on the street. On the way to the police station he continued to protest his innocence, but when he arrived there he confessed that he had taken both vases, but said he could not help doing so. He was terribly frightened, and begged for help. It is said he has been ill for some time, and is now under a physician's care. This circumstance is cited in explanation of his strange conduct, as he has long been known as a man of upright and correct life.

—The returns of the census of French colonies and dependencies, taken in December, 1876, shows a population of 5,498,000 for the colonies and of 1,569,000 for the dependencies; together, 7,067,000. Of the colonial population somewhat more than half, or exactly 2,867,000, were found in Algeria. Yet of these only 194,000 were French. Even of this small number 64,000 were born in Algeria, and 37,000 were Jews; so that of French people pure, born in France, there were only 93,000 in Algeria, and about half of these were troops.

—As from the floor he sadly rose,
And brushed the dust from his clothes,
And rubbed his bruises sore,
He lowly to himself did sing:
"Indeed, I'll write an ode on spring
No more."

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MADOC, MARCH 26, 1879.

THE CONVENTION.

A week or two ago we mildly expressed the opinion that a Convention was not necessary at the present time, believing that it would rather make matters worse than better, and we are now more than ever convinced that we were right. Many of those who were most anxious for a Convention now feel that it was a mistake—not so much in having one as the manner in which it was carried out. Two communications appear in another column, which fully explain how matters were managed to give Dr. Boulter a majority of the delegates. We may say just here that these communications are both genuine, and we believe are both correct, as we were informed of most of the facts mentioned on the day of the Convention. The writer signing himself "Honest Conservative" has been a strong opponent of Mr. Wood, but he believes in British fair play, and so far as our acquaintance of him goes, would scorn to act in any other way. That the Rawdon delegates were selected to vote for the Dr.; on the 20th inst., there is no doubt whatever. If the Convention which met here on the 1st inst. had been allowed to select a candidate we have not the slightest doubt that James Haggerty, Esq., would have received the nomination. We knew this at the time, from the fact that the Rawdon delegates, with one or two exceptions would have supported him. Having discovered this fact, certain parties at once became very anxious for a new Convention, the result of which was that the Doctor received 40 votes out of 61. But there is another matter to which we wish to draw attention. If we know anything of Conventions it is a rule to make the final ballot unanimous in favor of the candidate receiving the highest number of ballots, and further, of pledging those present to use their utmost endeavors to elect the man of their choice. Neither of these things were done. No man was pledged to work for Dr. Boulter as the Conservative candidate, but all were left free to act as they may see proper. In fact he can scarcely be called the choice of the Convention, as only two-thirds of the delegates supported him, and nearly one-half of these were specially selected to vote for him. As Mr. Wood said at the meeting we like to see British fair play, and we fully believe that Mr. Haggerty, as one who submitted his name to the meeting, did not receive this at the last Convention. This we do know, that a very general feeling of dissatisfaction exists among the electors of Rawdon and Huntingdon, at the result of the Convention.

CANDIDATES for Legislative honors in the neighboring Riding of East Hastings are not at all few or backward in urging their claims. Mr. Appleby is likely to be the Reform candidate, and we have been informed that there are already three Conservatives in the field,—Dr. Wilson, of Belleville, who is intent on adding legislative distinction to his medical reputation; Robt. Gordon, Esq., Reeve of Hungerford, whose claims on the party combined with his ability to represent them, cannot well be overlooked; and Mr. William White, of Tweed, who is determined not to "back down" or be put off any longer. North Hastings is not alone, it seems, in little difficulties of this kind.

Since writing the above we hear that Eugene McMahon, a Belleville lawyer, has been selected as the candidate.

The Conservative Convention.

DR. G. H. BOULTER THE NOMINEE.

As previously announced, the Convention of delegates for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest North Hastings in the Conservative interest, was held in this village on Thursday last, 20th inst. The meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, the Town Hall being occupied by the Division Court. There were sixty-one delegates present, Rawdon sending 17; Huntingdon, 11; Stirling, 8; Madoc township, 13; Madoc village, 4; Marmora, 6; Elzivir, 3; Dungannon and Faraday, 2. The meeting was called for 2 o'clock, p.m., and at the appointed time the Hall was nearly full, a good number besides the delegates being present, with a fair sprinkling of Reformers. John R. Ketcheson, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the chair, Mr. S. D. Ross, Secretary. The chairman in a short speech called the meeting to order. They were here, in accordance with the wish expressed at the former Convention, to select a candidate, and he hoped the business would be conducted harmoniously, and nothing said or done to cause hard feelings that could possibly be avoided. He would allow ten minutes in which they could nominate their candidates. The following gentlemen were proposed:—Dr. G. H. Boulter, nominated by W. H. Tumelty, of Madoc, and Geo. Wilson, of Rawdon.

James Haggerty, nominated by John McKinnon and Donald Nicholson, of Madoc.

Thomas P. Pearce, nominated by T. Hamilton and Andrew Gawley, of Marmora.

A. F. Wood, nominated by Charles English and William Thompson, of Madoc.

Thomas Emo, nominated by Cotton Tummon and John B. Fox, of Huntingdon.

James Cook, nominated by J. Styles and Jos. Hogle, of Rawdon.

W. H. Tumelty, nominated by John N. Moore and John Caskey, of Madoc.

Stephen Reed, nominated by William Cooney, Rawdon, and John Bateman, Madoc.

The candidates were allowed fifteen minutes in which to address the meeting.

Dr. Boulter on coming forward said he was glad they had restricted the speeches to fifteen minutes, as he was not in good trim to make a speech. He was before them again, on the eve of a general election, and during the 11 years he had represented this Riding in the Provincial Parliament he had always done what he thought was for their best interests. It was a large County, consisting as it did of 20 townships and 2 incorporated villages, and considerable time and labor was required to look after it. He drew their attention to the amount of money expended on the Hastings Road, and particularly to some of principal grants made. He next referred to the manner in which he had been asked in 1867 to be their representative; to the Convention held at Luke's, which was, however, adjourned and held in Madoc soon afterwards, when he was selected. He was returned and had given Sandfield McDonald, who was then in power, a fair trial, but on a new Government being formed he had taken the Opposition side of the House. He believed in a strong Opposition, as every Government needed watching. He had not opposed the present Government in everything, as he believed it a representative's duty to consult the best interests of his constituency, and vote for all good measures. It was also their duty, when elected, to represent the whole people, and not any particular section or party. Although differing on party questions, he had voted for many acts of the Government. If selected to-day he would conduct his canvass in a way that would give no offence. A Reform candidate, he felt sure, would be brought out, as he knew the headquarters in Toronto had issued instructions to contest every Riding, and he had also been informed that a gentleman in Stirling had received a letter from the said Reform headquarters, asking the Party to support Mr. Wood as their candidate. The Ontario Government had at present a considerable surplus, and although a certain expenditure must be made no matter what Government was in power, the Opposition believed the present Reform rulers more extravagant than they should be. Mr. Boulter also referred to the new tariff, and said he believed it would be a benefit to the country. After thanking them for their support at former elections, he resumed his seat amidst applause.

Mr. Haggerty was next called on. He said he had been asked by prominent men of the party in different parts of the Riding to allow his name to be brought forward as a candidate. If selected as the standard-bearer of the party he would endeavor to fight the contest successfully, but if one of the other gentlemen whose names were before them was the nominee he would abide by the decision of the Convention. He had never been in Parliament like Mr. Boulter, and therefore could not tell what he had done and would do.—He believed, however, every representative should faithfully look after the interests of his constituency, and if elected he would do what he thought was best for North Hastings and the country at large.

Mr. Pearce said he had great pleasure in meeting them to-day, but he was not a candidate. He referred to the manner in which his name had been first brought forward in this connection. When elected to the honourable position of Warden of the County, his friends had urged him to come out, and he had consented to stand if brought out by a properly chosen Convention. On reflection, however, he decided he would not. To be a representative required much time, and he would rather attend to his own business. He referred briefly to the existence of small-pox in the village of Marmora, and concluded by assuring them if he had been elected he would have been only too pleased to assist in turning out the present Government.

Mr. Wood said he was present for two reasons, one that it had been stated that he was afraid to come, another that he was desirous of putting himself fairly before those who were present. He said he thought the President of the Convention knew him well enough not to attach any value to the assertion that he was afraid. He had not attended the other Convention because he did not think it was necessary—in fact it was his, and the general impression, it was called by the promoters for the reason that he had announced himself a candidate. He did not believe in Conventions as a rule. It might be necessary under extreme pressure to rally a party when there was an opposing candidate, and several candidates on one side; but that was all that could be said in their favor. They never united a party,—in fact he was satisfied that a large number present only intended to be governed by it if the results suited their views. For instance, the President of the Association, Mr. Ketcheson, had assured him within a couple of hours that he did not believe in it and he would support him (Mr. Wood). There was again only a partial representation—several municipalities having no representatives present. Could such a Convention be binding? He had noticed in the report of last meeting that Dr. Boulter had said the U. E. Club in Toronto recommended them. He (the speaker) thought that North Hastings could take care of itself. What did the U. E. Club want—why only voting machines. It was of no consequence to them whether the representative was a man who could represent the constituency with ability or not, providing he would vote right to suit them. He did not believe in going as a mere agent, labelled for the occasion. He would go as a representative or not at all. He did not intend to allow his name to be submitted to the Convention, so called. He had announced himself as a candidate at the request of many old and influential friends, and he intended to prosecute the canvass to the end, and those who knew him best would quite understand that he meant what he said. He should be glad to have the support of every gentleman present. He did not wish to underrate their influence, or to say anything that could be classed as offensive, but he could not allow himself to be a candidate for their selection. He preferred going direct to the highest authority in such matters, and that was the voters themselves. He said Dr. Boulter in his remarks had referred to a letter received by some one that the Reform party wanted him (the speaker) supported. He wished to state distinctly and positively that he had no knowledge of any bargain or arrangement, such as insinuated. If the Reform party saw fit to support him he should be glad to get every vote. It was the highest compliment they could pay him after seeing his platform. He knew it had been said that he was leaning to the opposite side and would go over when elected. He had issued his address earlier than he would have done so that there should be no mistake on this point. He had never even thought of changing his politics. Did any one of them fancy that after working with his party for twenty-five years, that if by bad no regard for his old friends, or the ties that should bind men—or to his honor as a man, that he was fool enough to promise one thing to them and then do another? He proposed to do just as his address stated, as a Conservative, but he would not be a tool for any one. If he was elected and served them four years, and could give no better account of himself than that he had been a good party man, they had better send some one else. He had thought often when his friends urged his candidature that there would come a time when the doctor would reciprocate, and do for him what he (the speaker) had so often done for the doctor,—work zealously for his election, but he found the doctor was not made of such material. He said many reports had been put in circulation that were not correct, but this was the penalty every public man had to submit to. He intended to give those who circulated the reports an opportunity to give expression to them when he was present to hear. After thanking the audience for their attention, he resumed his seat amidst cheers.

Mr. Emo said he was not now a candidate, although he had been asked to allow his name to be brought forward at this Convention. He did not agree with Mr. Wood in what he said in regard to this Convention. He (Mr. Emo) believed it was not only proper but desirable, as they should know who was in the field. If he was a candidate and the choice of this Convention, he would have no doubt of being elected, and if elected he would have opposed the present Government. He thanked them for the nomination.

Mr. Cook said he might as well tell them at the beginning that he was not a candidate. He was, however, strongly in favor of this Convention, and he was prepared to support its nominee, whoever that might be. He referred to the objections taken by some to the holding of this Convention, and could not understand why any one should refuse or object to be governed by it. He had been requested by members of the party to have it called; this had been done properly, and the man chosen by it he would support. The balance of his 15 minutes allowed for speaking he had pleasure in extending to Mr. Stephen Reed, who, he had no doubt, would have more to say on politics than himself.

Mr. Reed was called on, and came forward amidst enthusiastic cheers. He said he was not prepared to make a speech to day, as he had not expected to be nominated. But when the proper time came he would announce his platform, and when he did he would stick to it. Some of the previous speakers, he said, took pride in telling how many prominent men had asked them to come out as candidates, but he could tell them just the reverse of that—of the large number he had asked to support him. He believed in retrenchment, and if sent to Parliament he would see that this principle should be adhered to. He had taken a straight-forward course for twenty-four years, and, if elected, he would do the best he could for the people of North Hastings.

Mr. Tumelty said he was not a candidate; he had nominated Mr. Boulter, and he was prepared to support him through thick and thin. He had never given a vote in his life but for the Conservative candidate.

Mr. John Francis, in behalf of the Village of Madoc Association, entered a protest against this Convention choosing a candidate at this time, on the grounds that it was altogether premature and not likely to bind the party, as their opponents had no candidate in the field. He did not think this would effect any change in regard to their action, but he deemed it his duty to give expression to the resolution adopted by the Association. The delegates from the village were then at liberty to act as they pleased.

The ballots were then passed with the following result:

Boulter,	40
Haggerty,	15
Wood,	1
Reed,	0
Blanks,	5

Mr. Boulter briefly returned thanks for the vote. It showed they had confidence in him for the future as in the past. He would have supported Mr. Haggerty had he been brought out. In reply to Mr. Wood, he found no fault with him or any one else for coming out, but he did not see that he ought to support him—at least he did not see it in the same light as that gentleman. He wanted the canvass to be conducted legally, and if defeated he would cheerfully submit.

Mr. Haggerty also thanked them for the support they had given him. It was after all, perhaps, the best thing that could happen him. It was not an easy matter for a man to leave his home and contest a Riding like North Hastings. He explained how his name had been first brought forward, but he would not oppose Dr. Boulter.

The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen.

An evidence of the commendable good-feeling existing between Canada and the United States, is the announcement that the 13th U. S. regiment of Brooklyn, will visit and fraternize with the Montreal volunteers in the celebration of the Queen's Birthday. This is something as it should be. Two great countries ought to live side by side in peace and amity, and if they must fight, let it be with "retaliatory tariffs" rather than with rifles.

The latest sensation is a movement at Parkhill to establish an independent Order of Orangemen. The reason given is that the present Orange institution is in the hands of political wire-pullers, so much so that it has lost its distinctive quality of being either a loyal or religious Society, and as such is unworthy the support of independent men. The new lodge will be composed of men of both political stripes, and many prominent citizens are ready to join it. The movement has extended to Ailsa Craig, and leading men there approve of it and are prepared to endorse the action at Parkhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIRL WANTED.

TO WORK in the Cheese Factory. Apply to ROBT. ROLLINS, Madoc.

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE frame dwelling house, with outbuildings, and one acre of land attached, in the Village of Madoc.
104-3 E. D. O'FLYNN.

LOST!

FROM the front of Mr. Thomas Cross's Store, Village of Madoc, on Friday evening last, a parcel containing a Cashmere Cloak. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the residence of Mr. Cross. 104-2

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 100 acres, being composed of Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 1st con., township of Herschel. On the premises are erected a good log house, new frame barn, and other outbuildings. A never failing spring of water close to the house.—Terms easy, and title indisputable. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, or by letter to GODFREY GEBAL,
104 York River P. O.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER,

District No. 2, North Hastings.

THE above Chapter will be opened at Hazard's Corners Lodge Room, on Monday, April 14th, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Parties wishing the Scarlet Degree will please send their names and the initiation fee of $1.00 to the undersigned, on or before that date.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON,
W. M. in command.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The great Eng. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. English remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as sequence. After Taking.

of self-abuse, as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption, and a premature grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

☞ Sold in Madoc and everywhere in Canada and the United States, by all wholesale and retail druggists.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East halves of Lots Nos. 25 and 26, in the Eighth concession of Madoc, will be sold cheap. Apply, to the publishers of the REVIEW, Madoc, or to

H. HOLDEN,
95-6m Shannonville.

FOR SALE.

NO FAITH IN THE RAILWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED. NINE good Dwelling Houses and Lots in the flourishing village of Madoc. For particulars apply to the owner.

H. DINGMAN.

MORTGAGE SALE

—OF—

FARM PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in two certain Mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, default in payment having been made, then will be offered for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the

Court House, Belleville,

on

Thursday, the Third day of April,

A. D. 1879, at Twelve o'clock, noon,

the following valuable Farm properties, viz.

The South half of Lot Number Nineteen, in the Tenth Concession of Huntingdon, and also that portion of the West half of Lot Number Eighteen in same Concession, which was lately occupied by one Robert Elliott. These properties are about five miles distant from Tweed, and there are erected thereon a log house and frame barn. Terms and conditions made known at time of sale, and on application to

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
Barristers, Belleville,
Vendor's Solicitors

CHAS. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

March 1st, 1879. 102-3t

Agents, Read This.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN & CO., Montreal, Mon.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, April 14th, for the Painting of the Orange Hall in the Allen Settlement. Specifications may be seen at any time at my residence.

WM. THOMPSON.

March 18th, 1879. 103-4t

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Alexandria Factory Company will be held at the Factory, on Monday the 31st of March, inst., for the election of Officers for the present year, and settling the accounts of last year.

WILLIAM FEENY, Jr.

Madoc, March 18th, 1879. 103-2t

Closing up Business!

I BEG to give my friends and customers notice that I intend going out of the Blacksmithing business in this village on the 1st of May next, Mr. Thrasher again taking the premises. All accounts due me for work will require to be paid before that date.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Madoc, March 18th, 1879. 103

SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale his Saw Mill, situated on Lot No. 20, 4th Con., Township of Madoc. The building is 61x30 feet, and is comparatively new, being only built three years. The machinery is new and in good running order; circular saw, driven by water power. As I purpose giving up business in this place liberal terms will be given on the above, which presents a good opening for any one wishing to invest in the lumbering business. Within a mile of the B. & N. H. Railway.

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Madoc, March 18th, 1879. 103-3t

CHEESE BOXES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE ANY quantity of CHEESE BOXES at the low rate of

NINE CENTS EACH,

And will guarantee them first-class or ask no pay.

Will deliver them on the shortest notice.

JOHN KELLS,
100-3m. Queensboro.

TO THE

ELECTORS!

—OF—

North Hastings.

Having been urged by many old and influential friends in the Riding to become a candidate at the next election for the Ontario Legislature, and having received assurances from all parts of the Riding of a hearty support, I have decided to announce myself as a candidate.

An experience of nineteen years in the County Council, ten of which I filled the Warden's chair, has given me an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of the Constituency, and should be of value to me in trying to serve the Riding if returned as a member to the Legislature.

If elected I shall seek as a Conservative to work with the Conservative Party—for the general interests of the Province and for North Hastings particularly, while at the same time I will not be a party hack or yield up my judgment at the beck of a party leader, for the purpose of a factious party policy.

I shall consider it my bounden duty to do all in my power to develope the vast resources of the northern part of this County, consisting as they do of large agricultural districts, forests of timber, and extensive beds of minerals, and to aid generally in such legislation as will advance the best interests of the Province.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WOOD.

MADOC, Feb'y 8th, 1879.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker

AND

Jeweler,

MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, and

JEWELRY,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

CHEAP FOR CASH

NOTWITHSTANDING

THE

ANTICIPATED RISE

IN THE PRICE OF

DRY GOODS,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

(caused by the extra Duty)

WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER OUR

Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints, Cottons, Steamlooms, Tweeds, Shirts and Drawers, Flannels, Tickings, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Shoepacks, etc.

(an examination of the goods and prices proves this fact.)

CHEAP JOHN.

☞ WE ARE BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

Dried Apples.

We offer Canadian Dried Apples, all grafted fruit, at $1.25 a bushel, or 6 cts. by the pound.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

John Robertson's

new advertisement

will appear next week.

New Partnership.

ON entering into partnership with my son, George Caverly, I feel it my duty to return my grateful thanks to the public, for their unvarying patronage and support for a period of twenty-two years. The new firm will carry on the business on the same premises, and upon the same principles of good work, good materials, and fair prices.

JOSEPH CAVERLY & SON,

Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers,

Beg to notify their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description on the cheapest terms of the Trade.

HORSESHOEING will form a special branch of their business.

The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to order, and the ready repair of all kinds of machines now getting into general use on our well cultivated farms, and in the various Mills in North Hastings, can be depended on for quickness and thoroughness.

OUR CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE ON HAND

Lumber Sleighs, Bob-Sleighs, Handsome Family Sleighs, and Cutters,

of the most modern and fancy styles. Also,

LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS & BUGGIES,

in style, workmanship and finish, to suit customers.

GEORGE H CAVERLY, JOSEPH CAVERLY.

MADOC, January 17th, 1879.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

Gray & McGregor

OFFER FOR SALE A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GROCERIES

For the Holiday Season, including

NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
" TABLE RAISINS,
" SEEDLESS RAISINS,
" CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
SYRUPS,
PEELS, FIGS, AND ALMONDS,
S. W. SALMON,
LABRADOR HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,
THE CELEBRATED
DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC.

Dec. 5th, 1878.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD FARM, situated at Norman's Corners, Millbridge, 15 miles north of Madoc, on the County Road. 90 acres well cleared and fenced. For particulars apply to R. M. Norman, of same place, or to

GREAM & HENDERSON, Solicitors, Madoc.

84

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.

Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate.)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)

Apply to S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT GEO. CHOWN'S,

Division Street, Reed's Block,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY
LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style, and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT!

WM. MOORE.

Madoc, November 28th, 1877.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM

SEE THE LIST OF

FARMS FOR SALE!

IN THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise there.—Parties Wishing to Buy, Read there.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in the *Weekly Mail*, 20 words for 50c each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in *Daily Mail*, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1½c.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc., Seed for Sale, Exhibitions, etc., inserted at same rates.

Address, MAIL, Toronto.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ORANGE LODGES.

MILLBRIDGE LODGE, No. 1070,
Meets every first Tuesday in each month.
C. DONALDSON, Sec'y, Millbridge.

NUGENTVILLE LODGE, No. 1094,
Meets on the first Saturday in each month.
DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thanet P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624,
Meets every Friday on or before full moon.
HENRY BENTLEY, Sec'y, York River P.O.

DOWNEY'S L. O. LODGE, No. 425,
Held on the first Tuesday in each month.
FRANK H. GAUEN, Sec'y, Ivanhoe P. O.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437,
Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon.
W. J. WIGGINS, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285.
Meets on the first Monday in each month.
J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

MADOC LODGE, No. 321.
Meets the first Wednesday in each month.
W. BRISTOL, Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253.
Meets every second Monday in each month.
JOHN MCCOY, JR., Sec'y, Remington P.O.

HAZZARD'S CORNERS LODGE, No. 1133.
Meets first Friday in each month.
R. KEENE, Secretary, Madoc P. O.

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1387.
Meets every first Monday in each month.
T. SOLMES, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT No. 4.
J. F. MORRILL, D. M., Millbridge,
C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

NORTH HASTINGS CO. ORANGE LODGE.
M. BRISTOL, Co. Master, Madoc P. O.
JAS. A. ORR, Co. Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

Hearts of Oak Lodge, *No. 139. O. Y. B.*

A SPECIAL meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc,

On Thursday Evening, April 3rd,

at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance requested.

A. GUFFIN, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on

Monday Evening, March 31st

At 8 o'clock.

N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48

A. F. & A. M.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall,

On Tuesday, April 1st,

at the hour of 7.30 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

For the most perfect fit go to Mouncey the Clothier.

School Examinations.

The quarterly examinations in connection with the Madoc Model School commences today at 1 o'clock p. m., and will be continued Thursday and Friday, 27th and 28th, at the same hour each day. The members of the School Board, parents, and friends of education are earnestly urged by the teachers to attend.

Liberality.

On Friday evening last Rev. Fathers Davis and Fitzpatrick took occasion to visit the Masonic Hall, where the Brass Band was practicing. After listening for an hour or so to the numerous selections discoursed, the rev. gentlemen paid a graceful tribute to its excellence by handing the Treasurer the sum of nine dollars, which liberality will, we are sure, be fully appreciated.

Election of Officers.

At the meeting of Madoc Preceptory, No. 167, R. B. K. of Ireland, held on the 12th inst., the following officers were elected:—L. S. Guffin, W. M.; M. Bristol, D. M.; Wm. Moore, Chaplain; George Kerr, Reg.; W. Bristol, Treas.; R. West and J. Robertson, Lecturers; J. B. Cleak and J. F. Morrill, Censors; H. Ketcheson, Pursuivant. Committee—John Allt, J. B. Fox, G. D. Rawe, J. N. Brown, M. Robinson, Thos. Wiggins, and S. Tummon.

Legislation.

Among the bills passed at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature, the following are more particularly of local interest;

Act respecting the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company.

Act respecting certain dams on Beaver creek, and other streams in the Counties of Hastings and Addington.

Act respecting the Grand Junction Railway Company.

Worse Places than Madoc.

A gentleman belonging to this village, at present residing in Campbellford, writing to this office, says: "This is the quietest place I ever saw—almost as bad as the country. Madoc is a city in business compared with this village." Campbellford people, no doubt, think they have a fine village there, but after all Madoc will compare favorably with any other village of its size, or even larger, in this or adjoining counties. The above is an evidence.

B. & N. H. Railway.

The engine detailed to clear the track of the above Railroad arrived at this station on Saturday last. Considerable trouble was experienced in some places, the snow and water having formed large quantities of solid ice which made the work more laborious. This week another engine has arrived, and the track is now clear to the mines. We believe it is Mr. Pusey's intention to commence the shipment of his ore at once, cars for that purpose having already arrived. We have heard of no definite arrangement for the future operations of the road as yet, but believe it is the intention of the Grand Trunk Company to put on regular trains as soon as the road is put in order. The carrying of freight will commence at once, some of our leading firms whose spring goods are on the way, having telegraphed to have them shipped at Belleville to this village per rail.

The Small Pox Scare.

The existence of small pox in Marmora, which has caused such a feeling of uneasiness all through this section during the last few weeks, is, we are happy to say, being most effectually stamped out. We are informed by by T. P. Pearce, Esq., Reeve of the township, that the disease had been confined entirely to those at first effected, no communication being allowed between the families in which cases existed and the rest of the village, their wants being attended to by men in the employ of the corporation, who hear the requests from a safe distance, and the articles needed are provided and deposited at a spot specified. There is no doubt that to these stringent measures being adopted is due the prevention of its spreading, in which case the results would be fearful to contemplate. Great credit is due the township council for their promptness and energy in carrying out these restrictions, which we hope will effectually wipe out the scourge altogether.

Fine line of Spring Tweeds just received at Mouncey's.

Auction Sales.

On Friday, April 4th, farm stock and implements of Wm. McCrea, lot 7, 7th con., Madoc. $10 and under cash, over that nine months credit. Sale at 1 o'clock.

On Tuesday, April 1st, the farm stock, implements, and household furniture, etc., belonging to Mr. David Ellis, lot 12, 5th concession, Madoc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. $10 and under cash; over that nine months credit.

Arbitration.

The arbitrators, C. F. Aylesworth, Thomas Emo, and John Francis, Esqs., to whom was referred the claim of Arch. Harvey against the B. & N. H. R. Co., met in this village yesterday. After receiving some evidence, a conference, at the suggestion of the solicitor to the Company, was held between Mr. Harvey and his friends, and an offer was made for settlement, which was accepted by Mr. Falkiner conditionally, for and on behalf of the Company, and the arbitration was then adjourned for two weeks, to enable Mr. Falkiner to lay the matter before the Company. We understand that the offer made by Mr. Harvey was slightly modified by Mr. Falkiner, and in its present shape is considered an equitable arrangement.

Sudden Death.

Our Bridgewater correspondent sends us the following:—"We had an awful instance of the uncertainty of human life this morning, (24th). A man named Samuel Lucas, who lived near Bogart, stopped for a few minutes at the hotel here (being on his way to one of the shanties). He sat down beside the stove and made the remark that "there was no heat in it," when he suddenly fell forward and expired. Dr. Nash was immediately summoned, but of course could do nothing. As death was attributed to disease of the heart, it was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest. A messenger started off to break the news to his family, and the corpse soon after was taken to the home it had left only a few hours before full of life and in apparent health and strength.

The "O'Flynn Block."

This is the name by which the block of stores to be erected during the next few months for E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., of this village, between his present building and Mr. J. Harper's, will be known. The contract has been awarded to Mr. Chas. Fox, of Madoc, for $2,350, but this does not include inside work such as counters, shelving, &c., which when completed Mr. O'Flynn estimates will make a total cost of about $3,000. The building will be of brick, two storeys high, with a frontage of 43 feet, and 50 feet long, comprising three stores and a hallway on the ground-floor, while the second story will be divided into six large rooms for offices. The top will be surmounted by an ornamental sign board bearing the name of the block. We understand the stores have already been spoken for, which speaks well for the encouragement given to those who are in a position to build. The new block will undoubtedly be a handsome addition to the village.

Village Council.

A special meeting of the village council was held in the town hall on Wednesday evening last. All the members present. In the absence of Mr. Gream, Mr. Henderson acted as Clerk.

The Reeve, after calling the Council to order, stated that the object of the meeting was to hear and consider some propositions which Mr. James Stevens had intimated a desire to make in regard to the suit for damages entered by him against this corporation, in order, if possible, to arrive at a settlement without incurring the expense and risk of putting the case through Court. Mr. O'Flynn briefly reviewed the particulars of the difficulty from the date of the accident to the present time. When the Council were notified that a suit had been entered, he was authorized to defend the case, and had first asked the advice of his lawyer, without stating that a suit had been entered, as to whether the corporation was liable, under the circumstances, for damages. The lawyer had given as his opinion that in order to get damages a clear case of negligence must be shown on the part of the corporation authorities. The Council had last year taken great precaution and spent a large sum of money in putting the sidewalks in good repair, and had also a man in the employ of the corporation to keep them so. Other parties had gone over the same portion of sidewalk previous to the accident, and had found nothing wrong. He sympathized deeply with Mr. Stevens, and believed if a subscription had been passed around at the time a sum more than enough to cover all expenses would have been raised. He, however, did not think Mr. Stevens could successfully sue the Council for damages, and he warned him that his proposition must be small—a very liberal one—and no doubt the Council would entertain it. He invited Mr. Stevens to come forward and be heard.

Mr. Stevens said he had been informed he had good ground for an action for damages against the corporation, and had been advised to enter it, as the board had been loose for three weeks before the accident occurred. He did not wish, however, to go to law; he would take $100, doctor's bill, and costs of case.

Mr. O'Flynn thought Mr. S. had been wrongly advised in the matter. The Council could not be in a better position to stand a suit than in the present instance.

Coun. Loomis moved, "that as these were the best terms Mr. Stevens could offer, the case be carried on."

This motion, as it deserved, received no seconder. The spectacle presented by the wonderfully astute little doctor making so rash a motion with such sublime indifference, and in opposition to both justice and reason, was in humiliating contrast to the usual utterances of this egotistical individual in regard to saving and economy.

Mr. S. Rollins addressed the Council, urging them to, if possible, come to some arrangement with Mr. Stevens to prevent a law suit.

Mr. O'Flynn thought Mr. Stevens could see the position the Council were in. They believed they were not holden for damages, and it was a duty they owed the village to defend this suit to the utmost.

Moved by Coun. Loomis, seconded by Coun. Dale, that Mr. Stevens offer be not entertained.—Carried.

Coun. Sutton spoke at considerable length. He thought they should be very careful in entertaining claims of this kind. If they were to yield in this instance it would be establishing a bad precedent. He was in favor of giving Mr. Stevens something, not as damages, but as a voluntary gift.

Coun. Loomis differed from that view. It could not be taken as a precedent in a court of law. Such a case might not occur again in a hundred years, and if it did occur a hundred years from now, the people now living would not care anything about it! (Whether this was intended as a "goak" by the brilliant Hippocrates of the Council we are in complete ignorance, but the placid features of the other Councillors refused to betray how it was received.)

Councillor Orr said nothing.

On motion the Council adjourned.

Madoc Model School.

Monthly report for February. The following report was crowded out last week. We may add, in reply to the communication of "Ratepayer," a week or two ago, that it was not the fault of the Head Teacher, that the report was not published sooner, but that of the Trustees. Number on roll at beginning of month—Junior, 95; Intermediate, 61; Senior, 64; total, 220. Number admitted during the month—Junior, 5; Intermediate, 1; Senior, 4; total, 10. Total number of boys enrolled—Senior, 26. Total number of girls enrolled—Senior, 42. Aggregate attendance—Junior, 1573; Intermediate, 998; Senior, 962; total, 3533. Average attendance—Junior, 78.65; Intermediate, 49.9 Senior, 48.1; total, 176.65. Number on roll at end of the month—Junior, 100; Intermediate, 62; Senior, 68; total, 230. Total number present during month—Senior, 61. Number left during month—none. Principal was absent one day on account of illness. This reduced the average in Senior Department (judging from previous days' attendance) 2.2. Average attendance in Senior Department for days actually employed was therefore 50.3. School was closed during 27th and 28th to permit Teachers' Institute to be held. Measures have been taken to prevent, if possible destruction of school property.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Walking matches are not to be confined to New York alone. A six hours contest will come off soon in Peterborough, according to the *Review.*

The extensive timber limits of B. F. Baker & Co., of Belleville, have been sold to Messrs. H. B. Rathbun & Son, of Mill Point. The sale includes the mill at Baker's Island, the mill at Ferry Point, and all the logs cut during the winter, 175,000 in number.

On Saturday last Dennis Farney was instantly killed on the York road about a mile below Odessa. He had turned out his cutter on meeting a team, and while regaining the track one runner struck a hillock of snow, throwing the poor man on his head and breaking his neck. He was at once picked up, and died within two minutes after his fall.—*Napanee Beaver.*

The craze for walking which has afflicted our neighbors so severely for some time past has reached Napanee. It is a common thing, especially after nightfall, to see young men sweeping along our streets with professional strides, and last Sunday two young gentlemen, took a tramp to Morven—five miles—to attend church, thus showing to the world by their "walk," if not by their conversation, that they have a deep interest in spiritual matters.—*Beaver.*

The Village was on Tuesday and Wednesday in a buzz of enquiry as to the rumour that small-pox was in the French portion of the Village. The school children got hold of the rumour and it flew like fire. On Wednesday the Board of Health investigated the matter and published their verdict in another column also by hand-bills, stating "that no case of small-pox exists now or has lately existed in the vicinity, and that every precaution has been taken to prevent its introduction."—*Trenton Courier.*

The Napanee *Standard*, speaking of the extension of the Napanee Railway to Madoc, says: "In this locality the impression is that the proposal is not *bona fide*, but raised to infuse new life in the North Hastings Co. If Hungerford wants railway facilities in the direction indicated, some definite proposal must emanate from that municipality. The Bill to incorporate the Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec Railway Company was read a second time on Friday and referred to the select standing committee on Railways. Mr. Hooper, who has charge of the bill, is looking after it with commendable diligence."

The Mill Point *Echo* says:—"We are heartily glad that a tariff of 1c. to 2c. per lb has been placed on pork; for of all the villainous trash cast upon the markets there is nothing to compare with Yankee pork of the west. The oldest wild boar ever slain in the chase or that coursed the mountain sides would pass as a mere "shoat" by the side of some of the so-called pork sold in Mill Point, which was imported. Our own farmers had no chance to sell good pork at fair value to merchants and lumbermen while this trash could be bought at a better profit from the Yankees."

The Picton *Gazette* says of the work on the Prince Edward Railway: "Our wish to see the work pushed on has been anticipated by the contractor, who is asking tenders for grading the different sections of the road, as well as the construction of the stations and sheds at Picton, Bloomfield, Wellington, and Consecon. About 23,600 ties have been manufactured, and timber enough for cattle-guards and culverts as far as Wellington, and fencing for five miles. Thus it will be seen that a good deal of work has been accomplished during the winter, and now, grading and other necessary work will be pushed on vigorously."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—I wish through your columns to say a few words in relation to the late Convention, and its construction. You are aware that the Convention held on the 1st inst. was admitted to be illegal, and to remedy the defect the President of the North Hastings Conservative Association was requested to call other meetings, and another Convention, which met on the 20th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Local House.

I have always been favorable to legally constituted conventions, or such other method as may be adopted, whereby the electors could have a voice in saying, through their representatives or delegates fairly and honestly chosen, who should be the man to represent their interests in Parliament. I am also of opinion that at the meetings called in each municipality to appoint delegates, the voice of the meeting should be taken as to whom the delegates should support at convention. This being my view of conventions, and one which I consider to be correct, as the electors would then have a voice in selecting their candidate for Parliamentary honors.

In the township of Rawdon the friends of Dr. Boulter found that the majority of those delegates appointed to attend the first Convention were not favorable to him. Consequently they must be got rid of in some way, and through a little manœuvring on the part of the ring a delegation was appointed, with one or two unavoidable exceptions, which would go the ticket straight. But, sir, that is not all. Two of the delegates not making their appearance in Madoc on the 20th, other two had to be found who would vote the Dr. ticket, which they had some difficulty in finding, although there were present a large number of electors from Rawdon outside of the delegates. Several were asked by the Ring whipper-in if they would act and vote for the Dr. On replying that they would act, but could not vote their ticket, they were quietly told they would not do, and were not taken. I could give names if I thought necessary. These, sir, are facts which cannot be successfully contradicted. Such conduct in the way of packing a Convention has caused a split in the Conservative ranks in the townships of Rawdon and Huntingdon which will not soon be healed, and one which the Dr. will feel when the votes are counted. Although, Mr. Editor, I have been a life-long Conservative, and done what I could, in my humble way, for the cause, let that be little or much, and now to be duped by such dishonorable acts on the part of those composed of the Rawdon Ring, styling themselves Liberal Conservatives, is more than I can stand, and I believe the majority of the true Conservatives of Rawdon and Huntingdon say the same. I would rather turn Grit, for with all their political faults they are, I believe, true to each other. Thanking you for the space in your valuable paper, I am sir,

Yours truly,

AN HONEST CONSERVATIVE.

Huntingdon, March 24th, 1879.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—So after all just as "True Blue" said Mr James Cook managed to get the start at the Convention. It was just as plain before the meeting as after that it was all cut and dried, that Dr. Boulter should get the nomination. The way the story is told is something like this: That when the other Convention was called the impression was that Mr. Haggerty would get the nomination, and that made so many willing to have a new one. When the meeting was called again in Rawdon to select delegates it was so arranged that all the Haggerty men were left off, and taking those in other townships favorable, gave Rawdon and Stirling the control. This kind of management may answer at a Convention, but the voters wont be fooled. We would have given Haggerty a good majority in Huntingdon, but Dr. Boulter needn't expect it for he wont get it. Mr. Wood was right when he said Conventions bind no one when called as this was, and he was right when he said many of those present would not be governed by it. I was a delegate and I wont. It was too thin not to see through it. Mr. Cook nor Mr. anybody else shant play that game on me. Mr. Ketcheson, the President, will not be bound by it, and why should I who never promised to. A bigger piece of tomfoolery was never played before sensible men. There we sat and went through the humbug of voting when it was plain as plain could be that the Convention had been wire-pulled. As an ex-delegate from Rawdon said, the meetings were not called in the interest of the party, but in the interest of individuals. I can't think back over the Convention without feeling what a lot of stupids we were to have anything to do with it. I guess it's the last for North Hastings.

CONSERVATIVE.

Huntingdon, March 24th, 1879.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON—MCINROY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. D. Beattie, assisted by Rev. H. T. Miller, Mr. Mark Robinson to Miss Emily Jane McInroy, both of Madoc.

KEENE—HAYTON.—At the parsonage, by Rev. H. Kenner, on the 19th inst., Mr. Richard Keene to Miss Winnifred Hayton, all of Madoc.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 80	to	$0 85
Barley,	0 55	to	0 75
Rye,	0 45	to	0 00
Oats,	0 32	to	0 33
Peas,	0 53	to	0 55
Butter,	0 13	to	0 20
Eggs,	0 15	to	0 18
Potatoes, per bush	0 43	to	0 53
Flour, per bbl	4 50	to	4 80
Sheepskins,	0 50	to	0 90
Hides,	3 00	to	5 00

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per brl	$4 25	to	$0 00
Wheat, per bushel	0 75	to	0 00
Rye, "	0 40	to	0 00
Oats, "	0 30	to	0 00
Barley, "	0 60	to	0 00
Peas, "	0 60	to	0 00
Potatoes, "	0 40	to	0 40
Eggs, per doz	0 12	to	0 13
Butter, per lb	0 12	to	0 13
Hides, per cwt	3 00	to	4 00

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, [illegible] or $1 per year. An Oil Chromo [illegible] of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3, "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding, "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only [illegible] cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

HIDES, FURS AND SHINGLES.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any of the above, and will be in Madoc village every Wednesday and Saturday to attend to the same. Apply at Sydner Ross & Co's.

S. SARGENT.

Madoc, Feb. 12th, 1879. 98-2m.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER, Madoc.

49-tf.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

LOST.

A PROMISORY NOTE for Fifty Dollars, made in my favor by Henry Branders, of the township of Elzivir, due in April, 1879. All persons are forbidden to negotiate the same, as no value has been received.

THOMAS KEHOE.

Bridgewater, Feb. 24th, 1879. 100-4.

VALUABLE

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd con., township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in the vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage House, Stables, and all necessary outbuildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.

Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd con. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.

Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,

JAS. O'HARA, Jr.

Madoc, March 29th, 1877.

C. G. WILSON,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Farmers and physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK

FOR SALE,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS

in all the different styles and sizes.

☞ CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

REMOVED!!

N. D. PETERS,

Having removed to a more commodious room in

DALES' BLOCK,

(One door north of the Hardware store), will have pleasure in furnishing his customers with

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERY,
Provisions, Crockery,
Stationery, &c.

FARMERS' PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for goods.

Madoc, Nov. 5th, 1878.

A. F. WOOD,

LAND, LOAN,

—AND—

Commission Agency.

OFFICE—Second Door South from Masonic Hall.

Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

$20,000 TO LOAN.

AT THE LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
87 Solicitor, &c., Stirling.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

PAID FOR

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER,

AT

JOHN COOK'S,

Grocer and Provision Merchant,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence

☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD, Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC

New Goods,

New Good

O'FLYNN & O'HARA

BONUS BY-LAW

RAILROAD OR NO RAILROA

It makes no difference to me,
I am bound to sell Furniture at t
lowest prices possible for Cash
Ready Pay. No Humbug. If y
don't believe it call and see.

M. MAYBEE.

New Butcher Sho

The subscriber has opened in co
nection with his present busine
a shop where he will keep all kin
of Fresh Meat, of the best qual
and at loweat prices.

Give him a call.

G. M. BROOKS.

NOTICE!

Parties in need o
Furniture will fin
it to their advantag
to call on

W. T. WHITE,

DURHAM STREET, MADO

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—First Session.

OTTAWA, March 12.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. MACKENZIE called attention to the fact that the report of the Printing Committee recommended the printing of one of the Departmental reports, which, he said, had no place there, as it belonged to the Department only.

The following returns were presented:

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—Respecting work done on the River Trent, at Newcastle.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN—Respecting the recent change in the Toronto postmastership, and also with regard to the Hillsburg post-office, Wellington county.

Hon. Mr. BABY—Respecting the excise collected on Canadian tobacco since 1873.

Hon. Mr. POPE (Prince Edward Island)—Respecting a salmon hatchery on the Fraser river, British Columbia, and respecting the registration in Canada of American vessels.

On motion of Mr. COLBY it was resolved that all bills and petitions presented during the session with regard to the Insolvency Act be referred to the Select Committee on Insolvency, and the committee was also empowered to employ short-hand writers to take evidence.

Mr. CASGRAIN asked if the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec had been notified that a return respecting his dismissal of his Government in February, last year, had been presented in this House.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he was not aware of any such notification having been given.

The bills introduced by Messrs. Colby, Bourassa and Girouard, proposing to change or repeal the Insolvency Act, were withdrawn and referred to the Select Committee on Insolvency.

The following Bill was read a second time: An Act to revive and amend the Acts relating to the Union Assurance Company of Canada, and to change the name to the Crown Assurance Company of Canada—Mr. Kilvert.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) resumed the debate on Mr. Mousseau's resolution of censure on the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, which was continued until 11 o'clock when the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 13.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

After routine

Mr. HOLTON introduced a bill authorizing the Quebec Government to construct a bridge over the Ottawa River for the use of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. MACKENZIE, seconded by Mr. HOLTON, the name of Mr. Cameron, South Huron, was added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. KILLAM introduced a bill for the incorporation of the Yarmouth, N. S., Banking Company.

Mr. MCCARTHY, for Mr. Domville, presented the report of the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER presented a return respecting the carriage of certain persons in Rimouski on the Intercolonial Railway during the late elections.

Mr. MCCARTHY introduced a bill to extend the corporate powers of the Nova Scotia Cable Company to the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER presented a number of returns as to the construction of and work done on the Pembina and Georgian Bay branches of the Canada Pacific Railway.

Mr. ROCHESTER introduced a bill to amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.

Mr. LANDRY speaking in French, resumed the debate on the Letellier resolution.

The debate was continued until 5 o'clock on Friday morning when the main motion was put and carried. Yeas, 136; nays, 51.

YEAS—Allison, Arkell, Baby, Baker, Bannerman, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bell, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Bunting, Burnham, Cameron, (Victoria), Caron, Cimon, Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Coursol, Currier Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, DeCosmos, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dewdney, Domville, Doull, Drew, Dubuc, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Gill, Girouard, (Jacques Cartier), Girouard, (Kent), Grandbois, Hackett, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jackson, Jones, Keeler, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langevin, Lanthier, Little, Longley, Macdonald, (Kings), Macdonald, (Victoria, B. C.) McDonald, (Cape Breton) Macdonald, (Pictou) Macdonald, (Victoria, N. S.) Macmillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McQuaig, McInnes, McKay, McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Massue, Masson, Merner, Methot, Mongenais, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Ouimet, Patterson, (Essex), Perrault, Pinsonneault, Pope, (Compton), Pope, (Queens), Poupore, Richey, Robertson, (Hamilton), Robinson, Robitaille, Rochester, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Routhier, Ryan (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal), Rykert, Schultz, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, St. Jean, Tasse, Tellier, Thompson (Cariboo), Tupper, Valin, Vallee, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright.—Total yeas, 136.

NAYS—Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Bourassa, Brown, Burk, Burpee, (St. John's) Burpee, (Sunbury) Cameron, (Huron) Casey, Casgrain, Chandler, Charlton, Christie, Cockburn, (Muskoka) Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmor, Gunn, Guthrie, Holton, Huntington, Killam, King, Laurier, MacDonell, (Inverness) Mackenzie, McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Oliver, Olivier, Paterson, (Brant,) Rinfret, Robertson, (Shelburne) Rogers, Ross, (Middlesex) Rymal, Scriver, Skinner, Smith, (Westmoreland) Thompson, (Haldimand,) Trow, Weldon, Yeo. Total, nays, 51.

OTTAWA, March 14.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN presented the report of the Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. GAULT introduced a bill respecting the Consolidated Bank.

Mr. MCQUAIG introduced a bill respecting the dues on logs, timbers, etc., passing down the Moira River.

A message was received from the Senate stating that that Honorable Body had passed an Act to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1875.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked if a return respecting the duties collected on teas, sugars, etc., during the month of February had been brought down.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL replied that returns had not been received from the various ports of the Dominion, and it was impossible to have it brought down.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills passed through committee and were read the third time:

To extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and to amend the Act incorporating the said Company.—Mr. Kirkpatrick.

To reduce the capital stock of the Quebec Fire Insurance Co.—Hon. Mr. Langevin.

The following were read a second time:

To incorporate the Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec Railway Co.—Mr. Soper.

To incorporate the British American Mutual Life Assurance Co.—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie.

To authorize the Government of the province of Quebec to construct a bridge over the Ottawa River, for the use of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and for other purposes.—Hon. Mr. Holton.

To incorporate the Yarmouth Dyking Co., of Yarmouth, N.S.—Mr. Killam.

To extend the corporate character and powers of the Direct United States Cable Co. to the Dominion of Canada.—Mr. McCarthy.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Co.—Mr. Rochester.

On motion of Hon. Mr. TILLEY the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the "Ways and means for raising a supply to be granted to her Majesty," Mr. Kirkpatrick in the chair.

The Budget.

The following is the new tariff as submitted by the Finance Minister:

Acid sulphuric per pound, 12 cents.
Acetic per imperial gallon, 12 cents.
Muriatic, nitric, ad val. 20 per cent.
Oxalic free, but carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.
Agaric free.
Agricultural implements, not otherwise specified, ad val. 25 per cent.
Agates, unmanufactured, free.
Alkanet root, aloes, alumina, alum, ambergris, amber gum, ammonia crude, ammonia, aniline dyes, aniline salts, free.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles, six quart or twelve pint bottles, to be held to contain one imperial gallon; per imperial gallon, 18 cents.
Ditto, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, per imperial gallon, 10 cents.
Animals for the improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor-in-Council, free.
Animals brought into Canada temporarily and for a period of not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibiting or competition for prizes offered by any Agricultural or other Association, but a bond shall be first given, in accordance with regulations, to be held by the Minister of Customs conditionally that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond, free.
Animals, living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, 20 per cent.
Annatto, liquid or solid, and annatto seeds, free.
Antimony, free.
Apparel, wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but previously domiciled in Canada, free.
Aqua fortis, ad val 20 per cent.
Argal dust, argols, crude, free.
Army and navy, articles for the use of, viz: Arms, clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war, free.
Artificial flowers, ad val 30 per cent.
Arsenic, arseniate of aniline, free.
Articles for the use of the Governor-General free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls-General free.
Ashes, pot and pearl, free.
Ass soda, free.
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sun shades, free.
Bamboo, unmanufactured, free.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture, exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, free.
Barilla, bells for churches, bells broken and bell metal broken, and fit only to be re-manufactured, berries for dyeing or used for dyeing; dyes, bichromate of potash, bismuth, bolting cloths; bones, crude, and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed; bone dust and bone ash, for the manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers, free.
Books printed, periodicals and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books, six cents per pound.
British copyright work 17½ per cent. ad val, and 6 cents per pound.
Books, pamphlets, etc., bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books ad val 5 per cent.
Books, periodicals and pamphlets imported through the post office for every 2 ounces in weight or fraction thereof 1 cent for 2 ounces.
Blankbooks, bound or in sheets, ad val, 25 per cent.
Newspapers coming by mail free.
Printed, lithographed, copper or steel plate bill heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures or pictorial show cards or bills, 30 per cent.
Maps and charts, ad val, 20 per cent.
Advertising pamphlets, per 100, $1.
Music, printed, bound, or in sheets, 6 cents per pound.
Playing cards, ad val, 30 per cent.
Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, ad val, 15 per cent.
Borax, free.
Botany, specimens of, free.
Billiard tables, without pockets, 4½ feet by 9 feet, specific duty $20; without pockets, 5 feet by 10 feet, specific duty $25; with pockets, 5½ feet by 11 feet, specific duty $35; with pockets, 6 feet by 12 feet, specific duty $40, and in addition thereto an ad val duty of 10 per cent—each table to include twelve cues, one set of four balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.
Bread-stuffs—Barley, per bushel, 15c.
Buckwheat, ditto, 10c.
Indian corn, ditto, 7½c.
Oats, ditto, 10c.
Rye meal, per pound, 1c.
Rye, per bushel, 10c.
Wheat, per bushel, 15c.
Peas per bushel, 10c.
Beans, per bushel, 15c.
Buckwheat meal, or flour, per pound, 1½c.
Oatmeal, per pound, ½c.
Corn meal, per barrel, 40c.
Rye flour, per barrel, 50c.
Wheat flour, per barrel, 50c.
Rice and sago flour, per pound, 2c.
Brass, in bars, bolts and sheet, ad val, 10 per cent.
Old and scrap, ad val, 10 per cent.
Wire, round or flat, ad val, 10 per cent.
Seamless tubing, drawn, ad val, 10 per cent.
Tubing, planed and fancy, unfinished, 10 per cent.
Manufactures of brass, not elsewhere specified, 30 per cent.
Brick, building, ad val, 20 per cent.
Brimstone, in roll or flour, free.
Brim moulds for gold beaters, bristles, bromine, broom corn, free.
Brooms and brushes, ad val, 25 per cent.
Buchu leaves, bullion, gold and silver, burgundy pitch, burr stones in blocks, rough or manufactured, and not bound up into mill stones, free.
Butter per pound, 4 cents.
Carriages, cars, railway carriages, wagons, sleighs and wheelbarrows, ad val, 25 per cent.
Cabinets of coins, medals and all other collections of antiquities, free.
Candles, tallow, per pound, 2 cents.
Paraffine wax, per lb, 4 cents, all others, ad val, 20 per cent.
Canvass for the manufacture of floor oil cloths, not less than 45 inches wide and not pressed or calendered, free.
Caoutchouc or Indian rubber, unmanufactured, free.
Cornelian, manufactured, free.
Casts as models for the use of schools of design, catgut or whipgut, unmanufactured, catgut strings or gut cord, for musical instruments, free.
Cement, raw or in stone, from the quarry, per ton of 13 cubic feet, $1; burnt and unground, per 100 pounds, 7½ cents; hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels, per barrel, 40 cents; hydraulic, in bulk or in bags, per bushels, 9 cents; Portland or Roman, ad val, 20 per cent.
Chalk or clif stone, manufactured; Chamomile flowers, free.
Cheese per pound, 3 cents.
Chicory, raw or green, per lb., 3 cents.
Chicory or other root or vegetable, used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, per pound, 4 cents.
China and porcelain ware, ad val, 30 per cent.
Clays, free.
Clocks, or parts thereof, ad val, 35 per cent.
Citrons and rinds of, in brine, for candying; clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes, free.
Coal, anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs, 50 cents.
Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs, 50 cents.
Coal tar and coal pitch, ad val, 10 per cent.
Cobalt, oar of, cochineal, free.
Cocoa nuts, $1 per 100.
Cocoa beans, shell and ribs, free.
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, ad val, 20 per cent.
Cocoa paste or other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent, ad val.
Coffee, green, per lb, 2 cents; roasted ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, 3 cents.
Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin, free.
Colcothar, or dry oxide of iron, free.
Colors, viz., bichromate of potash, blue-black, Chinese blue, caustic, dry lakes, scarlet and maroon in pulp, Paris green, satan and fine washed, white ultra marine and umber, raw, free.
Communion plate; conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf, free.
Copper, in pigs, ad val, 10 per cent.; old and scrap, ad val, 10 per cent.; bars, bolts, ingots, sheets and sheathing, not planished or coated, 10 per cent.; tubing, seamless drawn, 10 per cent.; wire, round or flat, 10 per cent.; rivets and bars, 30 per cent.; manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, 30 per cent.
Copperas, sulphate of iron, free.
Corkwood or cork bark, unmanufactured, free.
Ditto, manufactured, 20 per cent.
Cordage for ships purposes, 15 per cent; all other 20 per cent.
Cotton wool and cotton waste, free.
On manufactures of, viz., grey or unbleached cotton sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed, one cent per yard, and 15 per cent. ad val.
On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or colored, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description, 2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. ad val.
On all cotton wadding, batting batts and warps, carpet warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn or other cotton yarns under number 40, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2 cents per and lb., 15 per cent. ad val.
Ditto, if bleached, dyed or colored, 3 cents per lb. and 15 per cent. ad val.
On cotton warp or beams, 1 cent per yard and 15 per cent. ad val.
On cotton seamless bags, 2 cents per lb. and 15 per cent. ad val.
On cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and on all cotton hosiery, 30 per cent. ad val.
Clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, 30 per cent. ad val.
Cotton sewing thread, in hanks, ad val, 12½ per cent; on spools, ad val, 20 per cent.
All manufactures of cotton, not elsewhere specified, 20 per cent.
Cutlery (see steel and manufactures of).
Diamonds, uncut, including black diamonds for borers use; diamond dust or bort; dragons' blood, free.
Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed, ad val, 2[?] per cent.
Drain tile, ad val, 20 per cent.
Duck for belting and hose; dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified, free.
Earthenware or stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, ad val, 25 per cent.
Earthenware, white granite or iron stoneware, etc., or cream colored ware, 30 per cent.
Earths, free.
Eggs, free.
Electro-plated and gilt ware of all kinds, ad val, 30 per cent.
Emery, free.
Esparto or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper, free.
Essences, viz:—Of apple, pear, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, vanilla, and other fruits, $1.90 per imperial gallon and 20 per cent, ad val.
Essential oils, for manufacturing purposes, ad val 20 per cent.
Excelsior, for upholsterer's use, ad val, 20 per cent.
Feathers, ostrich, vulture, undressed, ad val, 15 per cent., dressed, 25 per cent.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels, free.
Fibre, Mexican; fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes; fibrilia, free.
Fire brick or tiles, for lining stoves or furnaces, ad val, 20 per cent.
Fire clay; fish bait, free.
Fish—Fresh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, per pound, 1 cent.
Fish oil and fish of all kinds the produce of the fisheries of the United States (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them and fish preserved in oil), free.
Fish hooks, nets and seines and fishing lines and twines (not to include sporting fishing lines or tackle or hooks with flies or trolling spoons), free.
Flax fibre, scutched, per pound, 1 cent.
Hackled, per pound, 2 cents.
Tow of scutched or green, per pound, ½ cent.
Flax seed, per bushel, 10 cents.
Flint, flints and flint stones, ground, free.
Foliage digitalis; fossils, free.
Fruit, dried, viz: apples, currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins and all other, not elsewhere specified, per pound, 1 cent.
Fruit—Green apples per barrel, 40c.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, per quart, 2c.
Cherries and currants, per quart, 1c.
Cranberries, plums and quinces, per bushel, 30c.
Grapes, per pound, 1c.
Peaches, per bushel, 40c.
Oranges and lemons, ad val., 20 per cent.
Fruits in air-tight cans, not sweetened, including cans, per lb. 2c.
In air-tight cans, sweetened, including cans, per lb. 3c.
Fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits, per imperial gallon, $1.90.
Furs, skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner, free.
Ditto, dressed, 15 per cent.
Furs, hatters, not on the skin, free.
Furs, viz: caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, 25 per cent.
Furniture, household or cabinet, ad val., 35 per cent.
Gas, coal oil, or kerosene fixtures, and parts thereof, ad val, 30 per cent.
Gentian root; ginseng root; gold beaters, moulds and gold beaters skins; gravel; grease and grease scrap for manufacture of soap only, free.
Gun powder and other explosives, or gun rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half kegs or quarter kegs and other similar packages per pound, 5 cents.
On cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels, per pound, 4 cents.
On canister powder in 1 pound and half pound tins, per pound 10 cents.
On blasting and mining powder, per pound, 3 cents.
On giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives, of which nitro glycerine is a component part, 6 cents per pound, and ad val duty of 20 per cent.
On nitro glycerine, 10 cents per pound, 20 per cent ad val.
Gunny cloth and gunny bags, guano and other animal and vegetable manures, free.
Gums, viz: Arabic, Australian, British, copal, dammar, mastic, sandarac, shellac and sagagum, free.
Gut and worm gut, manufactured or not, for whip and other cord, free.
Gutta percha, crude, free.
Manufactures of, ad val, 25 per cent.
Gypsum, sulphate of lime, crude or unground, free.
Hair curled ad val, 5 per cent.
Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, goat, hog and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; hemlock bark, free.
Hides, raw or not cured, whether dry salted or pickled; hops, spruce or hemlock leaf, free.
Honey, bees in the comb or otherwise, per lb., 3 cents.
Hoofs, horns and tips, free.
Hops, per lb, 6 cents.
Horn, spokes, felloes, etc. ad val, 20 per cent.
Ice, free.
Indian rubber, unmanufactured, free.
On boots and shoes and other manufactures of, ad val, 25 per cent.
Indian hemp crude, drug, indigo, iris orris root, free.
Iron, and manufactures of, viz. old and scrap per ton, $2; pig, per ton, $2; in slabs, blooms, loops or billets, ad val 12½ per cent.; in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, band or hoop, sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black boiler and other plate, Canada plates or squares, nails and spikes, rods and all other iron not otherwise provided for, ad val, 17½ per cent.; on rolled round wire rods in coils under one-half inch in diameter, ad val, 10 per cent.; on iron rails or railway bars for railways and tramways 15 per cent.; on railway fish plates, frogs, frog points, chairs and finger bars 17½ per cent.; on iron and steel wire, not over No. 18 wire guage, ad val, 25 per cent.; on tin plates ad val, 10 per cent; on castings, in the rough, ad val, 20 per cent; on stoves and other finished castings, 25 per cent.; iron sheet, smooth or polished, ad val, sheet, coated or galvanized, sheet, common or black, ad val, 17½ per cent.
Tin plates, 10 per cent.
Iron and steel wire, not over No. 18 guage ad val., 25 per cent.
Iron wire nails, called "points de Paris," 30 per cent.
Iron and steel screws, commonly called wood screws, ad val 35 per cent.
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets, 30 per cent.
Bedsteads and other iron furniture, 25 per cent.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed or enamelled, cast iron, wrought or sheet-iron, 25 per cent.
Hardware, viz: Builders', cabinet makers', carriage makers', saddlers', upholsterers', and undertakers', including coffin trimmings of metal, 30 per cent.
Seamless boiler tubing, drawn, 10 per cent.
Horse shoes and horse shoe nails, 30 per cent.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, ad val 30 per cent.
Isinglass, or fish glue, free.
Istle, or tampico fibre, free.
Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured, free.
Ivory veneers, sawn only, not planed or polished, free.
Jalap root, free.
Jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver, also watches, ad val 20 per cent.
Juniper berries, free.
Junk, old, and oakum, free.
Jute, unmanufactured, free.
Jute butts, free.
Jute, manufactures of, ad val 20 per cent.
Kaoline, free.
Kelp, free.
Kryolite, free.
Lac, crude, seed button, stick steel or dye, free.
Lamp black, lard, per pound, 2 cents.
Lard, untried, per pound, 1½ cents.
Lava, unmanufactured, free.
Lead, in pigs, blocks and bars, ad val, 10 per cent.
Old and scrap, ad val, 10 per cent.
In sheets, ad val, 10 per cent.
Pipe, ad val, 20 per cent.
Shot, ad val, 25 per cent.
Manufactures of lead, not otherwise specified ad val., 25 per cent.
Leather, board, per pound, 3 cents.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed, ad val., 10 per cent.
Morroco, skins, tanned but rough or undressed, 10 per cent.
Sole and belting, tanned and not waxed, and all upper leather, 15 per cent.
Ditto, dressed and waxed, 20 per cent.
Japanned, patent or enamelled, 20 per cent.
All other leather and skins, tanned, not elsewhere specified, 20 per cent.
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, and leather belting, 25 per cent.
Boot and shoe counters manufactured from leather board, 1 cent per pair.
Lemons and lemon peel, in brine for candying, free.
Leeches, free.
Licorice root, free.
Litharge, free.
Limestone water or cements stone per ton $1.
Lithographic stones, not engraved, 20 per cent.
Litmus and all lichens, prepared or not, free.
Logs and round manufactured timber, not otherwise specified, free.
Lumber, viz: boards and planks, sawed, of boxwood, cherry, chestnut, hickory, mahogany, oaks, pitch pine, rosewood, sandal wood, Spanish cedar and white wood, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured, free.
Machine card clothing, ad valorem, 25 per cent.
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of, free.
Malt, per pound, 2 cents.
Manilla grass free.
Manganese, oxide and ore of, free.
Manures free.
Mass, see books.
Marble in blocks from the quarry in the rough or sawn on two sides, 10 per cent. Sides sawn only and not specially shaped, containing 15 cubic feet or over, 15 per cent.
Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, 15 per cent.
Blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, 20 per cent.
Finished, and on all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified.
Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight as received in Canada, except bacon and hams, 1 cent per pound.
On bacon and hams, dried or smoked, per pound, 2 cents.
On other meats, not specified, per pound, 2 cents.
Medals, of gold silver or copper, free.
Meerschaum, crude or raw, free.
Melado—See Sugar.
Metallic oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, free.
Mica and mica waste, free.
Mineralogy, specimens of, free.
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.
Molasses (see "Sugar.")
Moss, Iceland and other crude, free.
Moss, sea weed and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural, or cleaned only, free.
Mustard seed, unground, ad valorem, 12 per cent.
Ground, ad valorem, 25 per cent.
Nails and spikes, cut, half a cent per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Ditto, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not, 1c per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Nails, composition and for sheathing, ad valorem, 20 per cent.
Newspapers coming by mail, free.
Nickel, free.
Nitre (see "Saltpetre.")
Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre, free.
Nut galls, free.
Nutmegs (see "Spices.")
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa nuts, ad valorem, 20 per cent.
Nux Vomica, free.
Oak bark, free.
Oakum, free.
Oil cake, free.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, ad val. 10 per cent.
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, naptha, benzole and petroleum, product of petroleum, coal shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified, per wine gallon, 6 cents.
Carbolic or heavy oil, used for making wooden block pavement, for treating wood for buildings and for railway ties, 10 per cent.
Cocoanut and palm, in their crude or natural state, free.
Codliver, medicated, ad val. 20 per cent.
Lard, 20 per cent.
Linseed or, flax seed, raw or boiled, ad val. 25 per cent.
Neatsfoot, 20 per cent.
Olive, or salad, 20 per cent.
Sesame seed, 20 per cent.
Sperm, 20 per cent.
Whale, in condition as on landing, free.
Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.
Opium crude, drug ad val, 20 per cent.
Opium prepared for smoking and all preparations thereof, per pound, $5.
Oranges and rinds of, in brine, for candying, free.
Orchill and cudbear, extract of, free.
Ores of metals of all kinds free.
Organs, cabinet; on reed organs having not over two sets of reeds, specific duty, $10; do., having over two and not over four sets, $15; do., over four and not over six, $20; do., over six, $20; do., over six sets, $30; and in addition thereto an ad val duty of 10 per centum on the fair market value thereof.
Paints and colors, not elsewhere specified, 20 per cent.
Paintings, drawings, engravings, prints, etc., 20 per cent.
Palm leaf, unmanufactured, free.
Palm oil—(see oils).
Pamphlets—(see books, pamphlets, etc.)
Paper—pulp for paper makers, ad val, 10 per cent.
Mill board and straw board, ad val, 10 per cent.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, ad valorem, 20 per cent.
Paper hangings, ad valorem, 30 per cent.
Envelopes and all manufactures of paper, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.
Ribbon, collar cloth paper in sheets not shapes, ad val., 10 per cent.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts, ad val. 25 per cent.
Pearl, mother of, unmanufactured, free.
Pearls, unset free.
Pelts, free.
Pepper—See Spices.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz: hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin, ad val, 30 per cent.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies, free.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, setts and wire ad val, 10 per cent.
Phosphorus; phosphates, super not mineral free.
Pianofortes—On all square pianofortes, whether round cornered or not, over 7 octaves, a specific duty of $25; on all other square pianofortes, $30; on concert, semi-concert, or parlor grand pianofortes, $50; on upright pianofortes, $25, and in addition thereto an ad val duty of 20 per cent upon the fair market value thereof.
Pimento—See spices.
Pitch coal and coal tar, ad val, 10 per cent.
Pipe clay; plaits, tuscan and grass for the manufacture of hats or bonnets, free.
Plants, fruit, shade lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, 20 per cent.
Plaster of Paris, ground, calcined or manufactured, 20 per cent.
Rails, for railways carrying locomotives, or for tramways or street railways, 15 per cent.
Rolled round wire rods, in coils under ½ inch in diameter, ad val., 10 per cent.
All other iron not elsewhere specified 17½ per cent.
Castings in the rough, 20 per cent.
Stoves and other finished castings, 25 per cent.
Car wheels, 25 per cent.
Railway fish-plates, frogs, frog points, chairs and finger bars 17½ per cent.
Forgings, wrought for spills, locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more, 20 per cent.
Mill irons and mill cranks 20 per cent.
Locomotive engines, 25 per cent.
Locomotive tires of steel or Bessemer, rough, 10 per cent.
Steam engines and boilers and other machinery of iron or of which iron is the component part of chief value, 25 per cent.
Machinery for cotton and worsted mills, free.
Iron masts for ships and wire rigging, anchors, when used for ships or vessels, free.
Chain cables, over one half inch in diameter, stocked or swivelled, or not, 5 per cent.
Scales, balances and weighing beams, 30 per cent.
Plated and gilt ware of all kinds, ad val, 30 per cent.
Plates engraved on wood metal, or other metal, ad val, 20 per cent.
Plants, unmanufactured, free.
Playing cards ad val, 30 per cent.
Plumbago, 10 per cent.
Plumbago, manufactures of do., 25 per cent.
Pomades, French or flower odor, preserved in fat or oil, for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, imported in lieu of not less than ten pounds each, 15 per cent.
Pork—See "meats."
Precious stones, rough or uncut; precipitate of copper crude, free.
Printing presses of all kinds, ad val, 15 per cent.
Proprietary medicines, commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the receipt is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof not kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form, 50 per cent., all other, 25 per cent.
Pumice stone, in lump, free ground or powdered, ad val, 20 per cent.
Putty, ad val, 25 per cent.
Quassia wood, free.
Quills, ad val, 20 per cent.
Quicksilver, free.
Quinine, sulphate of, ad val, 20 per cent.
Rags of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, paper waste or clippings and waste of every kind, fit only for the manufacture of paper, free.
Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured, rennet, raw or prepared; resin, gum, crude, free.
Rice, per pound, 1 cent.
Rice flour, per pound, 2 cents.
Rosin root, free.
Rose leaves, rotten stone, free.
Salt for the fisheries, free.
In bulk, per 100 pounds, 8 cents.
In barrels bags and other packages, ditto 12 cents.
Saffron and safflower; saffron cake; sal ammonia; sal soda, free.
Salt petre, ad val 20 per cent.
Sand, free.
Sand, glass and emery paper, ad val. 20 cent.
Seaweed, not elsewhere specified; seagrass senna, in leaf, free.
Seeds, flower, garden and other seeds for agricultural purposes, in bulk or in large parcels, 15 per cent.
Ditto, put up in small papers, 25 per cent.
Shell, tortoise and other unmanufactured, free.
Shingles, ad val 20 per cent.
Ships and other vessels built in foreign countries, 10 per cent.
Settlers' effects, viz., wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal, not to include machinery or live stock or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in the Dominion—free.
Spirits or strong waters, not having been mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's hydrometer, for every imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz: Geneva, rum, gin, whiskey and unenumerated articles of like kinds, $1.32; on brandy $1.40, and $1.40 per imperial gallon, $1.32, other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz: cordials, rum shrub, schiedam schnapps tafia bitters and unenumerated articles of like kinds per imperial gallon, $1.90; on spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination not otherwise specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty, as such per imperial gallon, $1.90.
On cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each, 50 per cent.
On bottles, when in bottles or other packages containing or weighing over four ounces of each, $1.90 per imperial gallon, and an ad val. duty of 20 per cent.
Stationery of all kinds not elsewhere specified ad val, 20 per cent.
Steel and manufactures of, viz.: steel in ingots, bars, coils and sheets, 10 per cent.
Shovels, spades, hoes; hay, manure and potato forks; rakes and rake teeth, 30 per cent.
Carpenters', coopers', cabinet-makers' and all other mechanics' tools, 30 per cent.
Edge tools of all kinds, including axes, scythes, saws of all kinds, 30 per cent.
On skates, ad val, 30 per cent.
On cutlery, and on other manufactures of steel and of iron and steel, not otherwise specified, 30 per cent.
On knife blades of knife blanks in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro platers, 10 per cent.
Firearms, viz.: muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, etc., ad val, 20 per cent.
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books, ad val, 10 per cent.
Ditto for commercial blanks and advertisements, 20 per cent.
Stone, rough, freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble, per ton of 13 cubic feet, $1.
Grindstones, in the rough, per ton of 13 cubic feet, $1.50.
Water limestone or cement stone, per ton of 13 cubic feet, $1.
On dressed freestone and all other building stone, except marble, and on all manufactures of stone and granite, ad val, 20 per cent.
Sulphur, in roller flour, free.
Sugar—Above 14 Dutch standard, 1 cent per pound, and 35 per cent. ad val.
Sugar—Equal to No. 9 and not above No. 14, ¾ of a cent per pound, and 30 per cent, ad val.
Below No. 9, ½ a cent per pound, and 30 per cent. ad val.
When imported direct no addition to value for hogsheads or other package or for charges and expenses.
Glucose or grape sugar, same as sugar of same color, 35 per cent.
Syrup, 35 per cent., ad val.
Melado, etc. ½ of a cent per lb, and 30 per cent. ad val.
Syrups, cane juice, refined syrups, ½ of a cent per lb, and 30 per cent.
Molasses, for refining purposes, imported direct, 25 per cent. ad val.
Molasses, not direct, 30 per cent.
Not for refining purposes, imported direct, 15 per cent.
Ditto, not direct, 30 per cent.
Sugar candy, 1 cent per lb. and 35 per cent.
Tallow, per lb., 1 cent.
Tars, unground tampico, white and black; tannin bark (see "hemlock bark")—free.
Tea, black, 2 cents per lb. and 10 per cent. ad val.
Green and Japan, 3 cents per lb. and 10 per cent. ad val.
Tea sets; terra alba, aluminous; terra japonica, free.
Tin in blocks, pigs and bars, ad val, 10 per cent in plates and sheets 10 per cent; manufactures of, 25 per cent.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, 25 per cent.
Tobacco, leaf or unmanufactured for excise purposes free.
Manufactured, 25 cents per lb, and 12 cents ad val.
Cigars and cigarettes, 50 cents per lb and 20 per cent.
Snuff, 25 cents per lb and 12½ per cent.
Tortoise and other shells unmanufactured; turmeric; turpentine, raw or crude, free.
Spirits of turpentine, ad val, 20.
Tree nails, free.
Trunks, satchels, valises and carpet bags, ad val, 25 per cent.
Type printing, ad val, 20 per cent.
Old and fit only to be manufactured, free.
Type metal, ad val, 10 per cent.
Vanilla beans and plants; varnish bright and black, for shipbuilders' use, free; do all other not elsewhere specified, 20 cents per Imperial gallon, and ad val 20 p. c.
Vegetables viz., potatoes, per bushel, 10c; tomatoes, 30c; all other vegetables ad val., 20 per cent.
Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process, free.
Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only; Verdigris or subacetate of copper, dry, free.
Vinegar, per Imperial gallon, 12c.
Varnish, free.
Wines and fermented liquors—On Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, $3 per dozen bottles; containing not more than one pint each and more than one half pint each, $1.50 per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, 75c per dozen bottles, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad val; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to $3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $1.50 per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition thereto, 30 per cent ad val, but any liquors imported under the name, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof, by Syke's hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as non-enumerated spirits.
Fermented liquors, ale, beer and porter when imported in bottles, six quart and twelve pint bottles, to be held to contain an imperial gallon, 18 cents per imperial gallon.
When imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles, 10 cents per imperial gallon.
Vinegar, per imperial gallon, 12 cents.
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals, wool waste, free.
On manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, viz: Blankets, flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, cloth caps, felt cloth of every description, horse collar cloth, yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under number 30, knitted goods viz: shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description, 7½c per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per cent. ad valorem.
On clothing ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 10c per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per cent. ad valorem.
On all manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, not hereby otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
On brussels, tapestry, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool, 10c per square yard, and in addition thereto, 2 per cent. ad valorem.
On two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, 5c per square yard, and in addition thereto 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Trees, shrubs, 20 per cent.
Seeds for field and garden, 10 per cent.
Linseed or flaxseed, 10c per bushel of 56 pounds weight. Lettuce, in a large quantity brought from the United States put up in small papers at rates below the paper for which we tax 25 per cent and potatoes in some proportion, it is proposed to place them under a tariff of 30 per cent.
Common and colorless window glass and glass painted, enamelled or engraved, 20 per cent.
Ornamental, stained and tinted window glass with ... 30 per cent.
All other glass, 20 per cent.
Sewing machines, whole and on "heads" or parts of heads of sewing machines $2 each and 20 per cent ad val.
Silks, raw silk cottons and silk yarns ad val 15 per cent.
Sewing silk and silk twist, 25 per cent.
Silk ribbons, 30 per cent.
Ribbons, 30 per cent.
Pressed glass-bottles, ... every description, 30 per cent.
Carboys and demijohns, ... cent.
Vine-vaults and lintseed, ... 30 per cent.
Lemons, globes etc., 30 per cent.
Rasps, 10 per cent.

OTTAWA, March 17.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

The House sat with closed doors for some time.

Mr. DALY presented a petition asking for the repeal of the Insolvent Act, and the passage of an Act to prevent assignments.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. GAULT, to reduce the number of the directors on the Consolidated Bank.

By Mr. Cockburn, to amend the Act incorporating the Confederation Life Association.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER brought down papers relating to the Rimouski wharf, also relating to the Esquimalt Railway.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL brought down papers relating to certain employees at Montreal; also a return showing the number of tons of bar iron.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON called attention to the report in *Le Canadien* of his speech on the Letellier matter, where it said, "speaking of Mr. Joly, he said the Province of Quebec was happy in having a Protestant for its Premier." He denied in every respect having used any such language.

Bills to amend the Montreal & City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company and the Act amending the same; to amend the Coteau & Province Line Railway Bridge Act and amendment; to repeal so much of Act 33 Vic. chap. 46 as relates to the collection of dues and tolls on goods passing down the Moira River, were introduced.

In reply to Dr. Schultz,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that the Government are considering the best means of preventing the indiscriminate introduction of Winchester rifles into the North-west Territories.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Huntington, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the contract for carrying mails between St. Genevive and Point Clair had not been cancelled.

In answer to Mr. Robertson, (Shelburne), Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it was not the intention of the Government to build a fog whistle at McNutt's Island.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Huntington, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the post office at Belrath had been suspended because it was only a quarter of a mile from another one.

In reply to Mr. Rogers, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that the provision of a postal car and clerk for the Albert Railway, N. B., was under consideration.

In reply to Mr. Robertson (Shelburne), Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he was not aware coal was being shipped over the Government railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by companies, nominally at the short ton but really at the long ton, and if his attention was called to it he would take steps to prevent it.

In reply to Mr. Perrault, Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it was not the intention of the Government to construct a break-water at St. Francois Xavier, or Petite Riviere, as it was not at present in its power; also, to the same effect as to the construction of a wharf at St. Simon.

In reply to Mr. Macdonell, Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Government could not spend $10,000 on the harbor of Port Hood, and that it was not the intention of the Government to accept any tenders received for expenditure on the same port.

In reply to Mr. Robertson, (Shelburne,) Hon. Mr. POPE, (Compton,) said he knew nothing of the cause of delay in the distribution of the medals and diplomas to Nova exhibitions at the Paris Exhibition.

In reply to Mr. Perrault, Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Government was considering the construction of a wharf at Bay St. Paul.

In reply to Mr. Robertson, (Shelburne,) Hon. Mr. TILLEY said the attention of the Government had been called by a Nova Scotian delegation to the subject of the appropriation of the Fishery Award, but had given no answer to it.

In reply to Mr. Ryan (Montreal),

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was not the intention of the Government to appoint an average adjuster at certain shipping ports.

In reply to Mr. Ryan (Montreal),

Hon. JAS. MACDONALD said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce an Act to better define and settle the duties or responsibilites of carriers by land and water.

In answer to Mr. Fiset,

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the claims of certain persons at St. Flavie for land appropriated were being investigated.

In reply to Mr. DeCosmos,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said no communication had been received from British Columbia concerning the enactment of a special tariff for the Province.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Port Hope, moved for the correspondence between his Excellency Lord Dufferin and the members of the late Government on the dismissal from office of those appointed in October and November, 1873. He said that at the time of the retirement of the late Ministry some very sharp practice had been carried on in his constituency. Old servants had been removed. It was part of the creed of his side of the House that the civil service should be free from political influence, knowing how strongly Lord Dufferin felt on the subject, and therefore he thought that any correspondence, if any, should be brought down.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that official correspondence of the Governor General could not be brought down without the consent of his Excellency. If there was any other correspondence it would be brought down. Carried.

Mr. CARON, for Mr Domville, moved for Inspector Moylan's report of the investigation of the case of Mr. Ketchum, Warden of the St. John, N. B., Penitentiary.

Hon. Mr. BURPEE suggested that all correspondence should be brought down.

Hon. J. MACDONALD said he could not consent to the correspondence being brought down until he knew whether it was confidential.

The amendment was withdrawn and the motion carried.

Sir A. J. SMITH moved for papers relating to the dismissal or replacement of Mr. Robertson, Clerk of Works and inspector under the contract for building the penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he saw no reason for the motion. No reason was given by the mover. The object of the motion was only in a subordinate position under the chief architect. It could not be on public grounds that the member for Westmoreland made his motion, for under the late Government summary dismissals were very numerous. In the present case an attempt was made to magnify a very unimportant matter. The person interested had written to him and repudiated the motion. He had no objection to the correspondence being brought down. Mr. Robertson had been reinstated on it being found that an injustice had been done.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the members were entitled to full information when they asked for it.

Sir A. J. SMITH said the matter was important. He was acting only on his own responsibility.

Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Minister of Public Works had said he had no objection to the correspondence coming down, but the mover had still no given no reason for his motion. He contended that in the Canadian Parliament the granting of these returns had been conceded with too much laxity. In England much more care was taken in making the large and money consequent on these matters. Mr. Robertson was not a civil servant.

The motion was carried.

Mr. KEELER moved for correspondence relating to the transmission during the recent Dominion elections of a certain letter marked "private and confidential," then on file in the Post Office Department at Ottawa, to a voter in the east riding of Northumberland. He said that a letter he had written to the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Postmaster-General, in 1872, had been sent to an opponent of his in order to influence votes against him.

Hon. Mr. MILLS said that the ex-postmaster received was ..., and he hoped that the motion would stand.

Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that the charge was a very grave one and an investigation must take place.

The motion stood.

Mr. BOLDUC moved for correspondence for return of judgments by the Supreme Court and Exchequer Courts.—Carried.

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex), moved for return of persons in civil service, superannuated between 5th Nov. 1873, and 10th Nov. 1878.—Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON for Mr McCarthy, moved for copy of order-in-Council, authorizing an arrangement to be made with Mr. R. W. Prittie and others relating to the introduction and settlement of settlers in Manitoba.—Carried.

Mr. DESJARDINS moved for statements of permanent and temporary officers and employees of the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul.

Mr. RYAN (Marquette) moved for a return of the names of all contractors who have during the past four years supplied cattle and beef to the Mounted Police and Indian Departments in Manitoba.

Mr. SNOWBALL moved for the correspondence in reference to the Marine Hospital at Miramichi, N. B. He said the reason for moving the motion was that the Hospital was in a most disgraceful condition, the furniture bad, the equipments imperfect and the ventilation and drainage detrimental to the public health.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he trusted that the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries would give some explanations as to the ... condition of an institution which for five years had been under his direction.

Sir A. J. SMITH said he thought that perhaps it would be well to send the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works to the hospital. He was under the impression that the hospital was in a good condition. New iron bedsteads had been ordered not long ago.

After a few remarks from Sir John Macdonald,

Hon. Mr. POPE (P.E.I.) said the correspondence could be brought down.

Hon. Mr. MILLS moved for a return shewing the amount of money expended from all sources on each of the harbors of Canada before and since Confederation.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it was exceedingly undesirable to make motions which caused needless labor and expense. The return required a statement which would shew the expenditure on harbors for a hundred years. What possible good was to be obtained from the information whether $10 or $100 was spent on Nova Scotia harbor fifty years ago. The return would also have to embody the outlay by municipalities, and the preparation would take a year at least. He had no objection to the order being made, but it would involve great outlay and trouble.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he thought the trouble and expense would not be so great as the Minister of Public Works seemed to think. He thought the information would supply a very useful branch of statistics.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he had no intention of opposing the motion.

After a few words from Mr. Mills,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that there would be difficulty in certain cases of discriminating between harbors of refuge and harbors of commerce as in cases like Louisburg and other places the archives of France would have to be searched.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE made a few remarks in favor of a full return.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the return would be as full as possible.

The motion was carried.

Mr. RYKERT moved for return of orders-in-Council in connection with the rules and regulations of the Maritime Court of Ontario. He said the order was necessary in consequence of the strange course of procedure in the new courts. There was no discrimination between a suit of $5 and $5,000. The proceedings should be amplified. The costs were also exorbitant. He held in his hand a bill of costs in a case in which the sum of $110 was involved and which lasted some three or four hours, and the costs were $220. He trusted the attention of the Minister of Justice would be drawn to the matter.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had no objection to the motion. It was only the other day his attention had been called to the matter. He thought the courts were founded on the Admiralty Court practice, and he did not think the original intention was to make them expensive. The Government would consider the matter. He thought that Judge Mackenzie had lately made some very remarkable orders in connection with the fees of the legal profession. He would see that regulations were made as would meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. RYKERT said the rules were not the practice of the Admiralty Court.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the discussion would lead to the removal of the jurisdiction altogether. He was altogether opposed to the Court as obstructive to the navigation of our inland waters. He thought that it would be time to have Marine Courts when the canals made the lakes and St. Lawrence part of the Atlantic for the purposes of navigation. He was of the opinion that the bill was *ultra vires*; but as it had been allowed he did not interfere with it. The law enabled ships on the lakes to be stopped on such pretences, and great injustice done and loss caused. It was a means of blackmail. There was no analogy between a ship leaving our waters which might perhaps never return. On the inland waters there was no such danger, and the ordinary courts could very well deal with matters concerning the shipping of the lakes.

Hon. Mr. MILLS defended the jurisdiction of Canada in the matter.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. TELLIER moved for a return shewing in detail the quantity of Canadian tobacco seized by the officers of the Inland Revenue Department at Montreal between the years 1875 and 1878. Carried. Also for an order for a return of the members of No. 1 Company 21st Battalion of Militia. Carried.

Sir A. J. SMITH moved for documents connected with the charging and purchase of the schooner Ella G. McLean. Carried.

Mr. LANDRY moved for an order for a copy of the instructions given in 1878 by the Department of Public Works relating to the construction of a landing place at Montmagny; for correspondence respecting the superannuation of the Hon. J. Taschereau, late of the Supreme Court; the appointment of H. T. Taschereau to a Superior Court Judgeship in Quebec, and the promotion of Hon. H. E. Loutreau to the Supreme Court.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE contended that the Government had done the best it could under the circumstances.

The House then adjourned at 6 o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 18.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

After routine,

On motion of Hon. Mr. POPE (Compton) the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions: That it is expedient to make strict provisions for preventing the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases into, or in Canada, and for that purpose (1st) to impose penalties on persons doing anything which may tend to generate, introduce or contribute to the spread of any such disease; (2) to empower the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the importation into Canada of animals, or parts of animals, or of hay, straw, or other fodder, or anything by which it may appear probable that any such contagious or infectious disease may be introduced into Canada, or to subject such animals of things to such quarantine and process of prevention or disinfection as he may deem expedient, and to cause any such animals to be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as he may deem best for the purposes aforesaid, and in certain cases to make compensation to the owners of animals so slaughtered, and to make and enforce regulations for the disinfection of infected places, and for the purposes aforesaid to employ such inspectors, officers and persons, and invest them with such power as he may deem necessary, and to impose such fines, forfeitures and penalties for the infraction of such regulations as he may deem requisite for ensuring the observance thereof.

After some discussion as to the authority of the Dominion and Local Governments to deal with the question, the resolutions were passed in Committee.

The Committee rose and reported and a bill founded on the resolutions was introduced and read a first time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. TILLEY, the tariff resolutions were read a second time.

At the suggestion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, it was decided to discuss the tariff as a whole, the various items to be taken up separately afterwards.

Hon Dr. TUPPER rose to a question which had arisen between himself and the hon. leader of the Opposition with reference to a supposed intention which the late Government had in 1876 to raise the tariff. The hon. leader of the Opposition had charged him (Tupper) with inaccuracy in stating that there was any such intention even after he had given his authority. He wished to show that he had good authority for the statement he had made. He then read a copy of a telegram from Ottawa to the Prince Edward Island *Patriot*, dated February 26th, 1876, which stated that it was known that the Finance Minister favored an increase from 17½ to 20 per cent. and that such a change was almost certain to be made. He left it to the House to say whether the inaccuracy was his or not.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he had received a note from the editor of the paper referred to, which stated that no such telegram as the one referred to had ever appeared in it. He was prepared to admit now that the hon. Minister of Public Works had some ground for his statement.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said the present would be a very convenient time for the hon. Finance Minister to complete his financial statement by supplying information as to how the revenue was to be raised.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said he had thought it would be more convenient to give that information as the discussion went on, but he would give the statement asked for early in the debate. He would inform the House as to the amount expected from cotton, iron and various other articles, without taking up every item.

The House then proceeded to discuss the tariff resolutions, which was continued until 11.45 when the House adjourned.

Many Russian peasants oppose the vaccination of their children, though the small-pox appears periodically and depopulates whole villages. The Government of Niatka have announced that unvaccinated children shall not be admitted to the schools.

A ROMANTIC BEGGAR.

While Ethelberta De Vere was sitting at the ... window reading the latest novel last week, a bronzed faced man entered the gateway, walked up to the window and tapped gently on the pane. He was very melancholic in appearance; he had on a coat which had faded to its original color, his shoes stayed on his feet by accident, and his hat, which was several sizes to small for him, he kept in place by means of a piece of hay rope, which was tied in a hard knot under his chin. As the lady looked up from her book he waved his hand in melo dramatic style, and said:

"I just wish to have a few words with you. I am an extensive traveler; yes, verily, I have been over every square inch of this glorious country on foot. I have smoked cigarettes at the Golden Gate; I have seen the buffalo skip fandangos on the boundless prairie; I have written my name on the sands of the majestic Mississippi. I am a peripatetic gazetteer, and I should be greatly obliged to you if you will furnish me with a pair of superannuated moccasins, a pair that you contemplate depositing in the ash-barrel shortly."

"We have none to-day," she replied, and went on reading.

"I see," he continued, "you have some rare exotics. I always had a characteristic weakness for exotics myself, and I should be happy to step in, make an examination, and give you some valuable advice. I am a skilled botanist and floriculturist, and can tell you the peculiarities of any plant under the sun, from the sweet-scented hayacinth to the night-blooming cucumber. What do you say shall I step in and regale your sensitive soul with a verbal history of flowers?"

"You cannot!" was the emphatic rejoinder.

"Well, if you won't let me say it to you, will you let me come in and sing it in Italian? I have a fine baritone voice!"

"I don't wish to hear it you filthy thing!" she screamed, angrily.

"Filthy, filthy! that's always the way. When a man travels around in the cause of science and polite information, he is snubbed and rebuked in this unseemingly manner. I was now hinting around at what you have now given me the opportunity of asking. That is, that you will let me go up stairs and take a bath. I'll be satisfied with cold water and common soap!"

"You'll get no bath here!"

"Then will you let me lie down on the sofa and take a nap; just a little nap—a kind of a siesta, as it were?"

"No, sir!"

"Will you let me bring up some coal from the cellar!"

"No, sir!"

"Will you let me walk in and tune your piano?"

"It doesn't need tuning!"

"Will you give me an old shirt?"

"We have no old ones!"

"Well, give me a new one!"

She took no notice of him, but a few minutes later, he whimpered:

"Can't you give me something? I'll take anything, yes, anything. I'm not proud."

"Yes," she said, reflectively, "there is one thing you may have."

"What's that?" he inquired breathlessly.

"Why that ice around the edges of the flower-beds!"

Then he walked off, utterly disgusted and considerably crestfallen.

AN INTERESTING DIVORCE SUIT.

The Unfortunate Termination of an Anglo-American Marriage.

(From the London Times.)

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, before the President and a special jury, the case of Norton against Norton and Grantley was tried on Feb. 26.

In this case Col. Charles Grantley Campbell Norton prayed for a dissolution of marriage with his wife Katharine Norton, by reason of her adultery with the co-respondent. Lord Grantley against whom he claimed damages. The respondent and co-respondent filed answers in denial of the charges made against them, but the suit was in fact undefended, and the claim for damage was not pressed.

The petitioner, who is a colonel in the Ottoman Gendarmerie and a retired major in the British army, married the respondent, the daughter of a Mr. McVicar, an American gentleman of good fortune and position, at Calvary church, New York, on the 22nd of June, 1870. They lived together for some time at New York and then at Montreal, and on their arrival in England they took up their residence at St. John's Wood. Mrs Norton, who was well received by her husband's relatives and friends, was of delicate constitution, and in 1873 she went to Switzerland, and thence to Paris for medical advice. In the following year she accompanied her father to New York, and there gave birth to a son, who died in infancy. During their separation, which, owing to the petitioner's circumstances, was more protracted than was originally intended, an affectionate correspondence was kept up between him and the respondent, and on his appointment, in Aug., 1877, as a colonel in the Turkish Gendarmerie, it was arranged that she should return to Europe and rejoin him at Constantinople. In March 1878 Mrs. Norton arrived in England, she left for Turkey in May, and reached Constantinople on the 28th of June.

The petitioner had heard that Lord Grantley who is his first cousin, was also on his way to the East in the same ship as that in which Mrs. Norton had taken passage, but he was not aware that Lord Grantley had been her escort from London to Paris, and thence to Marseilles, where they embarked for Constantinople. A scene occurred between him and the respondent on meeting. The day after her arrival he had to visit an encampment some miles distant from Constantinople. He reached his home about 2 o'clock on the following morning, and was received by the respondent in a state of such confusion that his suspicions became seriously aroused. He at once charged her with having admitted Lord Grantley, who was at the time his guest, into her room, and after a pause she confessed her guilt adding, "I was a virtuous wife a month ago." On the following day she left with Lord Grantley for Smyrna. She afterwards assumed his name, and on their return to London, in September, they took appartments at the Langham Hotel, and passed as husband and wife.

The charge alleged in the petition, in support of which Col. Norton was called as a witness, was fully established. A verdict was found in favor of the petitioner, and the court pronounced a *decree nisi*, with costs.

IS CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS?

London Lancet.

The remarkable instances now and then seen, in which persons without hereditary tendency to phthisis become phthisical after long-continued attendance on sufferers from the disease, have suggested to many physicians the idea that phthisis is contagious. If there is such a contagion, the mechanism has been supposed to be the inhalation with the breath of fine particles of tuberculous sputa, atomized into the air by the patient's cough. An attempt has been made by Dr. Tappeiner, of Meran, to ascertain whether, by a similar means, animals could be rendered tubercular, and the results of the experiments, which are published in the current number of *Virchow's Archiv*, are of great interest. The animals experimented on were made to breathe for several hours daily in a chamber, in the air of which fine particles of phthisis sputum were suspended. The sputum having been mixed with water, the mixture was atomized by a steam atomizer. In all cases the sputa were from persons with cavities in their lungs. Dogs alone were employed in the experiments, since they very rarely suffer from spontaneous tuberculosis. The result was that of eleven animals experimented on, with one doubtful exception, after a period varying from twenty five to forty-five days, all being killed presented well-developed miliary tubercles in both lungs, and, in most of the cases, tubercles were present to a smaller extent in the kidneys, and, in some cases, also in the liver and spleen. Microscopical examination was in accord with the naked eye appearances. The quantity of sputum necessary for the effect is certainly a very small one. In three experiments only one gramme of sputum was daily atomized in the air of the chamber, and the quantity of dry sputum must have been exceedingly small.

—Some of the fashion writers say that the models of new dresses show a decided fulness. Clinging dresses, it seems, are slowly but surely going out, and tied back dresses are becoming things of the past. Many of the women drowned when the Princess Alice went down were so encumbered by their skirts that they could not help themselves when help was given them.

—Pope Leo XIII does not countenance the theory that all dancing is of the Evil One. To some ladies who asked his permission to dance during the late Carnival he said: "Go, my dears, and enjoy yourselves in an innocent dance, only don't keep up too late your papas and mammas when they want to get home again."

—A Wisconsin girl recently stole her lover's shirts from a clothes line to prevent his going to California.

PREMATURE BURIALS.

Are not Many Persons Put in the Ground While yet Alive.

At the meeting of the Medico Legal Society, Dr. Wooster Beach read last night a paper on "Inspection of Dead." The signs, or indications of death, he said, are cessation of the respiration, arrest of the heart's action, loss of animal heat, rigor mortis, and putrefaction. Of these, cessation of the respiration is looked upon by many as the surest indication. Sir Benjamin Brodie says it may be regarded as the decisive test of the extinction of life; and Taylor says the entire cessation of breathing for a period of five minutes furnishes certain proof that the person is really dead. The latter also says in regard to another sign: It is impossible to admit that the heart can remain for even half an hour in a state of inaction, and then spontaneously regain its activity. Yet there are many cases that give the flat denial to these averments. Many tests to prove real death have been proposed, and to most of these are strong objections. The tests upon which most dependence can be placed are auscultation, galvanism, and the examination by the ophthalmoscope. These can be used only by skilled persons, and it consequently follows that there is possibility of a person's being buried alive.

In 1837 a prize of 1,500 francs was offered by Prof. Manni of the University of Rome for the best essay on apparent death. Afterward the Marquis d'Ourche left 20,000 francs to be given for the best means that could be applied by common people to detect death; 5,000 for the best method to detect real death. In Germany this important subject has received much attention; in England but little. In this country there are no statutory laws governing this matter, except such as allow the Boards of Health in cities to regulate the burials within the limits of their jurisdiction. None of their rules lay down the time that dead bodies must be kept above ground, and the only verification of death required by them is the ordinary burial certificate. Our laws furnish no protection against the danger of burying a person while still alive.—N. Y. *Sun*.

VINOUS LIQUORS AND DRUNKARDS.

Dr. Willard Parker gives credit to the temperance reformers for good intention and earnestness, but he is convinced that, by ignoring the difference between fermented and distilled liquors, and denouncing both alike, they are preventing the result that they seek to accomplish. He argues that fermentation is a process of nature, which will continue to exist as long as there is sugar and starch. "That is the work of Omnipotence," he says, "not the work of man. It grows out of the very constitution of things; and is as truly a divine process as is growth itself." He holds that the Bible does not discountenance the use of fermented liquor. As to the effect on health, he says: "It is not this vinous fermentation that does the harm; it is not with that we have to do battle. A man can get foolish on it I admit; but he is not likely to get very drunk. We have never had a single case of an inebriate in the asylum at Binghampton who came there from using only vinous fermentations. He may have begun with them, and gone on to other and stronger liquors; but the mere vinous fermentations did not make an inebriate of him. And while men use simply the native wines, the natural product of the vine, with no more alcohol than comes from its fermentation, drunkenness is but little known." Dr. Parker's condemnation of distilled liquors is unequivocal. The process of distillation is artificial. "Fermented liquor is the work of God; distilled liquor is the work of man or the devil, or both."

HOW HE FIXED THE INSECTS.

Of Mr. Arthur O'Shaugnessy, one of the younger British poets, and the son-in-law of Dr. Westland Marston, an amusing story is told. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was a protege of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, who assisted in getting the poet appointed to a position in the Natural History Department of the British Museum. One day the unfortunate O'Shaughnessy accidentally sat down on a number of very rare South American butterflies which had just arrived at the Museum. Horrified, he proceeded secretly and hurriedly to repair damages, but being in truth rather ignorant about butterflies and natural history generally, he got the pretty insects very much mixed up, gluing wrong wings on wrong bodies in the most reckless manner. Great was the astonishment of the wise men when they came to contemplate and classify the new contribution. Such species were never seen before; the insect world and its history were revolutionized. And many were the discussions that occurred before Mr. O'Shaughnessy's awful misdeed and skilful gluing were discovered. Then there was a very mad collection of scientists, and the young man would have been dismissed had not Bulwer used his influence. Warned by his blunder, Mr. O'Shaughnessy undertook the study of natural history, and there is now no one in the Museum better skilled in that department.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

—It is asserted that there are 20,000 men in Kentucky who are unable to read and write, and that thirty-four counties in the State support the schools of the remaining seventy-six.

—The London *Times* criticises the extraordinary incapacity of parents to discern the kind of instruction best fitted to the mental aptitudes of their children. They commit their children to a famous school as the ostrich lays her eggs in the sand, and imagine that their responsibility ends. That this school might be the only rightful school for their sons, and that school the most likely to elicit their worst tendencies, is a possibility which never crosses their fancy.

—Superintendent Eliot, of Boston, in his recently published semi-annual report, considers the frequent or habitual use of corporal punishment in the schools a confession of some degree of intellectual or moral weakness in the teacher himself, and that this belief is borne out by the fact that the best discipline and the highest development of the powers of the pupils are found in those schools where corporal punishment is unknown. Dr. Eliot urges that no teacher should be allowed to punish a pupil during the same session in which the offence was committed, and that he should be required to report not only the reason for the use of the rod, but the reason for choosing this punishment in preference to any other, and also the effect of the punishment upon the pupil's conduct and behavior.

A GOOD RAT STORY.

A prominent horse dealer of Montreal tells the following curious story about the fancy his rats (as he calls them) have for a change of diet:—He keeps a horse and noticed lately that it showed symptoms of lameness in his fore legs. He examined him carefully, but could not discover the cause. On going to the stable one day he, before entering, looked in through the window, then to his astonishment he counted eleven rats stuck on the horse's legs sucking his blood. He waited expecting every moment that the horse would shake them off, but instead of doing this he remained motionless and seemed to enjoy the strange visitors. A rap on the window sent the rats scurrying off. On examination of the horse's legs he found 22 little holes from eleven of which the blood was flowing. The horse was removed to another stable and soon recovered from the sores, but strange to say his appetite has almost failed him; he refuses oats, and as a consequence has fallen off in flesh, so much so that now he is almost useless.

A NEW USE FOR THE TELEPHONE.—The Exchange Telephone Company in New York have introduced a novelty which may be introduced in Hamilton and other cities, although we don't believe it is particularly required here. The innovation is the furnishing of escorts to places of amusements, entertainments, or anywhere else that a lady may desire to go. Sometimes an escort is wanted to take children to school, but the demand is mostly for suitable gentlemen to act as guardians to ladies who wish to visit a theater. No doubt they will get this thing down so fine that a lady can telephone for a blonde young man, or a stout, elderly gentleman, or a frail, spiritual party, or a jolly, good natured person, and have a sample sent for inspection. Or perhaps the young men can be photographed and numbered, and each owner of a telephone will have the pictures in a frame like a photographer's sample case, and telephone for the escorts by number. Perhaps a printed card of instructions will be placed over the instrument, reading somewhat as follows: "In ordering escorts state particularly the height, size and general style of the article required. Escorts furnished in any language. The latest styles kept constantly on hand. Call before going elsewhere."

—Francis Murphy, who speaks at Grimsby Camp Grounds last summer, after a lecture tour through Kansas, intends to settle down at some point on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.